#	Name	Proponent	ShortDescription	GeoRegion	Watershed	Counties	Cost
1	Fruit Farm Creek Mangrove Restoration Project	Coastal Resources Group, Inc.	Total project size is 1,025 acres. The project would restore historical hydrologic connections across CR 92 in Collier County to restore 64 acres of dead mangroves, permanently prevent future immediate death of 161 acres of severely stressed mangroves, and conserve and forestall death of an additional 800 acres of mangroves until further work could be undertaken (During Phase 3 not described here). Total restored or conserved: 1,025 acres.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast, Everglades	Collier	2,600,000
2	Enhancing Community Resiliency through Coordination and Coorperation	Florida Emergency Preparedness Association	Apalachicola-Chipola	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	100,000
3	Torry Island Pond Apple Forest Restoration Project	Arthur R. Marshall Foundation for the Everglades	This is an ongoing project (which has been on hold due to lack of funding) to restore the Pond Apple Forest and related species that constituted the Torry Island historical habitat; The Pond Apple Forest, AKA Custard Apple, is also the habitat for the Okeechobee Gourd, an endangered species, and part of the ancient native culture.	Atlantic	Lake Okeechobee, Everglades	Palm Beach	250,000
4	Choctawhatchee-Pea Basin Unpaved Road-Stream Crossings Assessment and Treatment System (CATS) Demonstration Project	Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)	The proposal is that the Crossing Assessment and Treatment System (CATS) be implemented to demonstrate the uses and benefits of an innovative approach to developing treatment alternatives for maintaining unpaved road crossings. This technology utilizes resource data and on-site investigations to formalize customized solutions that offer combinations of best practices to target and cost-effectively resolve site-specific problems.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Holmes, Jackson, Okaloosa, Walton, Washington	110,300
5	Northwest Florida Borrow Pits Inventory and Assessment Project	Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC)	The anticipated deliverable for the proposed project is the Northwest Florida Borrow Pit Inventory and Assessment Map Atlas. The atlas would include: Project area natural resource and regulatory information. Overview of borrow pit types, mined materials, operations, and stormwater management. Borrow pit treatment priorities and recommendations. Borrow pit site dossiers that include geography, geology, disturbance regimes, operation and maintenance activities, stormwater features and conditions, water quality and sensitive karst index analysis results, and site photograph logs. GIS maps and database.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers, Pensacola Bay, Perdido River & Bay, Suwannee River	Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton, Washington	131,200
6	Spatial ecology and habitat use of loggerhead turtles in the northern Gulf of Mexico	US Geological Survey, SE Ecological Science Center	1). Satellite and acoustic telemetry data for adult and juvenile loggerheads will be analyzed to identify their movement corridors and foraging locations, 2). Genetic analyses will be conducted to determine genetic origins of juvenile loggerheads using NW Florida coastal habitat, 3). Ocean models will be used to define hatchling dispersal from nesting beaches in the northern Gulf of Mexico, and 4). Surface drifters will be deployed in the northern Gulf to further refine and validate ocean models.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Gulf, All Gulf Coast Counties	1,740,000
7	Lower Suwannee & Gulf Watershed Conservation Easement	The Conservation Fund	The Lower Suwannee River & Gulf Watershed Conservation Easement (“Lower Suwanee CE”) is an opportunity to protect a large watershed in one of the most pristine areas of the Gulf Coast - Florida's “Big Bend.”	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Dixie	20,000,000
8	Pine Beach Eco Camp - Eco Adventure Center	Pine Beach Christian Camps, Inc.	Pine Beach Christian Camps, Inc. is launching a new Christian summer camp, retreat center and outdoor education center in Northwest Florida under the rules and provisions of a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit corporation. In the summer, Pine Beach youth entering the 6th - 12th grades will experience outdoor adventures, team challenges, character building activities, worship and Biblical teachings. In fall and spring, Pine Beach will host retreats and conferences for families, churches, businesses and civic organizations. The retreat center will also host outdoor educational field trips titled “Eco Adventure Camp” for local and regional schools that focus on topics such as forestry and aquatic studies, critter classes, nature and conservation, orienteering, leadership and team building.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	641,250
9	Exotic Species Removal on Public and Private Property	The City of Marathon	1. Exotic species consultant hired, 2. Exotic species identification program - pre removal tagging, 3. Exotic species removal - city wide, 4. Exotic species identification program - post removal survey, 5. Ongoing maintenance of Exotic species. Cost estimate over six years.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	1,000,000
10	Beach Nourishment--Dredging--Emerald Coast	CAPEC:Board and Executive Committee Community Association Presidents of the Emerald Coast	Dredging and Beach Accretion--Restoration along the eroded beaches.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa, Walton	75,000,000

11	City of Niceville, Florida: Stormwater Master Plan and Boggy Bayou Restoration Plan Implementation	City of Niceville	The proposed project is to complete City of Niceville's existing plans for comprehensive stormwater management and surface water and habitat restoration to improve existing and maintain future surface water quality in Boggy Bayou, Choctawhatchee Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The City is proposing the completion of projects which have been specifically identified as necessary components in its "Stormwater Management Needs Assessment", "Niceville Stormwater Master Plan", "The Stormwater Facilities Plan", and the completed Boggy Bayou Restoration Plan, 2007, prepared for the State of Florida. The City has taken a full watershed approach and proposes to enhance all related environmental/water quality conditions in the northwestern segment of Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	11,157,500
12	Restoration of the Caloosahatchee Estuary: Prevention of toxic cyanobacterial blooms and expansion of oligohaline habitats using real time observations of water quality and weather	Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation Marine Laboratory	A team of scientists from Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation Marine Laboratory (SCCF) will conduct a comprehensive physical-ecological modeling of the Caloosahatchee Estuary in southwest Florida. The research will develop predictions of toxic cyanobacteria distributions resulting from varying by the magnitude and the timing water releases from the water control structure S-79, tidal intrusions, wind and rainfall patterns, and other conditions. An overarching objective for this research will be to develop a predictive tool for water managers to restore the Caloosahatchee by preventing toxic bloom formation and promoting the expansion of oligohaline habitats in the upper estuary.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	1,620,000
14	St. Vincent Sound to Lake Wimico	The Conservation Fund	The St. Vincent to Lake Wimico Watershed Project is comprised of approximately 40,000 acres near the City of Apalachicola. It runs from St. Vincent Sound northeast to the greater Lake Wimico area and is almost entirely owned by one landowner, with a few key inholdings held by other landowners. It is adjacent to significant public lands and waters and as such has been a longtime conservation priority of state, federal, and non-profit organizations. A unique and important public neighbor is the Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve - one of America's first protected National Estuarine Sanctuaries - a designation which recognizes only exemplary estuarine areas for protection, research, and management with local community involvement. This project will protect water quality and freshwater flows into the Apalachicola River / Bay and the greater Gulf of Mexico; as well as a host of listed species, including Gulf sturgeon, Gopher tortoise, Florida black bear, Swallow-tailed kite, and many others.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf	40,000,000
15	City of Key Colony Beach Stormwater Phase 6	City of Key Colony Beach	This is the final phase of a citywide ongoing stormwater quality improvements projects which began in the 1990's in Key Colony Beach. 1. To install injection wells to prevent run off to near shore waters. 2. To close out direct outfalls to the canals to prevent run off to near shore waters. 3. To construct swales to direct run off and pollutants to storm water retention basins and injection wells.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	4,187,694
16	Key Colony Beach Wastewater Infrastructure Projects	City of Key Colony Beach	Ongoing repair of sewer laterals, upgrading of wastewater plant facility as required by DEP of the State of Florida by 2015.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	2,311,050
17	Aucilla River Tract	The Nature Conservancy	The project supports numerous rare and imperiled species of wading birds and raptors, amphibians and reptiles and a variety of invertebrate species and its freshwater flows play a large role in the productivity of Apalachee Bay and the Gulf. Benefits of the project include protection, management and restoration of important ecosystems in order to enhance significant surface water, coastal, recreational, timber, fish and wildlife resources and to provide areas for natural resource-based recreation.	Big Bend, Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers, Suwannee River	Jefferson	26,400,000
18	Bear Creek Forest	The Nature Conservancy	The project consists of approximately 100,424 acres in Calhoun, Bay and Gulf counties, Florida. The landscape consists of mostly off-site pine plantations interspersed with disturbed wet prairies and forested wetlands, as well as several upland forest types. Acquisition of the project would help establish a proposed system of natural areas forming a significant corridor connecting State and Federal conservation lands in the central Florida panhandle.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf	165,000,000
19	Flint Rock	The Nature Conservancy	The project is located in Jefferson and Wakulla counties, Florida, and is contiguous with the St. Marks NWR. The project will acquire and transfer 17,273 acres of forested upland and wetland communities into state or federal ownership and will compensate for impacts to water quality through protection and restoration of terrestrial resources now in commercial timber operations. These lands function as the primary watershed for the near-shore estuarine system of Apalachee Bay and the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve yet currently allow run-off of surface water which includes fertilizer, herbicides, and pesticides.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Jefferson, Wakulla	33,000,000

21	St. James Island	The Nature Conservancy	The project will acquire and transfer 19,588 acres of forested upland and wetland communities into state or federal ownership. The lands buffer and are contiguous with the southwestern edge of St. Marks NWR and are nestled between Tate's Hell State Forest, Bald Point State Park, Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve and Ochlockonee Bay and serve to connect these significant resources. The project will also help to restore, recover and expand the impacted economy by protecting a sustainable system of lands and waters that will stabilize, maintain and enhance the commercial seafood industry and tourism, including sport fishing, ecotourism and wildlife viewing opportunities in the region.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	77,000,000
22	St. Vincent Sound-to-Lake Wimico Ecosystem	The Nature Conservancy	The project will acquire and restore over 220,000 acres of terrestrial and wetland natural communities that buffer and protect freshwater flows to high quality estuarine habitats along Florida's panhandle. The project is important for protection of imperiled estuarine, freshwater, wetland and forest habitats - protecting over 11 and a half miles of direct estuarine and Gulf of Mexico shoreline - that will address ecological impacts through the implementation of a landscape-scale and watershed-based protection effort.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf	453,000,000
23	Wolfe Creek Forest	The Nature Conservancy	The project encompasses 10,075 acres and connects Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF) to the east and Whiting Field Naval Air Station to the southwest. It is proposed to acquire and transfer the property (or an interest therein) to a state or federal management partner. The project is part of a long-standing landscape-scale and watershed-based acquisition and restoration project seeking to connect the 189,594-acre BRSF, the 464,000-acre Eglin Air Force Base and the 83,898-acre Conecuh National Forest in adjacent Alabama, and several smaller conservation lands, into a conservation landscape of nearly one million contiguous acres.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	19,300,000
24	Restoring Threatened Corals to Enhance Reef Functions, Fisheries Habitat and Tourism Opportunities in the Florida Keys and Dry Tortugas	The Nature Conservancy	The proposed project focuses on the restoration of staghorn (Acropora cervicornis) and elkhorn (Acropora palmata) coral, both of which are listed as threatened but proposed for uplisting to endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). TNC and partners are proposing that through large scale nursery cultivation and strategic outplanting to reefs throughout Monroe County, these species can be reestablished as breeding populations that will provide subsequent natural recovery. Between the 4 regions, approximately 14,400 corals will be outplanted to degraded Monroe County reefs per year. A nursery stock of at least 10,000 corals will be maintained in previously established nurseries. The project cost estimate includes six years, for a total of 84,000 corals outplanted and associated studies.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	15,000,000
26	Pensacola East Bay Oyster Habitat Restoration	The Nature Conservancy	The proposed project will result in the creation of up to 6.5 miles of non-contiguous oyster habitat. The project provides a comprehensive science-based approach to restoration that includes pre-restoration monitoring, project design and permitting, implementation of restoration activities and post-restoration monitoring. The project will select the most appropriate methodology(s) to meet the project goals. The selected methodology(s) will use the most appropriate natural substrate for oyster larvae to settle and colonize, ultimately serving as nursery habitat for commercially and recreationally important finfish and shellfish, providing forage and nesting areas for birds, dampen wave energy, and decrease shoreline erosion.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	16,700,000
27	Egmont Key Beach Renourishment and Habitat Restoration	Save Egmont Key	The purpose of the project is to mitigate sand loss and stabilize the shoreline at Egmont Key using good quality dredge material.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	15,831,050
28	Islamorada, Village of Islands Wastewater Collection and Transmission System Project	Islamorada, Village of Islands	This is a large-scale engineering and construction project in Islamorada, Village of Islands, to implement a community-wide central wastewater system for the collection and disposal of wastewater from Plantation Key, Windley Key, and Upper and Lower Matecumbe Keys, with the goals of reducing nutrient loading into Florida Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and restoring healthy water quality to near shore waters in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	115,000,880

32	Tidal Perturbations to Storm Surges in the Gulf of Mexico	University of Florida	Specific objectives of this investigation are to determine in the Gulf of Mexico a) whether semidiurnal and diurnal perturbations appear under other tropical storms (in addition to Isaac) and under winter storms, b) the relative size of the dynamic agents associated with the perturbations, and c) the atmospheric and tidal forcing thresholds that produce them. Better understanding of these perturbations will help to refine storm surge predictions and risk analysis for the entire Gulf of Mexico coast. This project will support one graduate student, one undergraduate, through semester-long research experiences, and one high school student through summer internships. The high school student will be recruited among minority groups among high schools in Gainesville, Florida. Results derived from this project will be presented to K-12 audiences and will be incorporated in classes taught by the PIs at the University of Florida.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	400,000
33	Boot Key Acquisition and Management Project	City of Marathon	Acquisition of Boot Key for conservation and limited recreation; an 1,100 acre island in the Middle Florida Keys. The island is owed by five active corporations, three of which are integrally connected through one individual, whose ownership amounts to in excess of 99 percent of the project area.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	3,247,000
34	Old Seven Mile Bridge Repair and Renovation	City of Marathon	The bridge needs rehabilitation to allow safe public light vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle access to historic Pigeon Key. The project seeks to rebuild/reinforce unstable, dilapidated, missing components of the Old Seven Mile Bridge including concrete restoration, steel reinforcement, asphalt removal/replacement; and replacement of railings. In addition, the project would add improvements to Sunset Park at the east end of the Old Seven Mile Bridge to include bike racks, benches, restroom facilities, seawall repair where necessary, new railings, and improved walkways.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	22,000,000
35	Habitat Restoration for Wildlife and Pollutant Reduction by the Sanibel Island Partners	Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation Marine Laboratory	Sanibel Island has a unique partnership with a federal agency (USFWS), local government (City of Sanibel) and non-profit (Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation) able to complete numerous projects during the last 2 decades to restore barrier island habitats. Our commitment to science-based management and post-project monitoring has led to a series of successes. This partnership has identified projects to reduce pollutant loading (Jordan Filter Marsh), improve hydrology (Botanical Site) and restore degraded habitats (Coastal Dune Vegetation, Bailey Homestead) - see attached site map.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	2,145,000
36	Bayou Marcus Water Reclamation Facility (BMWRF) Emergency Power Improvements (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	The Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA) owns and operates the Bayou Marcus Water Reclamation Facility, which provides advanced wastewater treatment (AWT) level of service. The BMWRF serves much of southwest Escambia County, and discharges reclaimed water to receiving wetlands immediately adjacent to Perdido Bay. The proposed project entails the acquisition and installation of a new emergency power generator and transfer switch, along with other necessary electrical system improvements to allow the BMWRF to continue operations in the event of the loss of electrical power.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	600,000
37	Pensacola Beach Reclaimed Water System Expansion (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	This project entails the expansion of existing reclaimed water1 reuse system on Pensacola Beach. The system improvements include pumping, storage, and distribution components. The project would achieve an increase in the use of reclaimed water from ECUA's Pensacola Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant (PBWWTP), and reduction of surface water discharge to Santa Rosa Sound/Pensacola Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,300,000
38	Pensacola Beach Wastewater Collection System Rehabilitation (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	The Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA) owns and operates the wastewater collection and treatment system that serves Pensacola Beach (Santa Rosa Island). The proposed project entails the rehabilitation of various wastewater collection system components on Pensacola Beach to correct existing inflow & infiltration (I&I) problems, with the objective of minimizing the number and severity of sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) incidents. The project includes: sewer main rehabilitation through cured-in-place pipe lining and point repairs; repair and sealing of sewer laterals; and rehabilitation or replacement of failing manholes.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	5,500,000
39	Escambia Community Clinics Brownfield Redevelopment Project	Escambia County	The Project entails the redevelopment of a Brownfield site located in the Brownsville Community Redevelopment Area (CRA), which has been assessed and brought to an acceptable reuse standard by addressing impacts upon groundwater. Redevelopment entails construction of a new appx. 28,000 s. f. hurricane hardened facility to house the non-profit 501(c)(3) Escambia Community Clinics, Inc. (ECC), a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), serving the health care needs of lower income and uninsured in Escambia County, including individuals who may have adverse health effects associated with the BP Oil Spill cleanup.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,000,000

40	Downtown Middle – Sewer Rehabilitation (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	The Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA) owns and operates the wastewater collection and treatment system that serves the City of Pensacola and much of southern Escambia County. The proposed project entails the rehabilitation of various wastewater collection system components in downtown Pensacola (Middle Phase) to correct existing inflow & infiltration (I&I) problems, with the objective of minimizing the number and severity of sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) incidents. The project includes: sewer main rehabilitation through cured-in-place pipe lining and point repairs; repair and sealing of sewer laterals; and rehabilitation or replacement of failing manholes.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	21,000,000
41	Downtown South – Sewer Rehabilitation (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	The Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA) owns and operates the wastewater collection and treatment system that serves the City of Pensacola and much of southern Escambia County. The proposed project entails the rehabilitation of various wastewater collection system components in downtown Pensacola (South Phase) to correct existing inflow & infiltration (I&I) problems, with the objective of minimizing the number and severity of sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) incidents. The project includes: sewer main rehabilitation through cured-in-place pipe lining and point repairs; repair and sealing of sewer laterals; and rehabilitation or replacement of failing manholes.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	23,350,000
42	Creation of a Regional Wildlife Refuge Facility and Restoration of a Public Coastal Dune Park	Emerald Coast Wildlife Refuge	A centrally located treatment facility on Okaloosa Island would be a great asset to enhance marine animal response in the western Panhandle area. In partnership with Okaloosa County and local NGOs, ECWR will include restoration of the public park with our plan to develop a wildlife and marine animal rehab facility. We propose to: construct a wildlife rehab center including marine animal pools and a necropsy lab; provide public viewing and outreach classrooms; restore the sensitive wildlife habitats on the public property; add public trails and wildlife viewing areas; seek development of a living shoreline to arrest bayshore erosion; and provide a manager to supervise the facility grounds and adjacent park for a 5-year period.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	5,500,000
43	Restoration and Mapping of Oyster Reef Habitat in Southwest Florida Updated: 12/7/15	The Nature Conservancy	The purposes of the Restoration and Mapping of Oyster Reef Habitat in Southwest Florida Project (Project) are to: 1) map inter- and sub-tidal oysters from Pinellas County FL south to Lee County; and 2) implement and monitor restoration of up to 20 acres of oyster habitat within the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program (CHNEP). Estuarine segments in the Tampa Bay and Sarasota Bay estuaries may be targeted for oyster habitat restoration if the mapping and condition analysis identifies areas of critical need or optimal locations with high likelihood of restoration success. Estuarine habitats such as oyster reef and salt marsh were directly and indirectly impacted by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill throughout the Gulf of Mexico. In turn, the impacts negatively affected the public use and local economies dependent on healthy habitats and their associated species, such as recreational and commercial fisheries. Restoring oyster habitat restores the Gulf's damaged natural foundation and enhances the resilience of local communities by reducing their vulnerability to storm damage and flooding. Protecting and restoring oyster reefs helps create social and economic flexibility in local communities, sustains tourism and other coastal businesses, provides critical nursery areas for the Gulf's fisheries and reduces damages from storms. Reducing the vulnerability of coastal communities also enhances economic diversity in the Gulf. This Project is designed to complement oyster habitat restoration efforts being conducted by others throughout the Gulf, including Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay, Charlotte Harbor, Big Bend/Cedar Key, and Pensacola Bay. The Project will implement the CHNEP Oyster Habitat Restoration Plan (2012) (Plan). As defined in the Plan, the oyster habitat	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Collier, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	24,700,000
44	Hatchett Creek Shoreline and Waterway Restoration	City of Venice	This project will improve 2,920 feet of a tidally influenced creek in Venice. The project scope is to remove invasive plants, sediment and trash in the bed and along the shoreline of Hatchett Creek. Mangrove systems along the creek will be restored, and additional mangroves will be planted to improve water quality and aquatic animal habitat.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	480,000
45	Beach Haven – Joint Stormwater/Wastewater Improvement Project (Escambia County in partnership with Emerald Coast Utilities Authority)	Escambia County	This project would design and construct infrastructure improvements for: (1) stormwater management; and (2) sewer expansion in the Beach Haven area of coastal Escambia County, directly adjacent to Bayou Grande and Jones Swamp Creek, which is part of the Bayou Chico watershed. The project would entail: (1) installation of stormwater conveyance and treatment systems throughout the project area; and (2) extension of central sanitary sewer service to approximately 1720 properties, with the associated phase-out of on-site treatment and disposal systems (septic tanks) for the same properties. The project would also entail an associated surface water quality monitoring program in Bayou Grande and adjoining areas in Pensacola Bay, and possibly in areas within the Bayou Chico watershed.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	28,900,000

48	Restoration of Water Quality in the Impaired Waters of Charlotte Harbor, Charlotte County, FL	Charlotte County Utilities	Charlotte County's Restoration of Water Quality in the Impaired Waters of Charlotte Harbor addresses non-point source pollution created by urbanized areas that are impacting the impaired water of Charlotte Harbor Estuary. The project specifically implements Goal number 2 of the Initial Comprehensive Plan of the RESTORE Council; Restore Water Quality.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	5,600,000
49	Growing Oysters on Trees in Apalachee Bay, Florida	Gulf Specimen Marine Laboratories, Inc.	Gulf Specimen Marine Laboratory is proposing an educational demonstration project that would grow common eastern oysters, Crassostrea virginica, on trees and woody shrubs in Apalachee Bay and adjacent waters of Wakulla County. We have been a pioneer in developing new fisheries over the past forty years, ranging from developing drugs from the sea for the pharmaceutical industry to pioneering the rock shrimp and bulldozer lobster industry, and developing a market for cannonball jellyfish for Asian cuisine. This project will be completed in 18 months from receipt of an educational and research permit.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St Marks Rivers	Wakulla	23,853
50	Ashland Park – Joint Stormwater/Wastewater Improvement Project (Escambia County in partnership with Emerald Coast Utilities Authority)	Escambia County	This is a joint project between Escambia County and Emerald Coast Utilities Authority to design and construct infrastructure improvements for: (1) stormwater management; and (2) sewer expansion in the Ashland Park Subdivision in Escambia County, which is located within the Escambia Bay watershed. The Upper Escambia Bay is the subject of a current TMDL study by the DEP, and is being considered for inclusion in a BMAP program for nutrients. The Ashland Park subdivision is adjacent to Clear Creek, which flows into the lower Escambia River. The project would entail: (1) installation of stormwater control measures in the project area; and (2) extension of central sanitary sewer service to approximately 210 properties, with the associated phase-out of on-site septage treatment and disposal systems (septic tanks) for the same properties. The project would also entail an associated surface water quality monitoring program in affected water bodies.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,800,000
51	Navy Point – Sewer Expansion Project, Phases 3 & 4 (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	This is an Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA) project to design and construct infrastructure improvements for sewer expansion in the Navy Point area of coastal Escambia County, directly adjacent to Bayou Grande, which is part of the Pensacola Bay watershed. The project would entail the extension of central sanitary sewer service to approximately 371 properties within Phase III & IV of the project area, with the associated phase-out of on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems (septic tanks) for the same properties. The ECUA already has completed Phases I, II and IIB of this project, which established sewer service to a total of 335 properties. The proposed project would also entail an associated surface water quality monitoring program in Bayou Grande and adjoining areas in Pensacola Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	5,000,000
54	Ayavalla Plantation (pending Florida Forever project)	Florida Wildlife Federation	With several miles of river frontage on the Ochlockonee river north of Tallahassee, this single owner 6,081 acre project would protect the river, a designated Outstanding Florida Waterway, by a perpetual conservation easement, and aid Ochlockonee Bay. Moreover, public access is a part of the easement provisions. Please also see Florida Forever/DEP analysis and application.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Leon	12,100,000
55	Cape Sable Canal Filling Phase Two	Audubon Florida	Canals dredged through Cape Sable expose interior marshes and lakes to incoming Florida Bay and Gulf of Mexico tides that push marine waters inland, increasing salinity and reducing ecological productivity. Outgoing tides drain freshwater from marshes and transport sediments toward Lake Ingraham, resulting in a substantial loss of coastal habitat. Plugging House Ditch, Slagle's Ditch and the Raulerson Brothers Canal will restrict tidal flow into the interior marsh, protecting it from further erosion and improving habitat conditions.	Keys	Everglades	Monroe	8,933,691
56	Ochlockonee River Conservation Area (pending Florida Forever project)	Florida Wildlife Federation	Please see Florida Forever /DEP analysis and application.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Leon	6,500,000

57	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge Expansion	Florida Wildlife Federation	The tracts of the project are within the authorized boundary adjustment of the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. All of the projects protect and improve wetland function that directly benefit Apalachee Bay and the St. Marks River and buffer the ecological jewel that is the Refuge. All of the below projects have willing sellers. The Nature Conservancy Tract (Jefferson and Wakulla Counties) At 7,699 acres, acquisition of this parcel would help secure the Refuge boundary south of US 98 and protect streams and wetland systems that feed Apalachee Bay. Sam Shine Tract (Wakulla County) Purchase of this 8,117 acre tract would, along with the above Nature Conservancy Tract, secure the Refuge boundary and provide water quality and quantity benefits southwards to Apalachee Bay. Lower Ochlockonee River (Franklin County) Situated on Ochlockonee Bay and wetlands south of the Ochlockonee River, this 2,228 acre parcel provides essential wetlands functions for the bay and the river. Five Smooth Stones Tract (Wakulla County) Adjacent to the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and with land along the St. Marks River, an easement on this 930 acre tract would protect water quality and quantity functions. JLT Tract (Wakulla County) Due south of the Five Smooth Stone tracts, this 1,230 acre conservation easement project would complete protection of the east side of the historic and highly productive St. Marks River south of the town of St. Marks.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Franklin, Jefferson, Wakulla	75,000,000
58	Apalachicola River (pending Florida Forever project) Apalachicola Watershed	Florida Wildlife Federation	The famed Apalachicola River and Bay requires action to keep the oyster industry alive. Acquisition of these parcels, totaling 11,214 acres, would protect and enhance water quality going to the bay and buffer one of the world's last great mainly undeveloped rivers. Moreover, aiding in the restoration of Tate's Hell State Forest will directly benefit Apalachicola Bay. Please see Florida Forever /DEP analysis and application for more information.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Calhoun, Gadsen, Jackson, Liberty	44,800,000
59	Innerarity Island Utility System Standards Upgrade (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	This project entails assessment and upgrade of the wastewater collection and water distribution systems on Innerarity Island, in coastal southwest Escambia County, Florida, to bring the systems up to engineering standards so that the ECUA can assume public ownership, operation and maintenance. The existing system is privately owned, and includes wastewater collection and water distribution systems in very close proximity to coastal waters. The surface waters surrounding the Island are: Perdido Bay (an estuarine system on the Florida/Alabama state line); Old River (Intracoastal Waterway); and the nearby Gulf of Mexico. With the recent death of the utility system's owner, the future ownership and operation of the system is in question. Representatives of the deceased owner's estate have approached the ECUA to ask consideration of the special district utility to buy or assume ownership and operation of the system. ECUA also points to some apparent deficiencies in the water distribution system.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	7,500,000
60	Central Water Reclamation Facility (CWRF) Transmission Main Interruption Response Plan (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	This project consists of developing an Interruption Response Plan (IRP) for use in the event of loss of service or operation of the Central Water Reclamation Facility (CWRF) Transmission Main due to a main break or an accidental interruption of service, such as the result of a contractor breaking the main. The CWRF Transmission main is the only means of conveyance of wastewater flows from ECUA's former Main Street Wastewater Treatment Plant to the new CWRF. The project includes development of a detailed plan to allow ECUA to respond to an interruption in the operation of the main, construction of emergency storage facilities, valves and piping, and diversion pumping capabilities, all aimed at preventing a potentially significant sanitary sewer overflow from the transmission main. The plan also includes the development of rapid-response capabilities to conduct repair of the pipe if necessary.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	6,000,000

61	The Apalachicola Project - Phase I	The Nature Conservancy	The Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance Local Implementation Team (ARSA) is a highly productive collaboration of public and private landowners and managers addressing conservation needs and opportunities across a broad area of the central Florida Panhandle, southwestern Alabama and southeastern Georgia (Figure 2). ARSA includes state, federal and private landowners and managers who are committed to the restoration and best management of the lands and waters within the Apalachicola Region. ARSA activities are governed by a 10-person steering committee comprised of formal agency/organization membership. The steering committee is chaired by the Local Implementation Team (LIT) Coordinator whose position is funded by member partners and public and private grants. All of the restoration and management activities described below will be directed by or done in close coordination with the ARSA steering committee.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Bay, Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla, Walton, Washington	8,000,000
62	Coast Guard Tract	The Conservation Fund	Florida is the sea turtle nesting capital of North America, in particular along its southeast coast. The Coast Guard tract (4.9 acres) is an important inholding at Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge that includes critical habitat for nesting sea turtles, nesting birds, and other wildlife. The property has one of the highest sea turtle nesting densities in the region and in the entire nation, including Leatherback, Loggerhead, and Green Sea Turtles.	Atlantic	St. Lucie-Loxahatchee Rivers	Martin	5,000,000
63	Chambers Island/Withlacoochee River Sound	The Conservation Fund	Chambers Island (~120 acres) is located on Florida's longest and least populated continuous wetland shoreline, the "Nature Coast." Located at the mouth of the Withlacoochee River, the site is adjacent to an extensive network of conservation lands, including the Marjorie Harris Carr Cross Florida Greenway, the Withlacoochee Gulf Preserve, and the Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park. It is also in close proximity to the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve, a 945,000-acre area designated to protect fragile seagrass beds, located just offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.	Big Bend	Withlacoochee River	Levy	1,000,000
64	A Vision for Sustainable Farming of Oysters Along Florida's Forgotten Coast	Gulf Specimen Marine Laboratories, Inc.	Gulf Specimen Marine Laboratory will be creating a unique experimental and production shellfish hatchery, beyond the current state of the art. It will create employment and new, marketable products and methodology that will greatly increase the revenue to commercial fishermen, restaurants, and other aspects of tourism. This proposal meets all three goals of the RESTORE Act: Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability (RES), Tourist Opportunities (TO), and Revived Economies (RE). This aquaculture facility will be self-sustaining after its funded 5 years, and plans to supply long term support to the Forgotton Coast commercial and game fisheries.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	7,000,000
65	Charlotte Harbor Watershed Management Program	Charlotte County	Implement the Watershed Master Plan to improve the drainage within the Charlotte Harbor Community Redevelopment Area and improve the water quality of the watershed.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	2,170,030
66	Tidal Caloosahatchee River: Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) Restoration, Enhancement, and Monitoring Project, Ft. Myers, Florida	Coastal Watershed Institute at Florida Gulf Coast University	This project includes the restoration and enhancement of 600+ acres of historic submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) including tape grass, Vallisneria americana in the oligohaline littoral zones of the Caloosahatchee River where tape grass beds have been decimated since the inception of the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program in 1996. The project will re-establish protected founder colonies of V. americana and seed sources for recovery of historic distributions in conjunction with C-43 reservoir construction and restoration of minimum flows and levels (MFLs) for the Caloosahatchee River Estuary.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	2,313,536
67	Facilitating Agricultural Resource Management Systems (FARMS) Program – Springs Coast	Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	The FARMS Program is an agricultural best management practice (BMP) cost-share reimbursement program. It is a public/private partnership developed in 2003 by the Southwest Florida Water Management District (District) and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS). The purpose of the FARMS Program - Springs Coast initiative is to implement agricultural BMPs that will reduce groundwater withdrawals and nutrient loading to the Upper Floridan Aquifer. The implementation of BMP's are anticipated to improve flow and water quality in coastal spring systems. Information on the FARMS Program can be found at http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/agriculture/farms/.	Big Bend, Southwest	Suwannee River, Withlacoochee River, Springs Coast	Citrus, Hernando, Levy, Marion, Pasco, Sumter	1,000,000

68	Restoring Fishery Habitat on the West Florida Continental Shelf: Phase I, Benthic Habitat Characterization and Assessment	University of South Florida, College of Marine Science	Summary - This project seeks to provide critical information on the extent and species utilization of offshore fishery habitats along the West Florida Continental Shelf (WFS). These data are generally lacking for this region and as a result, there have been few proposals to restore and conserve critical offshore fish and wildlife habitat as a result of the call for habitat restoration activities. Using state-of-the-art towed camera and multibeam/sidescan sonar technologies, our team will assess habitat characteristics and species associations in five zones extending from off Pensacola, FL to just north of the Dry Tortuga Islands. Products of this effort will be detailed high-resolution maps of the bathymetry and habitat types of about 7,680 square kilometers of additional valuable fish habitat, and detailed video images of about 192 square kilometers at representative locations. Additionally, we will describe the habitat requirement of various species, with special emphasis on bottom-dwelling reef fish species including snappers and groupers. From these data, we will describe the state and condition of bottom habitats in the region, and identify locations where additional conservation protections or active restoration activities will be most beneficial.	Statewide	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	10,978,454
69	Natural Bridge Creek	The Conservation Fund	The Natural Bridge Creek property consists of approximately 3533 acres of naturally regenerated Longleaf pine, which straddles the Florida - Alabama border (approximately 1825 acres are located in Florida). Longleaf pine forests are one of the most ecologically diverse ecosystems in the world and also one of the most threatened. The property includes the historic Natural Bridge Spring, “sink” and “rise” geologic formations over which Natural Bridge Road travels. The site ultimately drains via the Pea and Choctawhatchee Rivers into the Gulf of Mexico at Choctawhatchee Bay.	Multi-state	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	13,000,000
70	Oyster Reef Habitat Restoration and Monitoring in Tarpon Bay FL	Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation Marine Laboratory	This project will re-establish stable, living intertidal oyster reefs in an area where oyster reefs were once prevalent but were detrimentally impacted by over-fishing, land use changes, dredging, disease and water quality issues. Tarpon Bay has received a variety of preservation efforts over the last few decades and its habitats are now protected from many of the activities (harvesting, land use changes, dredging, and direct development) which previously degraded oyster reefs in the bay. There is strong evidence that oyster sanctuaries for the native eastern oyster are successful by having significantly higher densities and lower disease prevalence (Powers et al. 2009). The protected status of Tarpon Bay at state and federal levels ensure a positive long-term conservation outcome.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	69,983
71	Tamiami Trail Modifications: Next Steps Project	National Parks Conservation Association	Building an additional 5.5 miles of bridge spans is key to restoring the "River of Grass" and its historic water flow through Everglades National Park to the Ten Thousand Islands region and Florida Bay, where the interface of the marine waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the freshwater of the Everglades ranks among the most ecologically productive areas of the region.	Southwest	Everglades, Everglades West Coast	Collier, Miami-Dade	330,000,000
72	Watershed Education Initiative	Heinerth Productions, Inc.	The goal of the project is to create a documentary film and accompanying web outreach resource that utilizes adventure to educate and entertain audiences about how watersheds are interconnected with estuaries and ocean systems and ultimately our own health and prosperity. Using the Wakulla Springs watershed as an example, the film will follow the course of water from falling rain through groundwater to the springs that reach the estuaries that nurture ocean environments.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Leon, Wakulla	321,100
73	Integrated and Interdisciplinary Gulf Ocean System (GOS) for Observing, Monitoring, Forecasting and Disaster Response in the Gulf of Mexico	Florida Institute of Oceanography (FIO)	The President's Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Task Force released a restoration strategy for the Gulf in which one action item and the first science priority was to establish the “critical monitoring, modeling and research elements that provide the scientific foundation for the restoration goals outlined in the Strategy” and that these “activities should be integrated from the initial stages of restoration planning through to adaptive management decision-making.” The Task Force and numerous other entities recognize the critical need for an ocean observing and forecasting system in the Gulf, as a baseline for restoration planning and implementation and the necessary component against which to measure success.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	1,000,000,000
74	Gulf Monitoring Network, Foundational-Monitoring Endowment	Gulf of Mexico Alliance	Foundational Monitoring Program (FMP) would constitute a stable network, able to withstand the economic fluctuations of state and federal budgets, and would support good management and policy decisions by providing information about the success of Gulf restoration efforts and about water quality status and trends. Foundational monitoring is envisioned to constitute a significant portion of the overall Gulf Monitoring Network (GMN).	FL Gulf Coast	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	1,000,000,000

75	Preservation of land around Eglin Air Force Base in Okaloosa and Walton County to achieve water quality benefits in Choctawhatchee Bay	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of Northwest Florida State College	This project will initiate restoration efforts along the northern portion of Choctawhatchee Bay including shoreline habitat on and around Eglin Air Force Base (Eglin AFB), with potential habitat restoration on private lands bordering base property. A living shoreline concept will be used to establish oyster bar and salt marsh habitat to stabilize severely eroded shoreline resources caused by anthropogenic and storm-induced destruction.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa, Walton	1,500,000
76	Creating community resilience by implementing Living Shorelines projects using innovative programs such as OYSTER Shell Recycling and Grasses in Classes along with comprehensive monitoring of Choctawhatchee Bay	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of Northwest Florida State College	This requests provided funding for 5 years to CBA programs that restore critical habitat and monitor the health of Choctawhatchee Bay. Specifically, this project will focus on: • Constructing Living Shoreline projects that annually provide approximately 2,000 ft. of constructed reef and 3,000 native shoreline plants planted for 5 years. And provide periodic maintenance on prior constructed reefs. • Coordinating OYSTER (Offer Your Shell To Enhance Restoration) Shell Recycling Program at local restaurants throughout Okaloosa and Walton County for 5 years that will provide annually approximately 3,500 cubic feet of needed shell for Living Shoreline projects. This will also engage the community on the importance of this type of habitat in the bay by providing educational materials (placemats, table tents, etc) at the local restaurants. • Monitoring monthly water quality, annually sea grass distribution and abundance, and periodically constructed oyster reefs for 5 years in Choctawhatchee Bay. • Conducting hands-on estuarine lessons at approximately 15 K-12 schools (~70 classes containing 1,500 children) monthly throughout Okaloosa and Walton Counties and set up salt marsh nurseries for Grasses in Classes for 5 years.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa, Walton	2,600,000
77	Providing stormwater infrastructure, restoring critical habitat and increasing utilization opportunities at Choctaw Beach, Walton County	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of Northwest Florida State College	The Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance (CBA) requests funding to reduce untreated runoff and sediment load entering Choctawhatchee Bay from Choctaw Beach Park by (1) re-grading and paving the parking lot and adding an appropriate storm water pond planted with native vegetation, (2) planting native vegetation along the waterside edge of the park with the help of community volunteers, and (3) evaluate the possibility of removing the septic tank and hooking to sewer/lift stations for the public restrooms. Features that would increase utilization of the bay will also be evaluated, for example: improving and extending boat ramp, installing dock areas around ramp, removing septic tanks and converting to lift station, improving park equipment and installing educational signage. This project would also address historic problems at Choctaw Beach involving illicit sedimentation as well as flooding that inundate the park and its resources, and reoccurring high bacteria counts. It will restore 3 acres of coastal land and an additional 0.31 miles of shoreline.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	300,000
78	Walton County Marine Fisheries Hatchery/Enhancement Center (WMEC)	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of Northwest Florida State College	This project develops a saltwater plant nursery and fish hatchery in Churchill Bayou (Walton County, Florida). This facility, known as the Walton County Marine Fisheries Hatchery/Enhancement Center (WMEC), will have a dual purpose; (1) serving as the primary Gulf Coast plant nursery for marine/estuarine aquatic plants needed for coastal restoration and (2) providing a recreational fish hatchery for restoring fishing activity (i.e., increase angler participation and the number of fishing trips) by providing hatchery production and eventual release of highly sought-after sportfish species such as red snapper, red drum, spotted seatrout, and Florida pompano. The project also proposes a much-needed state-certified water quality testing laboratory for the region to support not only any hatchery/nursery needs, but also CBA's volunteer water sampling program that assesses these water in State's numeric nutrient criteria. This facility will also support CBA's OYSTER Shell Recycling Program, Grasses in Classes Program, and Living Shoreline projects. NWFSC will utilize this facility in the potential development of degree/certificate programs to provide a trained work force for jobs that provide higher annual salaries than the median income for Walton County. The facility will also provide classrooms and overnight accommodations that would host various educational programs and needed research projects.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	30,671,975

79	Improvements and enhancements for the Kellogg property in Walton County to provide for a wildlife nature preserve and educational center that will be used for restoration of critical habitat and to host educational estuarine lessons, voluntourism service	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of Northwest Florida State College	This project will provide for enhancements to the Walton County property located at 1129 Nellie Drive in Santa Rosa Beach—known as the Kellogg Property. This property will be used as a staging area for restoring critical habitat—oyster reefs and living shorelines—within Choctawhatchee Bay and serve as an educational / demonstration area for estuarine lessons on Choctawhatchee Bay. Improvements to this property will include: 1. Re-activate the well that is currently on-site. 2. Remove existing boathouse and install 2 boatlifts in its place. 3. Repair the existing sea wall that is failing after Tropical Storm Debby's high tidal activities. 4. Establish a small living shoreline area that can be used as a demonstration site near the existing stormwater pipe that borders the property on the east. 5. Construct structures (i.e., pavilion, gazebos, covered areas, tree house, benches etc.) 6. Construct bay access point for launching kayaks, canoes, etc. 7. Install ADA accessible boardwalk on over the trail 8. Install stationary binoculars fastened to the platform of the central gathering area 9. Provide educational signage	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	250,000
80	The Knight Family Trust Choctawhatchee River and Bay Watershed	Audubon Florida	Conservation Easement on 30,000 acres. This private watershed fronts the lower Choctawhatchee River and Holmes Creek some 15 miles upstream of Choctawhatchee Bay. It is one of the largest family owned watersheds along any of Florida's tidewater rivers. The project would enhance public investments within adjacent State Forest, NWFWMD River Corridors, Springsheds, and recent DEP MOEX GoM mitigation investment across the river from the Knight Tract.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Washington	45,000,000
81	Greater Tampa Bay Rookery Island Restorations	Audubon Florida	A total of 3,250 feet of reef balls or breakwaters are needed to prevent erosion of island where waterbirds nest and the toppling of the trees that they nest in, at four sites in west central Florida: Dogleg Key Bird Island in Boca Ciega Bay, Dunedin Sand Key West Bird Island, the Dot Dash Bird Islands at the mouth of the Braden River, and Cortez Key Bird Sanctuary in north Sarasota Bay. The projects would consist of breakwater concrete structures of pH-balanced, oyster reef substrate especially designed to intercept waves and boat wake energy, installed near and parallel to the islands' shorelines, to create quiet water shorelines where mangroves, salt marsh grasses, and sandy beaches provide nesting habitat for colonial waterbirds, willets, and oystercatchers.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Manatee, Pinellas	750,000
82	Alafia Banks Restoration and Breakwater Reef	Audubon Florida	Storms and ship wakes have eroded at least 6,800 feet of the islands' northern shoreline, in many places by more than 20 feet, from these waterbird colony islands in Hillsborough Bay, jeopardizing habitat for the sanctuary's thousands of nesting pairs of 18 species. Trees that once supported nesting Brown Pelicans, Roseate Spoonbills, White Ibis, and Reddish Egrets have toppled, American Oystercatcher nests now regularly overwash, and sandbars used by foraging and roosting shorebirds and White Pelicans have eroded. While 1,675 feet of erosion control breakwater reef structures have already been installed, another 5,125 feet are needed to protect this Globally Important Bird Area. Pyramid-shaped, 8,000 pound, pH-balanced, marine concrete breakwater units will be sited parallel to the north shore of the Alafia Bank Bird Sanctuary, 50-80 feet off-shore in linear arrays of extending 1,000 feet long, with 10-20 foot marine wildlife gaps, to intercept storm waves and ship wakes and create a quiet-water living shoreline.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	1,800,000
84	Water quality monitoring for St. Andrew Bay, Panama City, FL	St. Andrew Bay Watch (RMA)	This project focuses on monitoring water quality and restoring eroded shorelines and submerged aquatic vegetation. We need funds to hire full time staff to lead our small army of volunteers. We would like to do more habitat restoration so full time staff are essential to growing our programs. We use citizen scientists to build living shorelines, restore seagrass habitat, restore scallop populations, and monitor water quality. Our restoration efforts have been minimal in the past because we need full time people to organize the projects (obtain permits, receive training, train volunteers, etc.). We would like to also create a water quality report card to educate the public about how water quality has changed over time in the bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,000,000
85	Downtown Bonita Stormwater Quality Improvement	City of Bonita Springs	The construction of a centralized drainage system designed to intercept and treat storm runoff prior to entry into the Imperial River. System combines the downtown district's public and private stormwater attenuation and treatment volumes, providing an efficient means of treatment while encouraging economic redevelopment.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	12,813,653

86	The Northern Gulf Super Project	Force 10 Maritime Services and Marine Research	The Northern Gulf Super Project is designed to be a comprehensive full scope initiative that brings together a multitude of disciplines to achieve the largest wild stock replenishment effort in the world. This project will use an aquaculture base to improve population densities at all levels in the food chains found in both the bays and gulf. Secondly it will evolve to be the largest educational project in the nation, training young people in every aspect of the marine sciences realm. Economically it will push to revitalize an entire sector of seafood production in a sustainable manner that will self-perpetuate the entire project. This project will encompass the entire Choctawhatchee Bay, the far Eastern area of the Santa Rosa Sound, all of the connected bayous and tributaries flowing into the Bay. The Bay spans across both Walton and Okaloosa Counties and operations will be spread out throughout the bay, St. Andrews Bay, and Apalachicola bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Franklin, Okaloosa, Walton	220,000,000
87	Land-Based, Biosecure, Sustainable, Cost-Effective, Zero-Water Discharge System for Production of Live Bait Shrimp, Minimizing Negative Environmental Impact	Florida Aquaculture Foundation	We seek funding to transition our live bait shrimp supply offering from local to a more regional outreach. It will enable us to provide live bait shrimp supply to the entire gulf coast region in Florida. Our project objectives are: 1. Produce a viral-pathogen free generation of postlarvae of L. setiferus (live bait shrimp) in a system that minimizes negative environmental impact. 2. Grow this postlarva of L. setiferus to maturity under quarantine, zero-water discharge conditions. 3. Perform production trials at different PL stocking densities and salinities to produce live bait. 4. Create a marketing awareness of our supply to the live bait to end-users and provide education seminars/workshops to share this system with other shrimp farming facilities that can benefit the gulf coast region.	Atlantic	Indian River Lagoon	Indian River	200,000
88	Wastewater Infrastructure from Airglades Airport/Industrial Park to the City of Clewiston WWTP, Hendry County, FL	Hendry County	To design, permit and construct a 10.4 mile wastewater force main from Airglades Airport & Industrial Park to the City of Clewiston's existing wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Hendry	4,000,000
89	Caloosahatchee Watershed Agricultural Infrastructure BMP Project	Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (SWFRPC)	Like most populated areas in the state, natural habitats, drainage patterns, and land uses within the Caloosahatchee River Watershed have been significantly altered over time. Loss of natural habitat from riverfront and coastal development, increased urban development and stormwater runoff, construction of drainage canals, and agricultural activities have affected the quality, quantity, timing, and distribution of flows to the estuary. Wet season flows have increased due to increased and more rapid runoff from land clearing and impervious areas, and dry season flows have decreased due to the lack of (natural) storage and increased water supply demand for agricultural and urban development. Loss of storage within the watershed has resulted from the watershed being drained to accommodate grazing, citrus farms and other agricultural and urban development.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, Lee	2,850,000
90	Central Water Reclamation Facility (CWRF) Reclaimed Water System Expansion (ECUA	Emerald Coast Utilities Authority	This project entails the expansion of existing reclaimed water system associated with the Emerald Coast Utility Authority's Central Water Reclamation Facility (CWRF). The proposed system improvements include piping and distribution components. The project would achieve an increase in the use of reclaimed water from ECUA's CWRF, which employs industrial reuse of the majority of the plant's reclaimed water. The provision of reclaimed water to the University of West Florida is proposed for irrigation at the UWF-owned Scenic Hills Golf Course (approximately 170 acres), and irrigation and possible industrial reuse on the UWF main campus in Pensacola. The project would also include expansion of the reclaimed water system to serve a county-owned athletic complex (approximately 65 acres). These uses would offset existing groundwater and surface water withdrawals.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,500,000
91	Charlotte County Erosion Mitigation and Habitat Conservation Project	Charlotte County	Charlotte County proposes to conduct an Erosion Mitigation and Habitat Conservation Project that will place beach compatible fill from both inlet and offshore sand sources, along erosion damaged shorelines including critical sea turtle and shorebird habitat. The Project includes providing erosion control and shoreline stabilization measures including beach nourishment, maintenance dredging and bypassing, and stabilizing structures for six miles of eroding gulf and inlet shorelines within the Manasota Barriers, Charlotte County utilizing inlet channel, nearshore, and offshore borrow areas.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Charlotte	9,502,900

92	Reef Innovations Regional Reef Ball Production Sites	Reef Innovations / Reef Ball Foundation	Many projects have been proposed to deploy artificial reef modules with various objectives, rather than each community, county or non-profit organization having to work out a purchasing agreement this project would provide local jobs building the Reef Ball modules for deployment. The Reef Ball Regional Production Site is designed, to create local jobs, and reduce the overall cost of production and delivery of reef modules thus becoming more cost efficient.	Panhandle, Southwest	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Sarasota Bay, Peace River, Myakka River	Bay, Sarasota, Wakulla	33,400,000
93	Channel Marker Reef Ball Micro-Habitats	Reef Innovations / Reef Ball Foundation	Each County in the state has a number of channel markers they are responsible for maintaining under their USCG channel marker permit. Deployment of a Reef Ball® on each channel marker would provide increased micro habitat for finfish and invertebrate recruitment throughout the Gulf of Mexico. Production of Reef Balls is provided by Reef Innovations in Sarasota, FL. or the regional production sites (RPS) proposed for the area. This project can be run through the Reef Ball Foundation which is a 501(c) 3 publicly supported non-profit and international environmental NGO working to rehabilitate marine reefs. This has proven beneficial where nonprofit organization involvement is desirable. Their mission is to rehabilitate our world's ocean reef ecosystems and to protect our natural reef systems using Reef Ball artificial reef technologies.	Statewide	All Gulf Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	6,591,730
94	Under Dock / Piers Reef Ball Habitat	Reef Innovations / Reef Ball Foundation	Starting with Phase I, Reef Innovations would provide a crew to survey public docks and piers determine suitability for the individual areas for enhancement. The criteria for suitability will be developed in conjunction with the regulatory agency ensuring compliance with local, state and federal guidelines. Reef innovations will develop a site plan for each deployment based on the site criteria and deploy the units to maximize structural protection and species recruitment. The addition of the Reef Ball Habitat units will immediately reduce water flows through these areas and provide settlement areas for the finfish and invertebrate community. The extent and makeup of the community will depend on the area.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	10,000,000
96	Official City Submittal. City of Apalachicola, Florida: Stormwater Master Plan Implementation	City of Apalachicola	The Proposed Project is for the completion and the full implementation of City of Apalachicola's Stormwater Master Plan, adopted October 2007. Since its adoption, the City has completed six of its forty-seven individual Plan recommended components at a cost of $207,000 and has recently received funding of $2,985,000 to complete four additional, major components. Stormwater Management in City of Apalachicola, on the shores of the Apalachicola Estuary, is viewed by many as the most critical water quality and aquatic productivity need on Florida's Gulf Coast.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	4,092,000
97	Drainage Improvements to Corto Andre Street / Boca Grande Boulevard Area	City of Punta Gorda	This area of Punta Gorda has been known to have drainage problems for many years. Unlike other neighborhoods which have known, correctable issues, this area is under-served throughout the drainage system. Project to include review of downstream drainage facilities to tidal water bodies.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	1,000,000
98	Reclaimed Water Extension from Luther Fowler Road to Santa Rosa Soccer and Horse Complex	Pace Water System, Inc.	An extension of reclaimed water main from the intersection of Luther Fowler Road to the Santa Rosa Soccer and Horse Complex. The complex currently irrigates approximately 57 acres via 4 irrigation wells located on site. The project would include the installation of approximately 2.8 miles of 12" PVC reclaimed water main including necessary fittings and appurtenances.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	326,000
99	2.0 MG Reclaimed Water Storage Tank Located at Stonebrook	Pace Water System, Inc.	The addition of a 2.0 MG Reclaimed Water Storage Tank located at Stonebrook Subdivision adjacent to Pace Water System, Inc.'s existing 2.0 MG storage tank.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	950,000
101	Clearwater Beach Shore Bird Habitat Restoration	Audubon Florida	Audubon Florida proposes to purchase a critically-important, undeveloped property on the Gulf Coast of heavily urbanized Pinellas County with full support of the current property owner, Carolyn Hunter Colby. Following purchase, Audubon will restore the successional beach vegetation to render it suitable for nesting American Oystercatchers, Snowy and Wilson's plovers, Least Terns, and Black Skimmers.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	385,000
102	Escambia Wood Treating Superfund Site Redevelopment Infrastructure Project	Escambia County	The Project entails the redevelopment of an EPA Superfund site located in the Escambia County Palafox Redevelopment and Brownfields Area. The 26-acre Escambia Wood Treating Company site in Pensacola Florida is an abandoned wood preserving facility (EPA ID# FLD008168346). From 1942 until its closing in 1982, Escambia manufactured wood products treated with creosote and pentachlorophenol (PCP). Contamination from Escambia activities has impacted 96 acres of land and a ground water plume that extends approximately 1.3 miles from the site.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	7,000,000

103	Collier County Beach Conditions Reporting System	Collier County, Natural Resources Dept.	The project will be used to minimize the impacts of inhaled toxic red tide aerosols and therefore minimize public health impacts from the aerosols. Park Rangers or other beach monitors are provided smart phones. The beach monitors use the smart phones to report existing beach conditions twice a day, one morning event and one afternoon event. Reports include information on the presence of dead fish, respiratory irritation, water color, wind direction and surf conditions. Pictures of the beach are also taken. These reports can be modified/customized to include other information. For example, during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the Beach Conditions Report was update to include the "presence of oil".	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	52,500
107	Tallahassee Community College - Wakulla E. O. Wilson Biophilia Education Center	Wakulla Environmental Institute, Tallahassee Community College	This proposal requests funding for the Wakulla E. O. Wilson Biophilia Education Center (WBEC) on the Campus of the Tallahassee Community College (TCC) Wakulla Environmental Institute (WEI). The WBEC will be the second in a series of Biophilia Centers across the country whose core mission is to educate students and visitors on the importance of biodiversity, to promote sustainability, and to encourage conservation, preservation and restoration of ecosystems. A 10-acre, privately owned parcel surrounded by WEI property is the ideal location for the WBEC.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	5,575,000
108	Tallahassee Community College - Wakulla Environmental Institute – Education and Training Center	Wakulla Environmental Institute, Tallahassee Community College	This proposal requests funding for land acquisition and development of the Wakulla Education and Training Center (WETC) portion of the Campus Lodging and Education and Training Center as part of the Tallahassee Community College (TCC) Wakulla Environmental Institute (WEI). The WETC will be a large (42,000 sq ft) multi-purpose building designed and capable of seating 2,500 individuals in auditorium-style seating, hosting convention-style programs for civic, business and environmental education and training programs, and provide large- to medium-size classroom space for classes of the TCC-WEI.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	13,822,949
109	Tallahassee Community College - Wakulla Environmental Institute - Conservation Lands and Eco-Recreation Facilities	Wakulla Environmental Institute, Tallahassee Community College	The proposal requests funding for the purchase of approximately 156 acres adjacent to the Tallahassee Community College (TCC) Wakulla Environmental Institute (WEI) campus (Figure 2), the design and construction of eco-recreational facilities, and associated environmental analysis and planning. Property acquisitions are needed to provide the campus with adequate space and ecologic diversity for educational programming, tourism, land management and ecologic restoration activities, eco-recreational facilities, and expansion associated with the Institute and Biophilia Center.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	6,245,000
114	Escambia County Santa Rosa Barrier Island Beach Boardwalk	Escambia County	The Project entails the Phased One construction of .6 miles of public access boardwalk spanning length of the Escambia County Santa Rosa Island Beach Maritime Forest dune system. Santa Rosa Island is a 40 mile long, Barrier Island located in the Gulf of Mexico along the southern boundaries of the Escambia and Santa Rosa County lines. The communities of Pensacola Beach, Navarre Beach and Okaloosa Island are located on the island, on the lee side of the island are, Pensacola Bay on the west and Choctawahatchee Bay on the east, joined through by Santa Rosa Sound.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,000,000
116	Brownsville Community Redevelopment Area Infrastructure Project	Escambia County	The Project entails the installation of sewer infrastructure within the Escambia County Brownsville CRA, a County designated CRA. Escambia County has targeted the Brownsville CRA as an area of special concern for economic and environmental redevelopment and revitalization.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	11,000,000
117	Sanders Beach Park Addition / Beach Restoration Project Submittal	Cypress Boyzz, LLC	The Sanders Beach Park Addition will be a joint venture between the City of Pensacola and Escambia County to acquire lands from willing sellers along the shore of Pensacola Bay from Sanders Beach eastward to the breakwater protecting the Seafood Harbor. The Park Addition is envisioned as occurring in (3) three phases; Phase I- Acquisition of the Western most property, this serves as a much needed addition to the existing Sanders Beach- Corinne Jones Facility. Phase II- Acquisition of the Eastern properties and the "Living Shores" work, which provides the environmental benefits to Pensacola Bay, beach restoration and a standalone new waterfront park with an observation tower, fishing pier and environmental and historical education elements. Phase III- Acquisition of the center properties or easement to establish the link, resulting in the Mile Long Park.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	16,579,040
119	Fundraising through invasive species eradication	Lois Swoboda	Why not set up a trust to support paying not for profit groups to undertake invasive species eradication as a fund raiser. There could be a rate scale based of hours worked or area covered.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	

121	Restoring Natural Communities in the Gulf Coastal Plain Ecosystem Partnership Landscape	The Longleaf Alliance	The GCPEP landscape has been identified as a Significant Landscape for recovery of the longleaf pine ecosystem in regional and range-wide longleaf recovery plans. The partnership, developed in 1996, has a long track record of conservation successes related to the longleaf ecosystem. Partnership vision and support led to the development of the EST that has greatly enhanced on the ground efforts ranging from prescribed burning to invasive species control to ecological monitoring. The investment by partners and supporters in GCPEP has leveraged tens of thousands of acres of restoration and management actions across the landscape. This project allows that good work to advance by addressing key gaps identified in Gulf Coastal Plain restoration, especially related to prescribed fire, invasive species control, ecological monitoring, and building a stronger base of qualified longleaf fire practitioners. The advances made in longleaf pine restoration and management, particularly related to prescribed fire, have had a positive impact on the natural resources of the area. These can easily be reversed with fire exclusion/reduction, lack of invasive species control, or lack of qualified personnel to carry out management actions.	Multi-state	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Holmes, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton, Washington	6,147,500
122	Monticello Storm Water Treatment	City of Monticello	The project involves installation of compact inline storm water filters to remove trash and larger particles from the storm water before it flows into the park and ultimately into the Gulf of Mexico by way of the St Marks River. Thus the project directly addresses the water quality in the St Marks watershed and the Gulf of Mexico as well as the protection of fish and wildlife in those waters. This project has the endorsement of Northwest Florida Water Management District in which it lies as well as the nearby Suwannee River Water Management District.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Jefferson	327,500
123	Lower Aucilla River Hydrographic Survey	Jefferson County	The proposed project involves a hydrographic survey to map the water-related features of the area. The area to be surveyed includes about 7 river miles of intermittent open/underground channel, about 5 miles of the current open channel currently located adjacent to the Gulf, and an additional 5 miles along the submerged prehistoric channel of the river out in the Gulf along which numerous archeological artifacts have been found. The project will include establishing a series of precise bench marks along the project to control the bathymetric survey, operation of several water level recorders to gather data regarding the flow of water through the karst subsurface where the river goes underground, and high-resolution multi-beam (or equivalent technology) bathymetric surveys of the river bed controlled by real-time GPS. The bathymetric survey would result in a “point-cloud” of points defining the bed of the river. The resulting data from that survey would be merged with existing digital maps of the surrounding floodplain previously conducted by the Suwannee River Water Management District using airborne light detection and ranging (LiDAR) surveys. The net result would be a complete digital model of the hydrography of this complex area which would allow creation of a hydrological model of the Aucilla/Wacissa watershed by the SRWMD.	Big Bend, Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers, Suwannee River	Jefferson	190,000
124	Washington County Watershed Management Plan	Washington County	Identified in both the Capital Improvement Plan & Local Mitigation Strategy of Washington County to provide guidance in protecting natural resources through watershed management planning	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Washington	100,000
125	Washington County Blue Trail Map	Washington County	Development of a coordinated map identifying the existing river access facilities on the Choctawhatchee River, Holmes Creek, and Econfina Creek. This brochure would identify the distance between access points, natural resources in the area, public facilities at the access points, and roadway access to the river access facilities.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Holmes, Holmes, Jackson, Walton, Washington	40,000
126	Washington County Updated County Parks Map	Washington County	Development of a coordinated map identifying the existing park facilities in Washington County. This brochure would identify all State, County and NWFWMD park sites, natural resources in the area, public facilities at the park site, and roadway access to the park facilities.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	40,000
127	Washington County Unpaved Roads Paving and Stabilization	Washington County	Paving of 81,312 LF (approx. 15.4 miles) along eight currently unpaved roads proximate to Choctawhatchee River and tributaries of the Choctawhatchee River to prevent sedimentation into the river and to Choctawhatchee Bay. (Miller Lane - 1,753'), Shell Point Road (1,395'), Joe Neel Road (1,288'), Rooks Circle (5,064'), Pike Pond Road (11,363'), Kent Road (23,653'), Houston Road (10,580'), Hard Labor (26,216'), Mudhill Road (7,324')	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	4,938,000

128	Knight Family Trust Conservation Easement Acquisition	Washington County	Landscape scale, perpetual protection of habitats and water quality. Sustains working forest. Encompasses 63 square miles, primarily within the Choctawhatchee River watershed. Includes Pine Log Creek, Choctawhatchee River, and Holmes Creek corridors and floodplains, as well as three major springs. Affected coastal species include American eel, Gulf sturgeon, and freshwater mussels. Combines resource based and regional DOD mission needs in large coastal landscape.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	60,000,000
129	Washington County Brunson Landing Land Acquisition	Washington County	280 acres having 174 acres of uplands in planted pine, 106 acres of lowlands in wetlands vegetation, and approximately 3,000 feet of Holmes Creek. An existing boat launch and river access is located on this property.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	700,000
130	Washington County Northwest Florida Erosion Site Assessment	Washington County	Encompasses watershed-wide identification and assessment of active erosion features, together with project planning for erosion abatement and site restoration. Erosion and sedimentation have been identified as major issues affecting the Choctawhatchee watershed, resulting in water quality degradation and benthic and riparian habitat smothering.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	
131	Washington County Supplemental Landscape Restoration and Enhancement	Washington County	Supports unfunded restoration and landscape enhancement on water management area lands, acquired to protect and restore watershed resources in perpetuity while providing public access and use. $550,000 annually over five years.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	2,750,000
132	Washington County Econfina Recharge Area Inholdings Acquisitions	Washington County	Acquisition of approximately 2,762 acres within the Econfina Recharge Area; protecting the quality and quantity of recharge within the Econfina Creek and St. Andrew Bay watershed.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	11,445,000
133	Washington County Florida Landings LLC Property Acquisition	Washington County	Lands within Econfina Creek watershed and recharge area. Acquisition provides water quality protection and recharge protection. Cost estimated at $2,000 per acre for 1,900 acres.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	3,800,000
134	Washington County Econfina Creek Shoreline Parcel Acquisition	Washington County	Acquisition of approximately three acres on the waterfront of Econfina Creek.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	85,000
135	Southeastern Washington County - Unpaved Road Paving and Stabilization	Washington County	Paving of 32,262 LF (approx. 6.1 miles) along two currently unpaved roads proximate to creeks within the St. Andrews Bay basin to prevent sedimentation into the creeks and wetlands. Buckhorn Boulevard (16,422' - $975,000), Porter Pond (15,840' - $1077,120)	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	1,959,271
136	Northeastern Washington County - Unpaved Road Paving and Stabilization	Washington County	Paving of 12,639 LF (approx. 2.4 miles) along two currently unpaved roads proximate to creeks within the Apalachicola River basin to prevent sedimentation into the creeks and wetlands. Rooks Circle (5,064' - $280,000) and Pike Pond Road (7,575' - $340,000)	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Washington	850,000
138	Southwest Florida Regional Replenishment of Animal Populations Plan	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Southwest Florida Regional Replenishment of Animal Populations Plan directly supports the State's Priority Area 2 (Community resilience/living shorelines) and Priority Area 5 (Fish and wildlife habitat and management). The Southwest Florida Regional Replenishment of Animal Populations Plan includes two 3-Year and eight 10-year projects (Attachment 2). Projects include: • Restore depleted population of living coastal and marine resources • Conserve and protect offshore environments • Restore and protect coral reefs, and other coastal environments • Coordinate and expand existing Gulf monitoring efforts to track sentinel species and sites • Minimize, and eliminate where possible, invasive species that impact the Gulf of Mexico.	Big Bend, Southwest	Suwannee River, Withlacoochee River, Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Habor, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota	10,450,400
141	Living Shoreline on Rocky Bayou	Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)	Project is to restore approximately 2,000 feet of eroding shoreline which is protecting shell middens along Rocky Bayou State Park in Rocky Bayou Aquatic Preserve. Restoration to include Phragmites removal, oyster reef breakwaters and marsh habitat installation.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	170,000
142	Town of Sneads stormwater treatment and system improvements	Town of Sneads	Project has three objectives; address untreated stormwater flowing into the Apalachicola River and on to Apalachicola Bay, mitigate significant stormwater flooding in the Town and to develop a sustainable stormwater system within the town of Sneads. Town employed the engineering firm of David H. Melvin Inc. to complete a study of Sneads stormwater issues. The NWFWMD was consulted during the study. The study produces a coordinated outline of tasks for addressing stormwater treatment and control. The attached "Appendix B" form the study provide tasks and estimated costs.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Jackson	2,749,174
143	Pensacola Bay Watershed Restoration Project	Escambia County, Water Quality & Land Management Division	This Pensacola Bay Watershed Restoration Project Plan consists of 115 multifaceted priority watershed restoration projects that address one or more of the identified five restoration strategy goals and the five recommended types of restoration projects for Florida. The list of projects include 28 estuarine habitat living shoreline projects, 62 water quality/stormwater improvement projects, 14 sewage infrastructure projects, and 11 land management restoration projects.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	250,000,000

144	Perdido Bay Watershed Restoration Project	Escambia County, Water Quality & Land Management Division	This Perdido Bay Watershed Restoration Project Plan consists of 63 multifaceted priority watershed restoration projects that address one or more of the identified five restoration strategy goals and the five recommended types of restoration projects for Florida. The list of projects include 14 estuarine habitat restoration and living shoreline projects, 39 water quality and stormwater improvement projects, 3 sewage infrastructure and septic tank abatement projects, and 7 land management restoration projects.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	150,000,000
145	Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Reservoir	Conservancy of Southwest Florida	The purpose of the "C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir project is to improve the timing, quantity, and quality of freshwater flows to the Caloosahatchee River estuary. The proposed construction of the 170,000 acre-foot reservoir and 1,500 cfs pump station will capture excess freshwater from Lake Okeechobee during the wet season and release freshwater slowly, as needed, during dry seasons to create more natural and consistent freshwater flows to the estuary.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Hendry	610,736,000
146	Edison Farms Trust Land Acquisition	Conservancy of Southwest Florida	RESTORE Act funds are being requested to facilitate the acquisition of 3,922 acres located in the Estero Bay Watershed that were previously considered for acquisition by Lee County's Conservation 2020 program; nomination #474 (Attachment B). The negotiations originally failed, in 2011, because the asking price exceeded the program's funding resources. However, the parcel is now in the foreclosure process and can likely be acquired at a much lower cost.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	30,000,000
146	Edison Farms Trust Land Acquisition	Conservancy of Southwest Florida	RESTORE Act funds are being requested to facilitate the acquisition of 3,922 acres located in the Estero Bay Watershed that were previously considered for acquisition by Lee County's Conservation 2020 program; nomination #474 (Attachment B). The negotiations originally failed, in 2011, because the asking price exceeded the program's funding resources. However, the parcel is now in the foreclosure process and can likely be acquired at a much lower cost.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	30,000,000
147	Lincoln Park Oyster Reef, Living Seashore, and Boat Access Improvement Project	City of Valparaiso	Create an offshore oyster reef system to serve as a breakwater to protect the public beach at Lincoln Park from erosion. Native marine grasses will be planted between the shoreline and the oyster reef system to create a living seashore and create/restore a natural habitat for flora and fauna that will serve to mitigate erosion, create a diverse ecosystem, establish conditions conducive to oyster growth. The boat access improvements will include reconstruction of the two existing boat ramps and docking facility. The existing ramps have reached their design life and require significant maintenance efforts by the City.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	355,000
149	Winchester Head Land Acquisition Project	Conservancy of Southwest Florida	The Winchester Head is a multi-parcel acquisition project consisting of 115 parcels (158.67 acres). Since 2005, Conservation Collier has acquired 53 parcels (75.11 acres) and the Collier Soil and Water Conservation District has acquired 2 parcels (2.28 acres). 60 parcels (81.28 acres) remain in the project area (Attachment B). RESTORE Act funds are being requested to facilitate the acquisition of remaining lots within Conservation Collier's Winchester Head project areas.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	812,800
150	Red Maple Swamp Preserve Land Acquisition	Conservancy of Southwest Florida	The Red Maple Swamp Preserve is a multi-parcel acquisition project consisting of 107 parcels (305.69 acres). As of December 2012, Conservation Collier has acquired 70 parcels (199.07 acres). 37 parcels (106.62 acres) remain in private ownership within the NGGE Unit 53 project area (Attachment B). RESTORE Act funds are being requested to facilitate the acquisition of remaining wetland lots within Conservation Collier's Red Maple Swamp Preserve project area.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	667,695
151	Pensacola Baywalk - Multimodal coastal system restoration	City of Pensacola	As adopted in the Urban Core Community Redevelopment Plan 2010, the Pensacola Baywalk project is envisioned as a continuous multimodal pathway along downtown Pensacola's approximately three-mile waterfront. The Baywalk will connect the waterfront to the downtown core and allow pedestrians and cyclists to enjoy Pensacola Bay and experience its ecosystem. Once fully constructed, the Baywalk will provide a continuous linkage between existing waterfront improvements like Plaza de Luna, Commendencia Slip, and Baylen Slip, where the public can enjoy the downtown coastline. These public space investments have successfully transformed the bayfront, but the connections between those vibrant assets are non-existent or harsh to the non-vehicular public. The shoreline and waterfront access, where it exists, primarily runs parallel to State Road 196 with a portion adjacent to US Highway 98, creating a disconnect between the majority of the activity hubs and the coastline.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,435,000

153	American Creosote Works (ACW) Superfund Site Remediation and Redevelopment Project	City of Pensacola, Office of Economic Opportunity and Sustainability	The American Creosote Works (ACW) Project entails the redevelopment of an EPA Superfund site (EPA #FLD008161994) located in Pensacola, Florida on the western edge of the city, 1.5 miles west of the downtown area and only a few blocks north of Pensacola Bay. The 18-acre ACW site is an abandoned wood preserving facility and from 1902 until its closing in 1981, ACW manufactured wood products treated with creosote and pentachlorophenol (PCP).	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	40,000,000
154	Rocky Bayou Estates Sanitary Sewers	City of Niceville	The project will consist of the installation of sanitary sewer, including services, sewage pump station and force main in a low-lying coastal area, where all homes are currently served by septic tanks. The sanitary sewer upgrade will eliminate all septic tanks in this environmentally sensitive area.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	2,600,000
155	Navarre Beach Sea Turtle Conservation Center, Inc. Visitor/Interpretive Center	The Navarre Beach Sea Turtle Conservation Center (NBSTCC)	Project will consist of a new 4,000 sq. ft. visitor/interpretive center and main exhibit pools; a large gift shop to defray annual operating costs; Additional parking, and re-routing of park traffic flow to ensure public safety when entering the facility. See attached view of facility for current road location.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,641,500
156	Cost Share Program for Implementing Best Management Practices for Agriculture	Jefferson County; Also SRWMD	This project involves the development of a cost share program to implement best management practices (BMPs) for farming water usage. This entails education, planning and implementation of mini-projects on individual enterprises to reduce the amount of water consumed and to improve the quality of groundwater and water runoff from agricultural operations.	Big Bend, Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers, Suwannee River	Jefferson	750,000
157	St Andrews State Park Trails Project	Friends of St. Andrews State Park	The main roadway system in St. Andrews State Park consists of a 2 lane road that forms a loop around the Park with access to the main attractions in the Park (the fishing pier, the jetties beach area, the boat launch ramp, and the campground). It also provides access to the nature observation areas (gator lake and buttonwood bush). Currently the roadway system is used as the main access for vehicular traffic, and if visitors want to walk, jog or bike to any of the areas, they must conflict with the vehicular traffic. This proposed project would construct a "safety path" by widening the roadway system to allow pedestrian traffic to use the roadway system without interference from vehicles.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	216,257
159	Tamiami Trail Modifications: Next Steps Project	Sierra Club	Building an additional 5.5 miles of bridge spans is key to restoring the "River of Grass" and its historic water flow through Everglades National Park to the Ten Thousand Islands region and Florida Bay, where the interface of the marine waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the freshwater of the Everglades ranks among the most ecologically productive areas of the region.	Southwest	Everglades	Collier, Miami-Dade	330,000,000
160	Southwest Florida Comprehensive Watershed Plan at the Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, FL Park Service	This project follows proposed plans to restore southwest Florida's watershed for coastal Fakahatchee, functional group 70 referenced in the Draft Southwest Florida Comprehensive Watershed Plan 2012 February, sponsored by the SFWMD and the USACOE. Phase I will add new and replace failing culverts to increase the capacity of water flow under Janes Scenic Drive thereby restoring sheet flow through the Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park into the 10,000 Islands Estuary, the major estaurine system of south Florida. Furthermore, a 0.9 mile long berm running east/west in Dan House Prairie will be filled, reducing the drawdown of fresh water and increasing the sheet flow into the 10,000 Islands Estuary. Land acquisition of 2,900 acres in the southeast corner of Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park will allow for management of exotics and restoration of natural fire regimes in the region.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	
161	Save Our Seahorse (S.O.S.)	Aquatic Vision	no description given	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	3,000,000
162	Generational Restoration and Preservation of the Florida Panhandle	The E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center	The E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center is an environmental education facility service 4th and 7th grades students from Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Washington and Holmes Counties, up to 6,500 students a year. In addition, the Center is open to the public on select days. The mission of the E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center is to educate students and visitors on the importance of biodiversity, to promote sustainability, and to encourage conservation, preservation and restoration of ecosystems. The $12 million facility is debt free and does not charge the school districts admission. They are requesting funds for sustainability. For the past 3 years, the E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center has been operating under an $880,000 budget/year.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Holmes, Okaloosa, Walton, Washington	3,000,000

163	Digital Environmental Curriculum of the Florida Panhandle	The E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center	Currently, the E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center provides over 750 pages worth of interdisciplinary environmental-focused curriculum in a printed format and accessible on their website to participating schools (up to 6,500 students a year from Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Washington and Holmes Counties). This proposal is to convert the curriculum into a digital and video format. Funding this project would be meeting an educational requirement (the Department of Education's goal of transforming all textbooks into a digital format by 2014-2015). As conservation is one of our platforms, converting our curriculum into this new digital format would eliminate the paper copies made for all teachers and students. Grading would become more efficient, and the printed material would not only be more visually appealing in color, but include video footage for better illustrations of messages conveyed. The digital and video format could more easily be shared throughout the state for environmental education programs via the World Wide Web than it was with the printed material.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Holmes, Okaloosa, Walton, Washington	250,000
164	Aquatic and Upland Herpetology Educational Center for the Florida Panhandle	The E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center	The E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center's educational programs bring awareness to the interconnectedness of ecosystems. In particular, these programs stress the integrity and management of natural systems so that the next generation of aspiring scientists and environmentalists will understand more clearly how to manage our ecosystems in a pristine structure. The Center would like to expand by building a 4,250 SF Aquatic and Upland Herpetology Educational Center for the Florida Panhandle to its existing 31,000 SF facility (which houses a natural museum, theater, classrooms, labs, exhibits, and a birds of prey complex). This additional 4,250 SF Aquatic and Upland Herpetological building would provide a permanent location for our aquatic and terrestrial turtles, amphibians (including salamanders), and snakes. In this new building, the E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center will be able to highlight how several of these animals are "indicator species" as their health indicates the health of the environment. Aquariums, terrariums, audio visual equipment, and solar panels would be installed in this building.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Holmes, Okaloosa, Walton, Washington	1,600,000
166	Congregation Beth Am Wetland Restoration, Phase II	Congregation Beth Am	Remove invasive plants, primarily Brazilian pepper, and replant with native plants in a stormwater wetland north of Lake Senac in the Sweetwater Creek watershed of Hillsborough County, Florida. This project was funded with a Mini Grant by TBEP in 2009; since that time, approximately ½ of the wetland was restored (phases 1 and 2 in the application) and the project is in a maintenance phase. This application seeks to continue the project by hiring a tree service to remove invasive pest trees (Brazilian pepper, Camphor and Melaleuca). An additional contractor would be hired to plant wetland emergents, and the remaining trees and shrubs required as mitigation would be planted by volunteers. Spraying of the invasive tree remains (stumps) and maintenance would be undertaken by volunteers.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	8,000
167	Citizen Scientists' Partnership to Study Florida Bay Mud Banks' Response to Sea Level Rise	National Parks Conservation Association	Florida Bay is a vast, shallow waterbody that connects the freshwater Everglades with the Florida Keys and the Gulf of Mexico. The bay's mud banks, which cover roughly 75 percent of Florida Bay's Gulf side, are virtually unstudied and appear highly vulnerable to sea level rise and human activity. Biologically and economically significant, these mud banks are covered by dense seagrass meadows that provide critical habitat for numerous fish and invertebrate species that support the productivity of the Gulf ecosystem and the regional economy. This pilot project is a citizen scientists' partnership that will study a significant portion of Florida Bay's mud banks to determine the vulnerability of mud banks to sea level rise and human impacts, and to confirm an appropriate approach for more extensive mapping that would greatly improve computer models of water circulation in the bay, resulting in better informed evaluation of future restoration and management plans.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	14,000

168	Florida Bay-wide Habitat Assessment	National Parks Conservation Association	A Florida Bay-wide Habitat Assessment will provide a current assessment of habitat conditions bay-wide, identify areas where restoration or protection of habitat would improve conditions, and provide a habitat-focused baseline study of conditions at select sites to allow for future assessments of habitat change. Florida Bay is a productive estuary that serves as critical habitat for many economically important recreational fish and invertebrate species found throughout South Florida and the Gulf of Mexico. Much of Florida Bay is within Everglades National Park, whose waters flow into the Gulf of Mexico. The two waterbodies are intimately connected through the action of Shark River Slough that carries freshwater from the Everglades into the Gulf of Mexico, creating brackish estuaries along the shore, which includes mangrove swamps and tidal rivers as well as many small mangrove islands in an area known as the Ten Thousand Islands.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	70,000
169	Gulf Islands National Seashore Research Learning Center	National Parks Conservation Association	To achieve the scientific research and education - a critical component to science - the NPS established nineteen research learning centers across the country. There is one hole in the map - the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Gulf Islands National Seashore proposes to change the purpose of their existing Visitor Center along the coast to a research learning center providing access to scientific activities, perhaps in partnership with the University of West Florida. The building would need to be rehabilitated; however, since it was built many years ago, it is already due for a significant internal remodeling upgrade. The seashore would then build a new Visitor Center and administrative facility on land that they already own further inland, providing easier access to the Visitor Center for more of the public.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	
170	Florida Bay Fisheries Independent Monitoring Project	National Parks Conservation Association	Florida Bay, part of Everglades National Park, covers 850 square miles and supports rich estuarine and marine fishery resources that benefit the Gulf of Mexico. Information about fishery resources in the bay comes primarily from a creel census, which is a measure of what is caught by fishermen. This information is limited. Additional information is needed for effective management and for annual evaluations of distribution and abundance of important recreation and commercial fish in the bay. A structured, scientific survey of the fisheries of Florida Bay is needed to have an objective view of fish populations, size, diversity, and response to natural and human events -- be it extended cold spells, new management techniques such as Pole Troll Zones, algae blooms, or other water contamination.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	450,000
171	Purchase of Passenger Ferry Boats to Implement Ferry Service to Fort Pickens, GUIS	National Parks Conservation Association	The idea for a ferry service has been around since 1978, and five different feasibility studies all concluded that there is ample support and potential ridership for a successful ferry service as long as the boats are provided. The service would be across Pensacola Bay to provide more direct access to the Fort Pickens area of Gulf Islands National Seashore. Currently there is a road from the mainland to the island, which poses two challenges. First, the road has been replaced and repaired many times at a significant financial and environmental cost to the National Park Service. If this ferry system is successful and there is a subsequent storm that destroys the access road again, then the NPS may choose to not replace the road and still be able to provide visitor access to the incredible fort and island. Second, with the road currently in place, the cost of the ferry ticket must be kept artificially low in order to generate adequate ridership yet still have the operator be financially viable. If the operators must finance the boats, they would have to recover that expense through higher ticket prices which would discourage ridership and adversely impact the financial viability of the service. Therefore, the NPS, Santa Rosa County, and the City of Pensacola have been meeting and decided to purchase passenger ferry boats to implement a ferry service to Fort Pickens.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	6,000,000
172	Gulf Islands NS Land Acquisition of Parcel Owned by Univ. of West Florida	National Parks Conservation Association	Initially part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore, the parcel of land adjoins the National Seashore immediately west of the Santa Rosa Area. The project is the land acquisition of a parcel owned by University of West Florida, tract 07-108, consisting of 152 acres.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	
173	Asphalt and Road-based Debris Removal from Gulf Islands NS, Florida	National Parks Conservation Association	Removal of the remaining asphalt and road-base debris from the Santa Rosa, Fort Pickens and Perdido Key areas of the park. What was once pristine sugar-white sand is now covered with gravel and asphalt chunks due to a series of storm events over the past 17 years that have repeatedly damaged and destroyed the roads.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	13,000,000

174	Gulf Coast Marine Life Center – A Center of Excellence in Research, Technology, Education and Outreach for Ecological Restoration	Gulf Coast Marine Life Center	The Gulf Coast Marine Life Center, a Florida 501(c)(3) company, in collaboration with experts from Louisiana State University, the University of Florida, the University of Miami, Texas A&M, the University of Maryland, the University of North Carolina Wilmington, and the University of New Hampshire, is dedicated to restoring the economic and environmental health of the Gulf Coast in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. This project is bringing together some of the best minds the U.S. has to offer in the fields of hatchery technology, sustainable aquaculture, fisheries science, and habitat restoration to bolster the Gulf Coast ecosystem's ability to provide viable ecological services for decades to come. Both the economies of the region, and the nation as a whole, depend greatly on a healthy, productive Gulf of Mexico. The region's multi-billion dollar tourism industry is largely driven by access to beautiful Gulf beaches and world-class sport fishing. Much of our nation's shipping and oil production infrastructure is located in the Gulf. This infrastructure depends on healthy coastlines that have the resilience to withstand hurricanes and flooding. Approximately 40% of domestic seafood production comes from Gulf waters, thus ensuring its continued productivity is a matter of national food security as well.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	49,602,271
175	Seville Harbour Marina Rebuild Project	Marina Management Corporation	This project is a private/public partnership with Seville Harbour Inc and City of Pensacola working together to remediate and develop the waterfront in the core downtown area of Pensacola. The project entails building a large and a small breakwater on submerged land owned by City of Pensacola, as a project managed by the City. Upon completion of the breakwaters, the marina is to be rebuilt by Marina Management Corporation on behalf of Seville Harbour Inc, on submerged land currently leased from the City.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	5,003,131
176	Longboat Key Wastewater Subaqueous Forcemain Replacement Project	Town of Longboat Key, Public Works	The Town of Longboat Key pumps its collected raw wastewater from a master pump station on Longboat Key to the Manatee County Southwest Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility on the mainland. The wastewater is transported by a 20 inch ductile iron forcemain. Replacement of the 40 year old wastewater forcemain will avoid the possibility of pipeline failure and potential environmental impacts.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	16,000,000
177	Longboat Pass Inlet and Surrounding Shoreline Improvements	Town of Longboat Key, Public Works	Longboat Pass and its surrounding beaches located at the north end of the Town of Longboat Key in Manatee County serves as a navigation and recreational amenity for boaters, fishing enthusiasts, and beach goers. Significant sections of the gulf front and inlet shoreline are subject to the dynamic forces (currents and tides) that create sand losses (erosion) and/or sand deposition (accretion) of the shoreline. Some of this constantly shifting sand moves in and out of the bay waters and inlet facing shorelines. The 2012 Longboat Pass Inlet Management Study identified strategies to manage the inlet to minimize negative habitat impacts to sea turtles, shore birds, sea grasses and mangroves. These strategies consist of construction of coastal structures in conjunction with periodic dredging of the Pass and sand nourishment of Longboat Key shorelines impacted by Longboat Pass.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	5,000,000
178	Longboat Key Community Center	Town of Longboat Key, Public Works	Development of a community center and park. The center would be about a 19,000 sq. ft. building including a fitness center, community room, activity room, several small multi-purpose rooms, catering kitchen, patio and a second floor outdoor deck.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	6,864,616
179	Town of Longboat Key Canal Dredging Project	Town of Longboat Key, Public Works	Dredging Project for Public and Private Canals and accesses within the jurisdiction of Longboat Key, includes Survey, Design, Permitting, Construction and any subsequent environmental mitigation. Canal dredging of public/private canals to re-establish safe boating access. Includes resulting mitigation and relocation of adjacent impacted sea grasses.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	1,800,000

181	Three Sisters Springs Visitor's Center and Site Development	Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge Complex	This project seeks to prepare the recently purchased Three Sisters Springs to be opened for public access and create a visitor's center on a nearby property on U.S. Highway 19. U.S. 19 runs through the middle of City of Crystal River and is the main north-south corridor through Citrus County. The Springs were purchased in 2010 with a combination of state, federal and private funds. Although the springs are owned by City of Crystal River and the Southwest Florida Water Management District, they are managed under a long term lease by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge Complex. The goal of this project is to provide access to the area surrounding the springs via land (the springs themselves are currently accessible via water), to restore on-site habitat including wetlands which flow into Kings Bay, and to raise awareness about the federally endangered West Indian manatee and their habitats by creating a world-class visitor's center. Having the visitor's center on U.S. 19 will increase the center's visibility, spur economic development, and visually improve the appearance of the highway. A visitor's center located on U.S. 19 will also reduce the footprint on Three Sisters Springs, increasing the area available for habitat restoration and outdoor recreation.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	11,500,000
183	GIREC Proposal 2: Facilities Construction and Operations	Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida District	The proposed project would provide a permanent home for the new Gulf Islands Research and Education Center (GIREC). GIREC represents an innovative partnership between the University of West Florida (UWF) and Gulf Islands National Seashore (GUIS) to better engage scientists, students, and the public in essential environmental research and science education. Construction of the Center will promote (1) the basic science needed to support the restoration and conservation of Gulf Coast ecosystems impacted by the Deep Water Horizon oil spill, and (2) increase student access to high-quality, hands-on STEM education to promote student achievement and environmental stewardship.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	13,400,000
184	Lake Pippin Area Sanitary Sewer Improvement	Okaloosa County, Water and Sewer Dept.	The project will include the construction of a sanitary sewer collection system in the Lake Pippin and North Lakeshore developments (see attached map) that are currently served by residential septic tanks. The project will include approximately 125 residences which will be served by the new collection system. The resulting wastewater will be pumped to a regional wastewater treatment facility. Also, due to the sensitive environment that is adjacent to the development we are also proposing a water and seagrass study (see attached study scope). The project will create jobs during construction, provide for environmental abatement, and infrastructure development for long term sustainability.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	2,040,726
185	Sanibel Sewer System Expansion Phase IV	City of Sanibel	This project is to construct Phase 4 of the sanitary sewer system expansion program covering 6 small areas of the island. Two of the areas are located on San Carlos Bay, one on the Gulf of Mexico and three along the Sanibel River corridor. The locations of the areas make them difficult to sewer, but critical to do so since they are located so close to water bodies. The project is not required mitigation for any permit. The citizens of Sanibel have invested over $64 million into improvements to, and expansion of, the City's centralized sanitary sewer system. Phase 4 represents the final piece of the project.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	1,325,000
187	The Re-Establishment, Opening, and Environmental Stabilization of the "Old Pass"	Coastal Hydrology, Inc.	St. Andrews Bay once contained an open inlet known as the "Old Pass" located across the bay from Tyndall Air Force Base. While open, the "Old Pass" contributed significantly to the ecosystem of St. Andrews Bay by improving water quality and allowing for safe access to the Gulf's fishing grounds by residents and tourists alike. This proposal puts forward a solution that will (1) re-establish the opening of the "Old Pass" and (2) stabilize the environment around the opening to prevent the refilling and subsequent closing of the "Old Pass."	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	2,019,000

188	Invasive Lionfish Removal	Coastal Hydrology, Inc.	Lionfishes are venomous species of scorpionfishes native to Indo-Pacific and oceanic coral reef ecosystems. Through accidental and purposeful release into warm Atlantic waters, they have become established as voracious alien species that pose a serious threat to coastal ecosystems in Bermuda, the American tropics of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean islands, Central America, and northern South America. As an aggressive ambush predator able to out-compete most native species for food resources with few known natural predators, lionfishes can quickly and alarmingly reduce local native reef fish and invertebrate populations, including the Gulf of Mexico's' commercially and recreationally important snapper and grouper species. In addition to their voracious behavior, lionfish have a huge reproductive potential and an unprecedented adaptability to a variety of shallow and deep habitats. These factors combined have led scientists to believe the lionfish invasion could become the most disastrous in history, destroying local fisheries and entire ecosystems. As a result of the already documented lionfish invasion along the Florida Panhandle, Coastal Hydrology Inc. proposes a strategic culling of lionfish via active and passive measures, with hopes to slow their distribution and control present populations surrounding the Florida Panhandle. In doing so, we hope to limit the detrimental impacts of lionfish on the local reef communities as well as the residential and commercial fisheries. Additionally, an annual lionfish fishing rodeo could be conducted to promote tourism and environmental outreach.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawatchee-St Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Bay, Gulf, Okaloosa, Walton	300,000
189	Arbennie Pritchett WRF Reclaim Water Expansion Project	Okaloosa County, Water and Sewer Dept.	A project map is included. The project originates in unincorporated Okaloosa County at the Arbennie Pritchett Water Reclamation Facility and terminates in City of Niceville. The project is in the Choctawhatchee Bay Watershed. Latitude/Longitude for the Arbennie Pritchett WRF where the treatment equipment will be located is 30d28m53s N / 86d37m26s W. Latitude/Longitude for the project pipeline's terminus (City of Niceville's 18 MGal holding basin) is 30d32m42s N / 86d28m58s W. A map of the vicinity and the proposed route for the pipeline is attached.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	7,986,328
190	Preserving Coastal Communities	National Parks Conservation Association	This project will restore critical interior marsh habitats on Cape Sable and will revitalize coastal and marine biological resources including crocodiles, Rosette Spoonbills, and other wildlife by reducing the intrusion of salt water to this beautiful and treasured area. Salt water intrusion was made possible by seven canals built early in the last century to drain and reclaim the area for development. These canals cut through a ridge known as the Flamingo Embankment or Marl Ridge. This Marl Ridge historically kept Cape Sable's interior wetlands, especially Lake Ingraham, isolated from tidal flow from both Florida Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. In the late 1950s five of the seven canals were plugged with earthen dams. They have since been breached or compromised by weather or erosion and must be repaired and re-plugged. The compromised canals open up interior wetlands to tidal influence, degrading their biological productivity, while also degrading fish habitat and water quality in Florida Bay and the greater Gulf ecosystem. Loss of freshwater through the canals has accelerated Cape Sable's change from brackish and freshwater wetlands to a marine ecosystem. Fresh to brackish water systems produce more abundant stocks of small prey fish and invertebrates that fully marine systems. These species are food for wading birds, crocodiles, and game fish -- all of which are critical to the Gulf ecosystem and economy. Restoring the function of the Marl Ridge by plugging these man-made canals will enhance community resilience by slowing the rate of change, most especially with regard to sea-level rise, early in the process.	Keys, Southwest	Everglades, Everglades West Coast	Collier, Monroe	6,800,000

192	Navarre Beach WWTF Effluent Discharge Relocation and Regional Beneficial Reuse Project	Santa Rosa County, Board of County Commissioners	Navarre Beach is an unincorporated community in Santa Rosa County, Florida. It is located on Santa Rosa Island (Island), a barrier island in the Gulf of Mexico, and adjacent to the Gulf Island National Seashore (Figure 1). The island is a popular tourist destination for the region and provides residence for military personnel stationed at the nearby air force bases, Eglin Air Force Base (Eglin AFB) and Hurlburt Field). The Island is approximately 4 miles long. Navarre Beach Utilities is a department within Santa Rosa County (County) public services, and provides water and sewer service to approximately 2,200 units. The Island has a build-out capacity of approximately 5,000 units. Santa Rosa County has a population of approximately 150,000 persons. The existing wastewater treatment facility (WWTF), originally constructed in the early 1970s, has a capacity to treat approximately 900,000 gallons of wastewater per day. The actual flows to the WWTF range from approximately 200,000 to 500,000 gallons per day, depending on the season. The treated wastewater discharges to the Santa Rosa Sound (Sound), which is designated a Florida Outstanding Water. The County has been working since the late 1990s toward the goal of removing the discharge of the WWTF's effluent from the Sound to improve the water quality in the sound and the Pensacola Bay Watershed. Various alternative discharge options were evaluated in detail as a part of the Wastewater Treatment Effluent Disposal Comprehensive Plan for the Navarre Beach WWTF prepared by CH2M HILL in 2001. In 2001, the County Commissioners approved a plan to eliminate discharge to the Sound by conveying the effluent to a land application site located on Eglin AFB property. The project is also proposed to include	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	20,000,000
193	Jordan Marsh Water Quality Treatment Park	City of Sanibel	The goal of this project is to treat stormwater from the heart of Sanibel Island's commercial district by redirecting it through a series of treatment features on 6.5 acres of conservation land known as the Jordan Marsh. A weir system will also be installed to redirect water from the Sanibel River into a filter marsh located on the SCCF Bob Wigley Preserve to treat water within the Sanibel River. This project will directly improve water quality within the Sanibel River by removing nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, from urban stormwater runoff and will treat polluted water within the Sanibel River basin prior to discharging into lower Charlotte Harbor.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	546,000
194	Port Richey Best Management Practices (BMP's) Implementation Project. PASCO County, FL	Pasco County	This project consists of a obtaining additional retention capacity within the Magnolia Valley area, transferring ownership of the existing pump station at Magnolia Valley to Pasco County, upgrading and/or replacement of the pumps and improving the conveyance capacity by constructing a bypass system, just south of the Sherwin Industrial Park.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	24,350,000
195	Pithlachascotee-Anclote Conservation Effort CIP Project. PASCO County, FL	Pasco County	This project consists of assessing the feasibility of diverting excess flows from the Pithlachascotee and Pinellas-Anclote watersheds onto Southwest Florida Water Management District lands on the Starkey Wellfield and Anclote River Ranch in order to better manage the water resources. These properties are located within the boundaries of both watersheds, south of SR 54 and east of New Port Richey.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	17,500,000
196	Major Streams & Rivers Maintenance, County Wide. PASCO County, FL	Pasco County	This major maintenance includes, but is not limited to removing dead and fallen trees, removing nonorganic material, clearing trees and debris within 50' on either side of water body (center line), dredging, flow control devices, and erosion control projects. This project is focused on primary rivers and the streams, canals, and major ditches connected to them.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pasco	30,000,000
197	Hudson Channel Dredging CIP Project. Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	This project consists of widening and deepening the existing Hudson Channel. This involves dredging, mitigation, and permitting of the project. Some fill from this project will be used to refill the Anclote Hole located in waters near the Anclote Power Plant. This would promote restoration of the sea grass bed in that area by reestablishing necessary water depth requirements.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	14,000,000
198	Hammock Creek CIP Project. Pasco County, FL	Pasco County	The Hammock Creek Basin has significant flooding issues which directly relate to health, safety and welfare to its residents. Its waters emptying into others basins, which eventually emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. Its serves as the primary source of potable water for communities within the basin. Flooding results in loss of drinking water sources from wells, excessive flooding from septic systems in the area and extremely slow drainage to the Gulf of Mexico. This project consists of several subcomponents to alleviate the effects when flooding occurs.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	29,000,000
199	Geiger Pond Park. Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	Create a passive park for citizens as means to showcase the County's largest wetland restoration project.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pasco	5,000,000

200	Forest Hill E & W Basins Flood Abatement Project. Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	This endeavor consists of two (2) previously permitted projects, Forest Hills Outfall and Forest Hills West, intended to decrease area-wide flooding. These projects consist of pipe installation, replacing/resizing pipes, and regrading road ways. Runoff waters from this basin empty into the Anclote River which serves several communities within both Pasco County and Pinellas County and eventually empties into the Gulf of Mexico.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	2,800,000
202	Cypress Creek CIP Project. Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	Implement several, specific basin wide, projects, which are target to decrease flooding, improve water quality within the basin and ultimately regulate and/or reduce run off volume into the Tampa Bay and Gulf of Mexico. The Cypress Creek Basin has significant flooding issues which directly relate to health, safety and welfare to its residents. It's one of our major rivers with N-S flows.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pasco	38,000,000
203	Coastal Ecological Planning Unit (Projects) - Acquisition Pasco County Environmental Lands Program. Pasco County, Fl.	Pasco County	This project proposal consists of multiple parcels in various stages of acquisition in Pasco County. Individual project locations and details can be provided by contacting the County representatives listed above.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	18,862,000
204	Regional Reclaimed Water System Interconnection and Ecosystem Restoration. Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	This project will significantly reduce the nutrient pollutant load into the Tampa Bay Estuary, will recover and enhance impacted fresh water ecosystems in Pasco County, will provide for a more sustainable water supply for the Tampa Bay region, and would interconnect several of the region's largest reclaimed water systems-thereby allowing for a comprehensive suite of management options of the reclaimed water and maximize the beneficial use of the resource.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Withlacoochee River	Pasco	27,500,000
205	Pasco County Environmental Lands Program - Crossbar Albar Ranch Acquisition. Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	Cross Bar and Al Bar Ranch consist of approximately 12,500 acres located in north central Pasco County. The property has been identified as a core element in the County's Regional Conservation Strategy. Two of the seven wildlife corridors within the County connect the ranch to Starkey Wilderness and Connerton Preserve. It contains a wellfield that supplies drinking water to 2.5 million people in the Tampa Bay Region. State and federally listed species reside on the thousands of acres of wildlife habitat available.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	
206	Repermit and continue development of the Hudson	Pasco County	Regeneration of Hudson Reef #4. Pasco County was able to deploy 6 of the 12 deployment areas of the reef. Repermitting would allow us to continue to expand the #4 reef site.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	105,500
207	Establish two inshore reefs off the coast of Pasco County. Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	Establish two inshore artificial reefs with multi-layered ecosystems off the coast of Pasco County. Pasco County desires to create 2 artificial reefs close to shore with mooring balls, controlled traffic and a path for snorkelers to follow and observe the aquatic life around that reef. The reef will be designed to minimize or avoid impacts to sea grasses and will also place a high boat hazard area due to rocks out of the boating channel. Warning lights and other markers will be used to warn approaching boaters of the reef. Mooring balls will be used to allow boaters to approach the reef area and tie up. This will be done to minimize or avoid the damage from anchoring in the sea grass. An underwater trail will be designed that snorkelers can follow from outcropping or reef area to the next observation area creating a loop back to the mooring area. By locating the reef in a hazardous boating area you will lower the chances of boaters wrecking on unknown dangerous shoals. Pilings with marker lights will be driven to warn boaters as they approach the snorkel area.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	591,250
209	Coastal Environmental Research Network and the Watershed Research Institute	Pasco County	The Coastal Environmental Research Network (C.E.R.N.) is a statewide network of research partnership facilities that collaborate with regional colleges, universities, businesses and government entities to conduct business, research and education aimed at coastal restoration. The mission of C.E.R.N. is to conduct innovative, interdisciplinary research focused on estuarine ecosystems with a focus on habitat monitoring and restoration while providing an economic engine for local, regional, and state businesses. The C.E.R.N. project has three primary objectives. The first is to construct a network of regional state-of-the-art coastal research institutes that serve as a centralized hub for research, habitat restoration, and economic development. Second, at the local level, C.E.R.N. will develop the Pasco Institute for Environmental Research & Restoration (P.I.E.R2). The institute will serve as an access point for local business, career education (through local career academies), college and university level research, K-14 environmental education, and environmental public outreach within Pasco County and the state of Florida. Finally, C.E.R.N. will create and foster research and restoration efforts that contribute to ensuring a protective barrier is placed across the Gulf coast in Florida by focusing on environmental stewardship, job creation and preparation, and active research and restoration programs culminating in a regional program mitigation of the Deepwater Horizon Environmental Disaster.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Withlacoochee River, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pasco	33,220,000

210	Strauber Memorial Park. This is part of the Sun West project.	Pasco County, Facilities Management Department	This project consists of installing two box culverts 8' x 12' under Strauber Hwy to allow more tidal flow under the road. This project will allow for the east side of Strauber to be replenished back to a saltwater marsh as it was prior to the road being installed. It will allow for better tidal flushing to this area and for saltwater life to flourish on the east side of the road. It will also allow kayaks to row through to the other side for more pleasurable experience. This will return it this area to 10 acres tidal marsh.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	1,200,000
216	Pasco County Sewer System Expansion to Eliminate Septic. Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	This project will install a public wastewater system including sewer collection, pump station and force mains which will eliminate the usage of septic systems. There are several residences along the west coast of Pasco County from the Hernando County line south to the Pinellas County line that are currently on septic systems. Converting these systems over to the County sewer system will eliminate the usage of septic systems and the potential contamination of coastal waters.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	30,000,000
217	Sea Pines Sewer System Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	This project is to install a non-conventional sewer system such as a vacuum sewer system to serve current Sea Pines customers as well as future residents that are currently on septic. Deep gravity sewer is not feasible in this part of the County due to the shallow layers of limerock. This project will eliminate the potential for sanitary sewer spills.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	2,000,000
218	COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION OF WAKULLA OYSTER REEF ENVIRONMENTS: BUILDING SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES, CREATING JOBS, AND PRESERVING OUR COASTAL HERITAGE	CSA Ocean Sciences, Inc.	Here we propose to utilize National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) funds to fuse existing knowledge and planning recommendations as well as new approaches and partnerships to create a science-based oyster transfer and habitat enhancement program. This program mitigates harm to the northern Gulf of Mexico oyster resource fueled in part by response to the Macondo spill by restoring and enhancing degraded existing oyster reefs and the creation of new oyster reefs in Wakulla County.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	2,032,750
219	Key Vista/Ballies Bluff Restoration Pasco County, FL.	Pasco County	This is a two part project: 1. Stabilization of coastal tidal inlet shoreline along the public park (Key Vista Nature Park) with rip-rap and seawall to prevent continued erosion and provide sustainable public access points 2. To remove the silted in tidal inlet channel to improve water circulation in the Bayou.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	250,000
223	Construction of a Public Works Dept. and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Building Facilities	Pasco County	Currently Pasco Counties' Public Works Dept. and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) are housed in separate, limited space facilities scattered throughout the jurisdiction. In addition, the EOC facilities have limited space and are NOT capable of withstanding a Category 3 Storm or above event. In addition, Public Work's Dept Divisions, Road & Bride Div. (RBD) & Stormwater Management Div. (SMD)) field operations and administration are NOT housed within the same facilities. Therefore, when a event takes place, logistics, resources and man power coordination becomes a major concern. With 1st responders, equipment and materials located throughout the county, housing, mobilization and rapid deployment are compromised and difficult to coordinate. In recent events, equipment and personnel have been deployed to secondary, non county, safe facilities to weather the event and then deploy (if possible) to the county facilities. This is cumbersome when tracking the emergency response assets available to the County. These factors contribute greatly to the limited and timely response that the EOC can provide. A new facility would greatly enhance the ability of the County to respond quickly and effectively to a major storm or other emergency disaster in the area. The concept housing key operations together has proven to be extremely valuable, examples can be found in neighboring counties such as Pinellas and Oceola. We have conducted visits to these facilities in an effort to study and comprehend their layout and configuration. Detailed notes have been taken and modifications made to better suit our own Counties needs. Centralizing PW's Dept.'s administration and field operations will	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	15,000,000

224	Keys-Wide Mooring Field System	Monroe County	The purpose of the proposed Keys-Wide Mooring Field System is to provide mooring fields in historically used anchorages throughout the Keys as a management tool to address a variety of anchoring impacts, consistent with the objectives of the 2013 Monroe County Comprehensive Plan. Unmanaged anchorages are known to generate derelict and abandoned vessels, cause seagrass and coral damage due to inappropriate anchoring techniques, and are a concentrated source of illegally discharged vessel sewage. New mooring fields, proposed for Jewfish Creek and Buttonwood Sound in Key Largo and Boca Chica Basin in the lower Keys will provide secure, environmentally friendly moorings and appropriate shoreside access and services, eliminate benthic damage, reduce the number of derelict and abandoned vessels, and ensure the proper disposal of vessel sewage. The proposed project will provide for a complete Keys-wide system of mooring fields, adding to existing mooring fields at Pennekamp State Park, Boot Key Harbor in Marathon, and the Seaplane Basin in Key West, as well as a smaller system of moorings in the Lignumvitae Key area. This Keys-Wide Mooring Field System will provide convenient, well distributed infrastructure for both local and transient boaters, while reducing or eliminating environmental impacts currently generated in unmanaged anchorages. This implementation supports tourism, protects the Keys' natural resources, creates jobs, and furthers the objectives of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	5,000,000
225	Reuse Water pipe expansion to Forest Lawn Cemetery and Blanch Ely High School	City of Pompano Beach	Expansion of the reuse distribution system to reach two large users of irrigation water. This project increases the amount of reuse water used by the City, and reduces the amount of ground water used for irrigation by more than 56 Million Gallons per Year (MGY).	Atlantic	Southeast Coast-Biscayne Bay	Broward	3,657,100
226	Purchase of Properties for Flood Mitigation, County Wide	Pasco County	Pasco County Stormwater Management Division has identified several properties, throughout the jurisdiction, which will greatly alleviate/reduce flooding. By including these properties to our current inventory, Stormwater Management Division can: create new ponds, storm drainage networks, add flood control structures while improving water quality via regulating reducing run off volume's and sediments into Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay Tributaries, Withlacoochee River	Pasco	10,000,000
227	City of Oldsmar, Florida Stormwater Master Plan	City of Oldsmar	The Stormwater Master Plan is as assessment of the City of Oldsmar's stormwater infrastructure including stormwater treatment to reduce the impact on receiving waters (Tampa Bay). The work will include various steps starting with an evaluation of current conditions and ending with recommended projects to improve stormwater management and treatment. As part of the update, we propose completing the following tasks: · Development of stormwater model to determine water quality/quantity loadings to surface waters that shall incorporate LiDAR and permitting data. (LiDAR shall be utilized to verify basin delineation) · Survey of all major drainage systems within the City to incorporate into the model · Establishment of stormwater monitoring stations to record stage and site specific monitoring of water chemistry for model verification and calibration · Utilize land use data to incorporate into the stormwater model to estimate pollutant loadings · Development of GIS database to reflect: basin delineation, proposed stormwater monitoring locations, asset identification: canal/ditches, pipes, inlets, BMPs, weirs, outfalls, locations of localized flooding, land uses, and proposed projects · Evaluate the existing City Code specifically related to the protection of natural resources and promotion of conservation (Specifically dealing with: landscape, irrigation, stormwater management, pollution prevention/enforcement) · The work will also include a review of the City Code regulating stormwater management with recommendations for code updates.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	250,000

228	Gulfwide/Escambia - Supplying and teaching environmentally-sound system of live bait shrimp that will revitalize the fishing industry in the Florida gulf coast.	Florida Aquaculture Foundation	Our objectives for this project are to: 1. Positive environmental impact: Supply a live bait shrimp to end-users in the coastal areas, beginning with City of Pensacola in Escambia County. This would begin at the Outcast Bait and Tackle in Pensacola, Florida, the largest tackle store in the area, supplying them with thousands of shrimp per week. The basis of this project is derived from Dr. Tzachi Samocha's research at the Texas A&M AgriLife Research Labs, which has indicated that a native live bait shrimp industry is sustainable. Funding supporting this project will also help us to assure that construction and production brings higher stocking densities allowing for the increase in production. Our strategy for live bait shrimp supply in this project is directed primarily on the Florida gulf region. Florida Organic Aquaculture, LLC will develop an extensive coordination for delivery expectations. Its facility is high-tech, biosecure, and environmentally-safe located in Vero Beach at the Florida Institute of Technology. Through a collaborative alliance that also includes the Texas AgriLife Research Mariculture Lab, the University of Florida, Indian River State College, and Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute. 2. Positive economic impact: Hold training sessions to teach how to grow post larva of live bait shrimp to maturity under quarantine, zero-water discharge conditions. This would provide economic development to the region, as the training results in entrepreneurial revenue-generating projects. The live bait training sessions will be coordinated by the 501c3 nonprofit organization Florida Aquaculture Foundation. The sessions will be delivered to shrimp farmers, distributors, or any interested persons in the Escambia County area (also open to others in the	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	300,000
230	Gulf of Mexico, Coastal Research and Education Consortium	Clearwater Marine Aquarium	Clearwater Marine Aquarium (CMA) currently responds to marine life, including cetacean (i.e. dolphin and whale) and sea turtle stranding events in the Gulf of Mexico and greater Florida region. CMA's designated response areas include Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco, Hernando, Citrus, and Levy County. Thus, CMA's response area ranges from approximately 27.57737 N, 82.700615 W to 29.29192 N, 83.16295 W (Figure 1). The aquarium and Critical Care facility are located in Clearwater, Florida in Pinellas County. In addition, this program will also work in conjunction with other Gulf of Mexico states that include: Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas (Figure 2).	Big Bend, Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Springs Coast, Suwannee River, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,162,875
231	Restoration of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Gulf of Mexico via Stranding Responses and Research	Clearwater Marine Aquarium	Clearwater Marine Aquarium (CMA) responds to cetacean (i.e. dolphin and whale) and sea turtle stranding events in the Gulf of Mexico and greater Florida region. CMA's designated response areas include Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco, Hernando, Citrus, and Levy County. Thus, CMA's response area ranges from approximately 27.57737 N, 82.700615 W to 29.29192 N, 83.16295 W (Figure 1). The aquarium and Critical Care facility are located in Clearwater, Florida in Pinellas County.	Big Bend, Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Springs Coast, Suwannee River, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	348,637
232	Monitoring Rehabilitated Sea Turtles Post Release via Satellite Tracking	Clearwater Marine Aquarium	Clearwater Marine Aquarium (CMA) responds to cetacean (i.e. dolphin and whale) and sea turtle stranding events in the Gulf of Mexico and greater Florida region. CMA's designated response areas include Pinellas, Hillsborough, Pasco, Hernando, Citrus, and Levy County. Thus, CMA's response area ranges from approximately 27.57737 N, 82.700615 W to 29.29192 N, 83.16295 W (Figure 1). The aquarium is located in Clearwater, Florida in Pinellas County.	Big Bend, Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Springs Coast, Suwannee River, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	627,751
235	Restoration & Preservation of the ST. Joseph Bay Golf Club	Friends of St. Joseph Bay Golf Club	Restoration & preservation of the ST. Joseph Bay Golf Club & its contribution to the area's tourism, environmental well-being, area health and animal habitat. Restore & protect its natural resources, ecosystem, wildlife habitats & wetlands of the area.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Gulf	775,500
237	Gravity Sewer Rehabilitation (including Manholes) on Okaloosa Island and Ocean City/Wright Area	Okaloosa County, Water and Sewer Dept.	On Okaloosa Island (a coastal barrier island) and in the Ocean City/Wright area of the Okaloosa County Water and Sewer System's service area in the unincorporated area surrounding Fort Walton Beach (maps attached)	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	1,056,917
238	SWARA: MARINE ECOSYSTEM ARTIFICIAL REEFS Initiative	South Walton Artificial Reef Association (SWARA)	Phase I - Engineered site mapping & permitting of 4 MARINE ECOSYSTEM reef patches: Water depth approx. 10-20' Patch area dimensions: 200' x 500' Phase II - Artificial reef structure manufacturing & deployment: Full deployment = 60 artificial reef structures within each patch (totaling 240 structures). Phase III - Scientific research & monitoring of resulting marine habitats, reef structure maintenance management, public awareness & education. *see attached reef structure photos & drawings in Environmental Benefits section	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	900,716

239	SWARA: Near Shore Fish Habitat & Diving ARTIFICIAL REEFS Initiative	South Walton Artificial Reef Association (SWARA)	Project Description (Describe all aspects of the project): Phase I - Engineered site mapping & permitting of 9 Near Shore reef patches (1/2 - 1 mile offshore): Water depth approx. 50-75' Patch site dimension: 40 acres w/ 9 AREAS within each 40 acre Patch Phase II - Artificial reef structure manufacturing & deployment: Full Functioning deployment = 24 artificial reef structures x 9 AREAs per patch = 216 structures x 9 permitted patches sites = 1,944 structures). Phase III - 20 year ongoing Scientific research & monitoring of resulting marine habitats, reef structure maintenance management, public awareness & education. *see attached reef structure photos in Environmental Benefits section	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	7,187,355
240	An Integrated Water Quality Monitoring Plan for Northwest Florida and Alabama Watersheds	University of West Florida	A comprehensive monitoring network for the region would provide water quality conditions from the freshwaters through the estuary. The details of the program are: 1. Increase the number of trend stations in each watershed and include flow measurements during sampling campaigns. Proposed stations will be located at: a. Perdido: Bayou Marcus, Eleven Mile Creek, and Perdido River and ADEM Stations. b. Pensacola: Quintette Road on Escambia River, Deaton Bridge on Blackwater River, Carpenters Park on Blackwater River, Rattlesnake Bluff on Yellow River. Regular sampling at USEPA stations in Escambia, East and Pensacola Bays. c. Choctawhatchee: Maintain existing CBA stations. d. St. Andrew: Maintain existing RMA stations, expand and maintain stream/lake surveys (stream condition indices, water/sediment quality parameters) and a survey of Deer Point Lake (potable water supply) 2. Deployment of water quality datasondes in each estuary. 3. Maintain existing DOH fecal monitoring stations on a weekly basis, and source tracking. 4. Biological Monitoring a. Seagrass Mapping: in all the bays, b. Stream condition indices, c. Benthic analysis 5. Shoreline Assessments: in all the bays and land use changes over time. 6. Assessment of legacy parameters: heavy metals, PCBs, dioxins, hydrocarbons, pharmaceuticals. 7. Standard suite of water parameters for trend analysis includes: a. Water depth b. Secchi Disk depth c. Water Temperature (°C): Surface and Bottom d. Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L): Surface and Bottom e. Turbidity: Surface and Bottom f. Salinity (PSU): Surface and Bottom g. pH (Standard Units): Surface and Bottom h. Chlorophyll a (ug/L) i. Total Nitrogen (ug/L) j. Total Phosphorus (ug/L) k. Nitrate (ugN/L) l. Ammonium	Multi-state	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	4,917,103
241	City of DeFuniak Springs CNG Fueling Facility	City of DeFuniak Springs	The project consists of the installation of a gas meter, dryer, filter, dual 4-stage compressors, priority sequencing panel, 3 ASME storage tanks and fast fill dispensing units. The system shall be capable of delivering 116 scfm of compressed natural gas.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	926,734
242	Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI) Inventory and prioritization of eroding streambanks within the Choctawhatchee River Watershed in Florida using the Bank Erosion Hazard Index developed by Dr. Dave Rosgen and utilized by multiple agencies including the US F	Walton County	Accelerated streambank erosion is a major cause of non-point source pollution associated with increased sediment supply, changes in stream channel stability, and associated stream type changes. This project proposes to conduct an assessment of the streambanks of the Choctawhatchee River and its major tributaries within Walton, Washington, and Holmes counties in Florida using the Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI) established by Dr. Dave Rosgen and used by multiple federal and state governmental agencies, academic institutions, and non-profit organizations. The objectives of this project are to: (1) identify, evaluate, and prioritize the potential risk a streambank has for eroding (2) develop restoration and best management plans for the highest priority streambanks. The information obtained from this study will be used in conjunction with the data collected from the proposed Sedimentation Risk Index (SRI) study conducted at unpaved road-stream crossings to prioritize and fund road paving projects as well as streambank stabilization projects throughout the Choctawhatchee River Basin in an effort to address sediment pollution and reduce the impact and threat to habitat as well as local flora and fauna including five (5) listed mussel species and the federally threatened Gulf Sturgeon.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Holmes, Walton, Washington	250,000
243	Sedimentation Risk Index (SRI) Inventory and prioritization of un-paved road crossings in the Choctawhatchee River Watershed in Florida using the Sedimentation Risk Index.	Walton County	The project proposal is to conduct an inventory and evaluation of un-paved road crossings throughout the Choctawhatchee River Watershed within Florida using the Sedimentation Risk Index. The objectives of this project are to: (1) identify and inventory the location and magnitude of sediment deposition from un-paved road crossing within the Choctawhatchee River watershed including their major tributaries; (2) identify and inventory fish passage impacts at road crossings in the watershed. This project will benefit Walton, Washington, and Holmes counties by allowing them to use science based reasoning for developing a comprehensive plan for future road projects and funding that addresses the federally mandated water quality standards.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Holmes, Walton, Washington	875,000

244	Pierce Mounds Complex/Cottage Hill Site: Environmental and Historical Preservation	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, CAMA	The Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas) proposes an acquisition of land that encompasses the conservation and preservation of the Pierce Mounds Complex and the adjacent Cottage Hill site located in the Apalachicola Bay Estuary watershed. Currently, The Cottage Hill site is platted for 20 units per acre residential construction, with little to no existing infrastructure. Due to its proximity to the coast, these facilities would directly affect the Scipio Creek watershed which drains into the Apalachicola Bay. Additionally, there are highly ranked historical and cultural values associated with this site, including the existing rail bed and boardwalk. Finally, the Pierce Mound site abuts Turtle Harbor, a tidally influenced freshwater basin that has bottom characteristics similar to other Florida water bodies located near pre-Columbian sites. It is known at other similar sites that the benthic habitats contain significant archeological artifacts. CAMA would like to acquire this land for three main reasons, watershed protection for Apalachicola River and Bay, archaeological value protection, and the historical railway connected to the River Ramble boardwalk trail. CAMA has identified Turtle Harbor as a prospective property to become the 42nd Aquatic Preserve in the State of Florida. This project proposes the acquisition of 71 upland lots in Cottage Hill, a largely undeveloped, platted and recorded subdivision just inside the city limits of Apalachicola that is currently zoned for residential multi-family development to a maximum density of 20 units/acres. Exclusive of rights-of-way, a total of 9.8 acres of upland watershed which is immediately adjacent to high quality Apalachicola River floodplain marsh would be protected from development impacts	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	3,578,313
245	Okaloosa County - Inshore Submerged Foreign Material Assessment and Abatement	Okaloosa County, Public Works	Validated anecdotal evidence suggests that significant quantities of foreign materials including marine batteries have been discarded into Okaloosa County waters seaward from both residential, commercial and government owned properties. Okaloosa County proposes a three phase project to address the contamination assessment and remediation: Phase I: Employ qualified diving contractor to assess the nature and extent of contamination in County waters due to the presence of marine batteries and other submerged foreign materials. Phase II: Based on assessment results, a remediation plan will be developed with a project design and specifications to remove foreign material. Phase III: Removal and dispose of foreign material and/or neutralization of risk and abandon in place. The project will focus on areas within 20 feet of structures erected from the shore into County waters (approximately 168 miles of shoreline). The area of investigation will include the entire shoreline containing structures over or in waters within the County. Waterfront property owners will be notified about the project prior to the assessment and divers will carry identification that can be presented to individuals that will associate them with the project. It is assumed that the majority of the assessment will be conducted in water depths less than 12 feet.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	964,000
246	Beach Park for the Physically Disabled (Grommet Island - Florida Panhandle)	Jim Henkel	Construct a "Grommet Island" for disabled citizens and tourist. Please visit the following web site for a complete description: www.GrommetIsland.org. In summary, Virginia Beach constructed the first in the country 100% accessible beach park facility in 2010 spending roughly $1.6M.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,608,600
247	Nutrient Reduction at the Donax Water Reclamation Facility	City of Sanibel	NUTRIENT REDUCTION As part of the previous treatment expansion, the Donax WRF added two (2) new biological treatment trains which utilize the Modified Ludzack Ettinger (MLE) nitrogen reduction process. The overall process includes three separate treatment trains. Train 1 was an existing extended aeration process and was not modified during the last expansion and therefore does not utilize the MLE process. From the influent headworks facility, influent wastewater can be diverted to any of the three separate process trains. Following treatment, the clarified effluent is recombined prior to the effluent filters. The MLE process utilized by trains 2 and 3 consists of independent anoxic and oxic zones to reduce the overall total nitrogen (N) levels within the wastewater. More specifically, the MLE process uses nitrate produced in the aeration zone as an oxygen source for facultative bacteria in the breakdown of raw wastewater in the anoxic basin. The first process in the treatment train is an anoxic zone where influent wastewater is mixed with return activated sludge (RAS) from the clarifier and internal recycle (IR) mixed liquor (ML) from the end of the aeration process. The influent wastewater serves as the carbon source for bacteria; the RAS provides the microorganisms; and the IR provides nitrate as an oxygen source. Submersible mixers are used to keep the wastewater in a consistent configuration thereby maximizing the effectiveness of nitrogen removal. The existing treatment process was selected at the time of the last expansion in order to assure that the Donax WRF would be able to meet the permit limitation for effluent total nitrogen (N) levels. The Donax WRF is governed by its operating permit (No. FLA014430) issued by the	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	1,500,000

248	Bagdad Mill Site Passive Park Coastal Access Improvements	Santa Rosa County, Board of County Commissioners	Several water-access improvements are planned for the park as additional funding is secured, including fishing piers, boat tie-up, and kayak launch, with support features including boardwalks and a parking lot. This project involves construction of the following water-access improvements: · Tee fishing pier (ADA accessible) · Floating boat dock (with stairs) · Floating boat dock (connector dock) · Handicap ramp from fishing pier to dock · Kayak launch · Kayak launch parking lot · Boardwalk (1,800 square feet) from trail loop to kayak launch In addition, there are a series of educational wayside exhibits planned for the park that will describe the history and ecology of the site, including educational information about the Blackwater River ecosystem, wetlands restoration and preservation, and native species. Exhibit content is being developed through the joint efforts of Bagdad Waterfronts Partnership Florida (Partnership), the Blackwater River Foundation, and the Bagdad Village Preservation Association (BVPA).	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	878,532
249	Use of Video Cameras to Measure Nesting Success, Disturbance, and Effectiveness of Video as a Deterrent to People Entering a Protected Area (Gulf Coast Bird Restoration Initiative)	American Bird Conservancy	ABC and its partners would like to continue and expand an existing camera monitoring effort beginning in 2014 for 3 years (i.e. 3 breeding seasons). The goal would be to determine why productivity of nesting birds is low at Ft DeSoto by directly monitoring nests with video cameras and by deterring people from entering protected area through the use of video monitoring and signs informing the public of this effort. Streaming video of the site will be available for the public to view on at least two web sites and advertised through signage on site. Our measurable conservation outcomes will be to decrease human disturbance on birds through increased public awareness (50% fewer disturbances) and to determine sources of nest loss for at least 50% of birds nesting in area.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	52,360
250	Creating Alternative Least Tern Habitat and Assess Methodology (Gulf Coast Bird Restoration Initiative)	American Bird Conservancy	We propose a 5-year project where the construction and implementation phase of this project will take place during the first year (i.e. building and installing the rafts). Monitoring and further scientific study pertaining to placement of rafts, avian productivity, tides, geographic location, and other habitat variables will be examined after the initial installations and throughout the 5-year duration to develop best practices for implementing/placing these alternative nesting habitats and to better inform conservation managers who are considering using such conservation tools/solutions. Eckerd College will hire a seasonal technician to assist in collecting and analyzing these data each breeding season. Additionally, under the supervision of Dr. Beth Forys at Eckerd College, chicks on the rafts will be banded to track their local movements and survival over the 5-year study period. The goal of the project is to create floating nesting platforms as an alternative nesting habitat for Least Terns in Pinellas County, and to evaluate the impacts of depth of water, distance to shore, and other factors on breeding success. We will also compare the marine ecosystem location to that of the brackish/freshwater location. Our conservation target outcome is to provide additional nesting habitat for 40 pairs of Least Terns.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	67,305
251	Bayou Grande Water Quality Improvement and Habitat Restoration Project	Escambia County, Water Quality & Land Management Division	Develop three living shoreline projects along the Navy Point Linear Park (50 acre Escambia County linear park along the north shore of Bayou Grande). The living shoreline project components combined will install 116 oyster reefs to act as a breakwater for 1.13 acres of new emergent marsh habitat. The protected area created by the installation of the breakwater will be filled with clean sand (recovered where possible from other project components) to an elevation below mean high water appropriate to support emergent marsh vegetation such as Spartina alterniflora and Juncus roemerianus.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	7,000,000

252	FISH, SWIM, AND PLAY FROM 50 YARDS AWAY… Public Awareness Campaign (…from birds nesting on islands and beaches)	American Bird Conservancy	The public awareness campaign centers on Public Service Announcements (PSAs) targeting beach-goers, recreational boaters, and fisherman to raise awareness about beach-nesting birds during the breeding season. PSAs will run on radio, CBS television networks (most affordable network), internet sites, and via mobile phone advertisements in key coastal Florida markets. The 30- and 15-second spots will feature local celebrity talent (TBD), who will ask boaters and beach recreationists to "Fish, Swim, and Play from 50 yards away…" from nesting birds on beaches and islands so as not to disturb them and put eggs and chicks at risk of overheating, depredation, and death. Other campaign-supporting events will occur in conjunction with these media efforts and will include (but is not limited to) participation in community events to educate the public, presentations to community groups and schools, and conducting public awareness surveys to ascertain campaign effectiveness and market saturation. The goal of the campaign is to bring about awareness for Florida residents and visitors about beach-nesting birds and how to protect them. All of Florida's imperiled beach-nesting bird species will benefit, as well as their other waterbird counterparts (i.e. waders and pelicans). This approach is based on a successful, five-year public awareness campaign in Texas to educate boaters about seagrass regulations and recovery, which resulted in 92% of boaters in the targeted areas being aware of the seagrass bed regulations (Grubbs 2007). ABC and its partners have been conducting the "Fish, Swim, and Play…" campaign in Texas and Louisiana for the past two years and plan to continue it in 2014. In 2013, Florida partner, St. Petersburg Audubon Society, used this	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	497,575
253	Oil Spill Response Preparedness (Gulf Coast Bird Restoration Initiative)	American Bird Conservancy	The first element of this project includes the creation of a video geared to the citizenry of local communities that explains what happens in an oiled wildlife response. Demonstrating what to expect in the event of an oil spill emergency, from the laying of containment boom in Gulf waters to what happens to wildlife impacted by oil, instills confidence in the public that effective responses will be marshaled. This film will also include how to plan for a spill emergency and what members of the community can do to help. Preparation is key, and knowing to what degree your community is able to spring into action will help save as many affected animals as possible. This film will demonstrate how agencies work together in a response, the sequence of events that typically ensue once an oil spill occurs and how communities can work together to plan for these types of events. One of the problems that the IBR team encountered in the Deepwater Horizon spill response was the many angry citizens that wanted to help and had no outlet or information to deal with their sense of helplessness. Educating the public and providing good, accurate information can help alleviate these problems and empower communities to plan and prepare, offering the best possible opportunities to conserve their natural resources. The second element of this project is to provide preparedness assessment and oil spill response training for local rehabilitation groups. Existing rehabilitation organizations will be offered the opportunity to learn how to adapt and augment their existing physical (facility) and staff capacity in the event of an oil spill response emergency. IBR's focus is on "realistic planning" and training will include learning to recognize when an event and response are growing	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	950,000
254	Creating New Black Skimmer Nesting Areas in the Gulf Coast States (Gulf Coast Bird Restoration Initiative)	American Bird Conservancy	We propose to partner with appropriate entities (Industry, US Fish & Wildlife, State Parks, etc) which can offer protected areas appropriate for creating skimmer lots using the model developed in Texas. Each lot will be a minimum of one acre and will be located within a complex that is appropriately located to attract Black Skimmers and where personnel are committed to maintaining a predator free environment for the birds. In order to determine success of this created habitat, natural skimmer colonies in the Florida Panhandle will be monitored as well as each created skimmer lot for five years.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	1,627,960

255	Coastal Ecosystem Health: American Oystercatcher as an Indicator of Exposure and Effects of Pollutants on Breeding Birds on the Gulf Coast (Gulf Coast Bird Restoration Initiative)	American Bird Conservancy	This project will address the impacts of environmental contaminants on the aquatic birds breeding along the Florida Gulf Coast, using the American Oystercatcher (Haematopus palliatus palliatus) as an indicator species. Coastal wetland areas, estuaries, and islands along the Gulf of Mexico constitute a primary nesting and feeding ground for many North American birds. Most of these species are colonial waterbirds which nest in colonies and feed on aquatic vegetation, invertebrate organisms, and fish. Exposure to environmental contaminants in these species can occur through diet, but also directly through dermal absorption, preening, and inhalation. We propose to use the American Oystercatcher to evaluate the potential impacts of the recent Deep Water Horizon oil spill and other industrial activities along the Gulf Coast. American Oystercatchers feed on bivalves which puts them near the top of the food chain and in a position to accumulate more contaminants than other species at lower trophic levels. Therefore, we feel they make a good proxy to assess general ecosystem health and potential impacts of contaminants in bivalves of human health. The results of this study can also be used to determine the health of coastal areas and their potential associated impacts on other species of concern. The U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan lists the American Oystercatcher as a species of high concern, it is a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) priority species, and this species has been recommended by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) for listing as Threatened on Florida's Endangered and Threatened species list based on a small population size and decreasing population trend. Therefore, this	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	864,225
256	City of Sanibel: Donax Water Reclamation Facility Energy Efficiency Improvements	City of Sanibel	This project will create energy efficiency improvements at the Donax Water Reclamation Facility. Planning for the energy efficient improvements required an analysis of the entire plant and addressed the entire set of challenges faced from biosolids treatment to transportation and final disposition of the end product. The analysis was completed to ensure that the solution would be sustainable for the long term.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	805,000
257	Gulf World Marine Institute Marine Animal Stranding, Rehabilitation, and Necropsy Facility	Gulf World Marine Institute, Inc.	Gulf World Marine Institute (GWMI) is working under permits from Florida Wildlife Commission (FWC) and National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) to provide stranding response and rehabilitation services for Marine Mammals and Sea Turtles in Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, and Wakulla' Counties. This proposal is to enhance our response to stranded marine mammals and sea turtles. The main goal of this project is the construction of a new facility that will increase our capabilities to respond to stranded animals, increase our capabilities for animal rehabilitation, and build a much needed on-site necropsy facility along with labs/offices for stranding personnel and researchers. The increase in stranded marine animals in the last year has put a strain on the already existing facility. A new facility is needed in order to meet the needs of the mission goals that GWMI has in place. Currently, all necropsies, which are required by NMFS on all stranded marine animals, are performed off site by GWMI personnel at a facility that was not designed for large marine animal necropsies. All equipment must be brought from GWMI to the lab every time a necropsy is performed. Additionally, GWMI must rely on the ability for a staff member from the lab to open and stay on-site while the necropsy is being performed. Finally, there is not enough cooler or freezer space to store the samples and carcasses from the necropsy. Valuable data could be lost because of lack of cooler/freezer space. A permanent location would ensure that any necropsy performed could be done without delay thus ensuring the freshest samples. In the building plan, there will be enough dry, refrigerated, and frozen storage space that can hold samples from multiple animals	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,228,500
258	Chassahowitzka River Research and Environmental Center	Wildlands Conservation, Inc.	Wildlands Conservation, Inc., a 501(c)3 organization, and the University of South Florida (USF), are partnering in an effort to establish a seagrass, spring, and Gulf of Mexico research and analysis center along the Nature Coast of Florida to further the study and analysis of the near shore and inshore (springs) water quality effects from the oil spill, with an emphasis on providing detailed analysis and learning opportunities relating to karst geology and the natural communities of a pristine living shoreline. Establishment would include purchase of 33 acres of land along the spring-fed Chassahowitzka River that includes eight springs, along with support facilities that include: an educational complex with conference center/laboratory, a greenhouse, four cabins that each sleep eight people, a boathouse and launch, and a 4,400 square foot lodge. The property is surrounded by 10,000 acres of land owned by the State of Florida. Wildlands Conservation, Inc. (Wildlands) would serve as stewards of the land. Wildland's partner, USF, shall assist with retrofitting the site with laboratory supplies and needs and is committed to a long-standing partnership and commitment to use the site as a Nature Coast Research Station (see attached letters of commitment/support). The facilities will be retrofitted and used by academic and research institutions to study various elements of the Nature Coast's ecology as it relates to living shorelines and the effects of contaminants on the karst systems underlying the local springs and river, which are in natural and nearly pristine condition. Accessible only by boat or canoe, the Chassahowitzka River is one of the state's Outstanding Florida Waters. Because of its natural importance to Florida, the river received this designation and was	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	9,500,000

259	ECOGulf: Stewards of Our House	Florida State University STEM Institute	The Steward is responsible for overseeing and protecting something considered worth caring for and preserving. Thus, this program, the EcoGulf: Stewards of Our House is designed to integrate teachings about responsibly managing resources for our community and understanding the relationships of local biota of the Gulf of Mexico. The audience for becoming informed and therefore effective Stewards of Our House is a group of students in grades 4/5 and grades 6/7 from Bay(2 classrooms), Gulf(1 classroom), and Franklin Counties(1 classroom) who will serve as a pilot group to work with curriculum developed through this project. Curriculum will focus on three main areas relating to the Gulf of Mexico. Area one will focus on the ecology of the Gulf with emphasis on the Gulf Coastal fisheries. Area two will focus on the economy of these fisheries and the impact of their health on the local area economies. Area three focuses on the coastal regions and the impact that the activities of humans have on the regions and ultimately on the Gulf. At each of the four grade levels targeted (4,5,6,7) two teachers from Bay and one each from Gulf and Franklin will be selected. Two additional teachers will be selected to provide some depth to Gulf and Franklin Counties and serve as back-up in those small districts. If our region and others affected by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill are to move forward in restoring the environmental health of the region, then we must also move forward in creating learners who care about the environmental health of the region and who understand that making decisions that provide for a healthy environment will enhance the economy which will provide for them and their families in the future. Even in the vast and mysterious reaches of	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Franklin, Gulf	505,706
260	Suggested Project Idea: Stabilization of Shorelines & Beach Erosion Mitigation for Santa Rosa Island	Private Citizen	Project Idea Summary: Stabilization of Shorelines We need a Regional Coordinated Joint effort project to combine efforts from Environmental Protection, Florida's Department of Environmental Protection (Coastal Engineering), Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Interior, with a University that has a specialty of studies in Beach Erosion Engineering to seriously explore, research, and study and implement long term solutions to either stop beach erosion or at least slow it down in Northwest Florida (Santa Rosa Island), so that any separate local nourishment project can compliment this project. If successful, those methods used could benefit not only the impacted areas but also those states with coastal waters. Beach erosion solutions should focus on stabilization of the beach without inhibiting turtle nesting sites and providing a sound living shoreline. Therefore, this in NOT an artificial beach nourishment project nor is it a onshore hardening project. Beach Erosion issues are one of the most common problems not only in Northwest Florida but also throughout the coastal states. The primary objectives of beach erosion control would identify feasible alternatives for mitigation for erosion occurring along beaches in Northwest Florida, restoring an increased measure of Community resilience improving Living shorelines, storm protection, preserve natural habit and resources along the coast at those areas which are considered “Critically Eroded” in a natural setting.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	3,000,000
261	Reclaimed Water System Expansion	City of St. Petersburg	Design and installation of reclaimed water distribution pipes into areas of the City not currently served by reclaimed water. Aquifer storage and recovery will also be a component for storage of reclaimed water to enhance dry season supply.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	5,150,000
262	Wastewater Collection System Improvements	City of St. Petersburg	Replace and upgrade the City's wastewater collection system including gravity and forcemain piping, and lift stations which have reached the end of their service lives.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	44,400,000
263	St. Petersburg Biosolids to Energy Project	City of St. Petersburg	Upgrade biosolids treatment facilities at the Southwest Water Reclamation Facility to a Temperature Phased Anaerobic Digestion process in order to optimize methane generation which will be used for the production of electricity and thermal energy.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	37,600,000
264	Water Quality Improvements to the Northeast Water Reclamation Facility	City of St. Petersburg	Electrical and mechanical equipment improvements necessary to reliably treat wastewater and to continue producing a reliable supply of high quality reclaimed water.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	13,950,000
265	Water Quality Improvements to the Northwest Water Reclamation Facility	City of St. Petersburg	Electrical and mechanical equipment improvements necessary to reliably treat wastewater and to continue producing a reliable supply of high quality reclaimed water.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	107,000,000
266	Water Quality Improvements at the Southwest Water Reclamation Facility	City of St. Petersburg	Electrical and mechanical equipment improvements necessary to reliably treat wastewater and to continue producing a reliable supply of high quality reclaimed water.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	12,450,000

267	Creation of hard bottom ledge habitat to support recreational/commercial juvenile fisheries recovery in Tampa Bay	Stillwater Research Group	This project directly addressed Florida priority #5. Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Management. The project is to create hard bottom ledge habitat to support juvenile fish production by placing artificial hard structural habitat in a discontinuous formation which runs roughly parallel to and adjacent to the footers of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge. The habitat has been designed in a manner which will attract and support members of the grouper-snapper-grunt complex but more specifically, the design will select for those fishes which range in size from juvenile to sub adult. Members of this complex of fish are most commonly gamefish and predatory and have long been sought as a recreational and commercial food source. Members of the complex are also prone to occupying mangrove and seagrass beds in their post larval and early juvenile stages. Adults typically occupy reef or structure with moderate to considerable vertical relief, where they are often heavily fished.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas	3,793,950
269	M-1 Coastal Threatened and Endangered Species Monitoring in Florida Panhandle State Parks	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks	Sea turtle monitoring, data collection, and nest protection will be conducted at Bald Point, St. George Island, St. Joseph Peninsula, St. Andrews, Camp Helen, Deer Lake, Grayton Beach, Topsail Hill Preserve, Henderson Beach, Perdido Key State Parks. The project includes daily Gulf of Mexico shoreline monitoring of sea turtle nesting, data collection, nest marking and nest protection during the period May 1 through October 30 for a period of 5 years. Project size is 39.6 miles.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Perdido River & Bay	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Walton	300,000
270	Bonefish and Tarpon Conservation Research and Outreach Center. Located at the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Keys Marine Laboratory (co-managed by the Florida Institute of Oceanography)	The Wildlife Foundation of Florida, Inc.	Establish a basic facility for bonefish and tarpon culture propagation research in the Florida Keys. The site will also serve as an education and outreach center for professional fishing guides, marine anglers, tourists and other stakeholders. In addition, the site will also provide a base of operations and public outreach for satellite-tracking studies of the movement patterns, spawning and ocean habitat use of adult "Florida" tarpon as they migrate to and from the Florida Keys and Florida throughout the Gulf of Mexico, southeast Atlantic and Caribbean Sea.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	7,237,181
271	Purchase of the Rahal Estate on Boca Ciega Bay	City of St. Petersburg	This project meets standard for category 2, community resilience and category 5, fish and wildlife habitat and management. In Florida's most densely populated county, Pinellas, opportunities to preserve coastal upland habitat are rare. This grant proposal provides the opportunity to purchase 4.6 acres of coastal upland habitat, the Rahal Estate.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	4,067,400
272	M-3 Urban Stormwater Retrofits – Pensacola Bay System	NWFWMD	Stormwater treatment; estuarine water quality improvement.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	1,500,000
273	M-4 Urban Stormwater Retrofits – Choctawhatchee Bay	NWFWMD	Stormwater treatment; estuarine water quality improvement.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa, Walton	1,500,000
274	M-5 Restoring Oyster Habitat in Franklin and Wakulla Counties	FDACS	Create and enhance degraded oyster reef habitat.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St Marks Rivers	Franklin, Wakulla	2,620,000
275	M-6 Dune Habitat Restoration: Specific sites: St. George Island, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Pensacola Beach, Panama City Beach, Cape San Blas, St. Joe Peninsula.	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Response activities associated with the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) event have resulted in damage to dunes in the Panhandle that were already heavily impacted by the last decade of tropical storm activity. Targeted areas have been restored, but there is still a large scale need. One of the limiting factors is capacity for growing and providing dune plants. This project should incorporate nursery development (perhaps expanding FDEP's current successful effort), dune crossings, large scale plantings/dune fencing.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Pensacola Bay	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	11,500,000
277	M-10 Shorebird Research and Management at Florida Panhandle State Parks	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks	The goal of this project is to increase shorebird productivity and survival through an increase in shorebird monitoring, management, and protection of nesting habitat over a 3 year period. 1) Protection of nesting habitat with symbolic fencing. 2) continued predator removal programs contracted with the USDA (e.g., we observed 80% predation rate at some parks), 3) monitoring of color marked shorebirds to understand the long term impacts on shorebird survival and continued collaboration with BP to minimize disturbance (e.g., we observed a 10% reduction in fledge rates during the spill), 4) sharing of data and results with partner agencies to improve current management throughout the gulf. Project size is 62 miles, located within 8 FL State Parks.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Jefferson, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton	340,000

278	M-11 Enhancement of Visitation to Coastal Archaeological Sites	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks	Assessment of over 150 archaeological sites in the park affected by the oil spill to determine their current condition and any effects on the sites from the oil spill. Assessment by a professional archaeologist of each site. Interpretive panels for the following parks: Perdido Key, Big Lagoon, Rocky Bayou, Henderson Beach, Topsail Hill, Grayton Beach, Deer Lake, Camp Helen, St. Andrews, St. Joe Peninsula, St. George Island, Bald Point, and Ochlockonee River. Project size is 150 acres.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Jefferson, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton	200,000
279	M-14 Oyster Reef Restoration in the Pensacola Bay System, Florida	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Restore oyster reefs in the Pensacola Bay system in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties by placing 12,000 cubic yards of shell on debilitated oyster reefs over a 60 acre area. Funding available: $212,000.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	1,500,000
280	M-15 Rattlesnake Bluff Road and Riverbank Restoration Project	The Nature Conservancy	The objective of this project is to stabilize Rattlesnake Bluff Road and nearby eroded riverbank sites in order to reduce sediment pollution to the Yellow River and Pensacola Bay and provide a reliable thoroughfare for the public.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	3,000,000
281	M-37 Health and Impact Assessment of the Choctawhatchee Bay and Coastal Dune Lakes	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of Northwest Florida State College	The Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance (CBA) has "pre" oil impact information, and is requesting funding to create a "post" water quality database to accurately assess the health of the Choctawhatchee Bay, Choctawhatchee River, and the globally rare Coastal Dune Lakes. Projects also include installation of bridges in place of culverts on four coastal dune lakes in south Walton County, as well as living shoreline projects within Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Okaloosa, Walton	11,900,000
282	M-41 Sea Turtle Conservancy	Sea Turtle Conservancy	This project proposes to build on a successful lighting retrofit program funded in 2010 by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Recovered Oil Fund for Wildlife. STC requests NRDA Early Restoration funds to extend the project into the Panhandle. Funding available: $100,000.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	600,000
283	E-13 Big Lagoon State Park Seagrass Buoy Installation	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks	Install 17 permitted "Swim Area -Vessel Exclusion" buoys or signs at East Beach use area of Big Lagoon State Park for sea grass protection, and recreational swimming area. Project will create buffered zone for shorebirds by excluding boat landings in areas and will establish a managed swim area to focus impacts from swimmers in appropriate areas. Project size is 1.1 miles.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	25,250
284	E-21 Marine Debris Removal within inshore site, offshore and inshore biological and physical monitoring of sand source borrow areas used for beach restoration, Big Lagoon (Perdido Key NS)	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Monitor impacts of the removal of 750,000 pounds of sand for beach renourishment, tag 25 sea turtles; remove marine debris.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	1,088,000
285	E-22 Restoring Water Quality: Improvements through the removal of submerged creosote timbers from Bayou Chico, Escambia County	Pensacola Environmental Services, Inc	Remove unknown number of creosote piling from Bayou Chico (an EPA impaired waterway).	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,960,965
286	E-23 Restoring Water Quality and Estuarine Benthic invertebrate habitats through the removal of abandoned marine structures within the Pensacola and Perdido Bay Systems	Pensacola Environmental Services, Inc	Remove approximately 17,500 pier pilings which are likely sources of contamination in the Pensacola and Perdido Bay area.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	1,960,965
287	E-24 Pensacola Benthic Infauna	Escambia County	This proposed project will restore 100 acres of benthic infauna habitat in the Pensacola Bay System. The restoration of benthic infauna habitat will mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as make Pensacola Bay more resilient to future accidents. These benthic infauna restoration projects will improve water quality, increase aquatic habitat, and increase aquatic nursery areas in the Pensacola Bay System.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
288	E-25 Pensacola Stream Restoration	Escambia County	This proposed project will restore 50 miles of streams in the Pensacola Bay System. The restoration of these streams will mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as make Pensacola Bay more resilient to future accidents. These natural stream channel restoration projects will improve water quality, increase aquatic habitat, and increase aquatic nursery areas in the Pensacola Bay System.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,000,000

289	E-26 Pensacola Wetlands	Escambia County	This proposed project will restore 100 acres of wetlands in the Pensacola Bay System. The restoration of these wetlands will mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as make Pensacola Bay more resilient to future incidents. Restoring and creating Pensacola Bay coastal emergent marsh wetlands will improve water quality, improve fishery habitat, improve bird habitat, and reduce shoreline erosion.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
290	E-27 Perdido Benthic Infauna	Escambia County	This proposed project will restore 100 acres of benthic infauna habitat in the Perdido Bay System. The restoration of benthic infauna habitat will mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as make Perdido Bay more resilient to future accidents. These benthic infauna restoration projects will improve water quality, increase aquatic habitat, and increase aquatic nursery areas in the Perdido Bay System.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
291	E-28 Perdido Stream Restoration	Escambia County	This proposed project will restore 50 miles of streams in the Perdido Bay System. The restoration of these streams will mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as make Perdido Bay more resilient to future accidents. These natural stream channel restoration projects will improve water quality, increase aquatic habitat, and increase aquatic nursery areas in the Perdido Bay System.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
292	E-29 Perdido Wetlands	Escambia County	This proposed project will restore 100 acres of wetlands in the Perdido Bay System. The restoration of these wetlands will mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as make Perdido Bay more resilient to future incidents. Restoring and creating Perdido Bay coastal emergent marsh wetlands will improve water quality, improve fishery habitat, improve bird habitat, and reduce shoreline erosion.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
293	Wk-6 Artificial Reefs	Wakulla County, Board of County Commissioners	Wakulla County is a mecca of activity for both recreational and permitted commercial fisherman. It offers an abundance of fresh and salt water fishing opportunities along its coastline. Commercial and recreational fishing provides a local and regional economic impact by providing access points to the various rivers and bays. Fishing, especially recreational Gag Grouper fishing during the Spring, could be considered an economic engine for this County at it generates opportunities for small business, provides jobs, and generates sales tax. To ensure the trend of recreational and commercial fishing in this area continues, it is important that fish habitats are plentiful, healthy and optimal conditions are maintained. This application is for restoration and expansion of artificial reefs within State waters along the Wakulla Coastline will enhance the Gag Grouper habitat and spawning area. Therefore, enhancing the Gag Grouper population and increasing recreational fishing.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
294	Wk-7 Oyster Relay, Reseeding and Habitat Restoration	Wakulla County, Board of County Commissioners	Wakulla County is ideally situated for commercial harvesting of oysters from State approved fresh and salt waters along its coastline. Oystering has long been a mainstay of employment and a revenue generating industry for this area. It is imperative that Wakulla's waters and oyster bars are healthy and have optimal conditions to ensure this historical industry will continue with success. Oyster beds can become contaminated and harmed by many factors, which can be immediate and long-term. To ensure that the oyster industry in Wakulla County continues to provide jobs and revenues to this County, this application is for oyster relay, reseeding and restoration to create and enhance its oyster reefs and industry.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
295	Wk-18 Coast Sewer Improvement and Repair Projects	Wakulla County, Board of County Commissioners	Sewer systems along US Highway 98 in Wakulla County are subject to moderate to severe damage due to flooding and saltwater infiltration. It is vital that existing sewer systems be replaced and repaired to ensure the safety and wellbeing of humans and the environment. Therefore, this application is being submitted to replace and repair sewer systems in coastal Wakulla County.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	4,200,000
319	E-30 Escambia County Oyster Reef Restoration and Monitoring	Escambia County	This proposal seeks funding to monitor and renourish existing oyster reefs and to construct new oyster reefs within Pensacola Bay and Escambia Bay. Escambia County will coordinate to renourish existing permitted oyster reefs and establish new oyster reefs within local waterways.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	4,000,000
320	E-31 Escambia County Artificial Reef Construction	Escambia County	Construction of approximately 32 artificial reefs in Escambia Nearshore East and West Artificial Reef Sites and/or other permitted artificial reef sites. Each reef will consist of concrete and/or steel materials consistent with existing permits issued by Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection and US Army Corps of Engineers. Funding available: $100,000.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,240,000

321	E-34 Bayou Chico Mooring Field	Escambia County	Escambia County boaters, marine dealers and water-dependent businesses were impacted by the loss of the 2010 boating season due to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. This proposal seeks to mitigate those losses via construction of a mooring field to stimulate and support increased boating and tourism on local waterways. Escambia County has conducted a preliminary analysis to establish a mooring field to provide safe mooring of vessels. This proposal seeks funding to construct a mooring field in Bayou Chico.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	100,000
322	E-35 Bayou Chico Municipal Marina	Escambia County	This proposal seeks to mitigate those losses via construction of a municipal marina, paddle craft access launch, and public waterfront area to stimulate and support increased access, boating and tourism on local waterways. This proposal seeks funding to construct a municipal marina, waterfront public meeting area, paddle craft access launch in Bayou Chico.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,500,000
323	E-36 Perdido Bay Stormwater Restoration for Water Quality Improvement	Escambia County	The Deepwater Horizon oil spill negatively affected water quality, aquatic habitat, and aquatic nursery areas in Escambia County, Florida. This proposed project will restore and retrofit 4000 acres of stormwater discharges in the Perdido Bay System. The restoration and retrofit of these stormwater discharges will mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as make Perdido Bay more resilient to future accidents. These stormwater restoration projects will improve water quality, increase aquatic habitat, and increase aquatic nursery areas in the Perdido Bay System.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
324	E-37 Pensacola Bay Stormwater Restoration for Water Quality Improvement	Escambia County	The Deepwater Horizon oil spill negatively affected water quality, aquatic habitat, and aquatic nursery areas in Escambia County, Florida. This proposed project will restore and retrofit 4000 acres of stormwater discharges in the Pensacola Bay System. The restoration and retrofit of these stormwater discharges will mitigate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, as well as make Pensacola Bay more resilient to future accidents. These stormwater restoration projects will improve water quality, increase aquatic habitat, and increase aquatic nursery areas in the Pensacola Bay System.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
326	E-44 Restoration, Improvement and Cleanup in Bayou Chico in Escambia County, Pensacola Bay, Florida	Bayou Chico Association	The Bayou Chico Watershed, located in south Escambia County, has a 10 square mile drainage area. Large scale restoration and improvement will include clean-up of the channeled areas, modifications of entries of any toxic potential influx of pollutants, solar and mechanical ingenuity to increase water clarity, promote fish habitat and overall water quality. In addition, this project includes natural resource filtering in some areas of pollutant entries and protection and prevention methods of future contaminants.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,200,000
328	E-46 Bayou Chico Restoration	Bayou Chico Association	The proposal seeks to restore the floor of Bayou Chico as a second phase to E-38 Bayou Chico Estuarine Restoration.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
329	E-49 Pensacola Beach Dune Walkovers	Santa Rosa Island Authority	The project will allow for elevating the existing public dune walkovers above the primary dunes and provide for better access for all members of the general public. Dune Walkover facilities on Pensacola Beach provide an opportunity for the general public to access the Gulf of Mexico for recreation and general use. Public benefits include increased access to the Gulf, protection of the dunes as well as increased tourism for Pensacola Beach and Escambia County.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,671,850
330	SR-1 Navarre Beach Marine Sanctuary Reef Project	Navarre Beach Area Chamber of Commerce Foundation, Inc.	Phases I and II of The Navarre Beach Marine Sanctuary project consist of installing a Gulf-side snorkeling reef and two Sound-side snorkeling reefs.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	190,000
331	SR-3 Estuarine Coastal Restoration, Stabilization and Protection using the creation of an intertidal oyster reef, Blackwater Bay, Milton, FL	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Construct oyster reef breakwater to prevent further erosion of coastline.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,081,640
332	SR-6 Relocation of the Navarre Beach Waste Water Treatment Plant Outfall	Santa Rosa County, Board of County Commissioners	Design and construct a pipeline, public-access reuse distribution system, and a rapid rate infiltration basin site to provide alternative locations for discharging the effluent.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	15,000,000
333	SR-12 Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve Shoreline Stabilization and Restoration	Florida Three Rivers Resources Conservation and Development	Restore and enhance approximately 10 acres of shoreline and submerged lands within the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve. Provide protection and enhancement of the coastal upland 400 acre continuous parcel of the Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	408,600

335	SR-17 Navarre Beach Park Coastal Access, Restoration & Resource Conservation Project	Santa Rosa County	The first component involves new infrastructure, including design and construction of two Beach Access Boardwalks from existing pavilion/parking lot areas to the Santa Rosa Sound, and a kayak/canoe launch. The second component involves conservation and restoration of habitat including enhancing native coastal vegetation and dune plants for habitat restoration and erosion control. The third component involves design and construction of a sea turtle rehabilitation center with the means to assist with the local Sea Turtle Stranding Network. Rescued turtles would be housed until they could be transferred to a larger facility.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,534,000
336	SR-18 Deadman's Island Oyster Reef Habitat Breakwater and Living Shoreline	City of Gulf Breeze	Place an 1050 foot ecodisc oyster reef within the permitted breakwater footprint of Deadman's Island. Move from upland, by track hoe, about 9,000 cubic yards of sand for gradual succession dune building over two years and plant 20,000 dune plants and 30,000 shoreline vegetation.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,200,000
338	O-1 Choctawhatchee Bay Oyster Reef and Salt Marsh Restoration	Okaloosa County	Construct multiple oyster reefs and salt marsh restorations along the Choctawhatchee Bay shoreline in coastal Okaloosa County.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	3,000,000
339	O-2 Okaloosa Island Dune Restoration	Condo Alliance of Okaloosa Island	Plant sea oats in the dunes of Okaloosa Island with local resident volunteers. Funding available: $42,177.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	34,452
340	O-3 Northwest FL estuarine habitat restoration, protection and education, Ft. Walton Beach	City of Fort Walton Beach	The proposed project aims to restore and protect habitat for many important waterbird and inshore species found in the Greater Ft. Walton Beach area of Northwest FL, including several state and federal listed species. This will be accomplished through estuarine shoreline plantings, oyster reef restoration, shoreline protection zones, and educational boardwalk complete with bird viewing stations and educational signage.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	5,755,743
341	O-4 Fort Walton Beach Shorewalk - Habitat Restoration and Education	City of Fort Walton Beach	Restore estuarine shoreline of Santa Rosa Sound in Fort Walton Beach by installing native estuarine grasses, an artificial reef, and an interactive educational boardwalk. Funding available: $84,500.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	3,880,000
342	O-9 Choctawhatchee Bay Water Quality Initiative	Okaloosa County	Install stormwater separators at multiple saltwater outfall locations throughout the bay to reduce continued pollutant loading.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	5,000,000
343	O-10 Norriego Point Restoration and Recreation Project	City of Destin	The proposal is to stabilize Norriego Point by constructing erosion control structures, replacing eroded sand, and restoring the dune. The purpose of this project is to protect, stabilize, and re-establish the vast recreational opportunities of Norriego Point. The point covers 17-20 acres of undeveloped sandy beach and dunes. The construction is anticipated to be completed in nine to twelve months.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	8,690,000
344	O-12 Gary Smith Honda Stormwater Retrofit	City of Fort Walton Beach	Stormwater Retrofit along Coral Court SW and U.S. Highway 98 in the City of Fort Walton Beach in front of 225 Miracle Strip Parkway SW (Gary Smith Honda). This infrastructure directly discharges into Santa Rosa Sound and eventually Choctawhatchee Bay in Okaloosa County, Florida. This proposal is to install new piping to stop the system from further polluting Santa Rosa Sound and Choctawhatchee Bay and prevent these pollutants from entering receiving waters.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	1,300,000
345	O-13 Lake Lorraine Estates Stormwater Retrofit	Okaloosa County	The stormwater system in Lake Lorraine Estates subdivision is failing because of deteriorating pipes. This proposal is to install new stormwater pipes throughout the Lake Lorraine Estates subdivision to reduce continued pollutant loading.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	500,000
346	O-14 Valparaiso Boulevard Drainage Improvements	City of Niceville	The Valparaiso Blvd. Drainage Project is designed to improve the water quality of Boggy Bayou and the Choctawhatchee Bay System. The project calls for installation of a swale treatment system with control structures and piping on the right of way of Valparaiso Blvd. that will collect stormwater and direct it into a detention facility/treatment pond. This design provides additional surface area exposure for percolation into the ground surface and will relieve some of the localized flooding that has occurred during high rainfall events.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	400,000
347	O-15 First Baptist Church Drainage Improvements Project	City of Niceville	The 1st Baptist Church Drainage Improvements Project is designed to improve the water quality of Boggy Bayou and the Choctawhatchee Bay watershed. There is no stormwater management, water quality treatment and limited conveyance for this part of the city. This drainage improvement project would include construction of a new closed conveyance system to capture and transport the runoff to a proposed stormwater management facility.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	432,000

348	O-16 West County Regional Stormwater Retrofit	Okaloosa County	The stormwater system in southwest Okaloosa County is failing due to deterioration of pipes. In this proposal the County intends to install new stormwater pipes throughout three subdivisions to reduce continued pollutant loading.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	1,624,700
349	O-18 Okaloosa County Nearshore Artificial Reef Construction	Okaloosa County	The scope of this project includes the siting, design, permitting, construction and monitoring of a nearshore artificial reef (site 1) that will be accessible from shore and designed for use by snorkelers, kayakers, fishermen and divers. Projects at two additional sites (2 and 3) include the construction and monitoring of a nearshore artificial reef network designed for use by kayakers, fishermen and divers. The network will consist of two construction areas, a quarter mile square each. This project will incorporate the use of Eco Systems reef systems.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	1,010,532
350	W-24 Gulf Trace Restoration	Gulf Trace Homeowners' Association	The project provides for beach restoration at Gulf Trace community, replacement of a dune walkover, planting sea oats, and dune restoration.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	400,000
351	B-1 Bay County Tourist Development Council (TDC)/Sea Turtle Lighting Retrofits	Bay County Tourist Development Council	Provide financial assistance to property owners that are required to retrofit property to comply with 2009 county and city lighting ordinances.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,000,000
352	B-2 Beach Outfall Restoration with Environmental Enhancements	City of Panama City Beach	This project includes the restoration, replacement and enhancement of fourteen continuous stormwater outfalls.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	16,550,000
353	B-3 St. Andrew Bay Shoreline Restoration, West Bay, Panama City	St. Andrew Bay Environmental Study Team	The goal of this project is to stabilize and restore eroding shorelines in St. Andrew Bay. Restoration will be accomplished by establishment of 4 miles of 6' tall wave attenuation devices, shell substrate, marine debris clean up, and appropriate shoreline vegetation - resulting in 1,000 acres seagrass, 20-100 acres marsh, and 1-5 acres oyster.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,400,000
354	B-4 Restoration Nearshore Large Area Artificial Reef Sites	Bay County Board of County Commissioners	The proposal is to build five Small Area Artificial Reef Sites. The area of each site will be ¼ square mile, and will hold as many as 63 individual reef modules.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	2,538,094
355	B-7 St. Andrews Inlet, Shoreline Stabilization and Breakwaters Construction, Bay County	DEP	0.2-mile segment of critically eroded inlet shoreline on the west side of St. Andrews Inlet fronting Gator Lake and had additional impacts as a result of the oil spill and response efforts this year. The west inlet shoreline is in need of stabilization to protect Gator Lake.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	
356	B-10 Panama City Beach-Community Redevelopment Agency(CRA)/Front Beach Road-Stormwater	City of Panama City Beach	The Front Beach Road Stormwater project will capture and treat stormwater where there is currently no treatment. This project will capture, attenuate and treat all stormwater for a 1.2-mile section of US 98 adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico. The CRA has completed 1.1 miles and is currently 50% complete on another 1.3-mile section. The existing direct outfall structures removed will also reduce pollutants and beach shoreline erosion. The stormwater ponds will also provide reuse-water for landscape irrigation.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	144,000,000
357	B-11 Urban Stormwater Retrofits – St. Andrew Bay	x	Stormwater treatment; estuarine water quality improvement	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,700,000
358	B-13 Oyster Reef Restoration in the St. Andrew Bay System, Florida	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Restore oyster reefs in the St. Andrew Bay system in Bay County by placing 12,000 cubic yards of shell on debilitated oyster reefs over a 60 acre area. Funding available: $181,300.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	702,300
359	B-14 Lynn Haven	DEP	Restore salt marsh habitat and restore shoreline protection through enhancement of the breakwater, constructed in 2005, with herbaceous plantings.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	
360	B-32 North Site Artificial Reef Project	City of Mexico Beach	Prefabricated artificial reef materials consisting of one US Coast Guard Cutter (or similar type of vessel), 69 Florida Limestone Artificial Reef modules, 82 Ecosystem Reef modules, and 28 Grouper Reef modules will be distributed as 17 patch reefs within a one-square nautical mile area currently permitted by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The project will enhance both the environment and economy of the area.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,552,595
361	B-33 Bridge Span Site Artificial Reef Project	City of Mexico Beach	Prefabricated artificial reef materials consisting of one US Coast Guard Cutter (or similar type of vessel), 76 Florida Limestone Artificial Reef modules, 87 Ecosystem Reef modules, and 26 Grouper Reef modules will be distributed as 18 patch reefs within a one-square nautical mile area currently permitted by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The project will enhance both the environment and economy of the area.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,572,705

362	B-35 North Bay Highway 77 & 2300 Reuse Line	Bay County	By making reuse water available to the regional power plant we would be reducing environmental impacts to the West Bay portion of St. Andrews Bay from cooling water discharge from Southern Power's Smith Plant. This would result in improved water quality in an impaired marine estuary (Class I and Class II water bodies in St. Andrews Bay and adjoining water bodies). The ability to supply a customer with low cost reuse water instead of discharging effluent from the Wastewater Treatment plant would provide additional natural resource protection.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	2,250,000
363	B-36 Highway 388 Forcemain and Reuse Line	Bay County	Bay County is developing a project to handle excess wastewater flow from the Northwest Beaches International Airport vicinity and decommission an existing wastewater treatment facility. Expanding capacity at the existing package plant, in the impaired West Bay area of St. Andrews Bay, would have a greater environmental impact on reserves than diverting flow to an already constructed Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant. If enough funds are available, a reuse line can be installed at the same time which would result in further reducing development impacts on the Deerpoint Reservoir and the Regional Wastewater Plant. This project is part of a Master Planning effort to protect Class I and Class II water ways and Bayous with Advanced Wastewater Treatment methods and future reuse.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	2,500,000
365	G-1 Gulf County Sand Dune & Vegetation Project	Gulf County	Evaluate and restore sand dunes, sand fencing, sea oats and other native vegetation.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Gulf	800,000
368	G-10 Debris Removal and restoration of barrier island critical to nesting loggerhead turtles along St. Joseph Peninsula, FL	University of Florida	Identify marine debris; remove from beach and nearshore; sea oat planting/dune restoration; tag turtles.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Gulf	1,235,240
370	G-15 Gulf County Infrastructure Projects	Gulf County	Test for water quality and provide for design and construction of major stormwater retrofit projects to offset quality impacts resulting from the Oil Spill, extend sewer services to areas near the coastline and water affected by tidal flow.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	7,200,000
371	F-4 Apalachicola Bay Oyster Industry Restoration	Franklin County, Board of County Commissioners	Repair and replenish the natural oyster bars with proper substrate so spat will continue to have a place to grow.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	30,000,000
372	F-11 Bald Point State Park Campground/Cabins	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks	Completion of the phase 1 development at Bald Point State Park. This project is completely designed and permitted. The project was only partially completed due to lack of funding. included in this project is construction of a ranger station, a visitor day-use area, a canoe/kayak launch, 30 RV campsites with the associated facilities, a primitive group camp with associated facilities and two back country primitive campsites and six rental cabins. Project size is 100 acres.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	4,675,000
373	F-17 Oyster Reef Restoration in the Apalachicola Bay System, Florida	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	Restore oyster reefs in the Apalachicola Bay system in Franklin County by placing 18,000 cubic yards of shell on debilitated oyster reefs over a 90 acre area. Funding available: $298,650.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	1,052,650
374	F-23 Apalachicola Waste Water Treatment Plant Improvements	City of Apalachicola	Upgrade the wastewater treatment plant head works to improve grit removal, construct reject pond basin, construct weather storage basin, various plant upgrades, upgrade the lift station at Bobby Cato Street and eliminate 24 septic tanks, and add to the collection system.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	3,200,000
376	Pine Island Water & Sewer Service	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Provide central service and abandon septic tanks in the Pine Island subdivision and county park by constructing approximately 13,000 feet of 4 inch forcemain and three lift stations. Replace and upgrade aging existing 4 inch water line with a new 8 inch water line to provide fire flow capability. Promote growth and enhance property values by construction of a central sewer system.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Hernando	2,938,100
377	Water Control/Drop Structure No. 133 Replacement	DOD, USFWS	Replacing existing water control structure with replacement structure that will have an open weir design that is far less susceptible to clogging. Since North Port's waterway system conveys water from counties north and south of the City, failure of this structure could have a regional impact. • Traffic disruption: Price Boulevard is a major east-west arterial corridor in North Port. Failure of the WCS could wash out the road, causing major traffic disruption, including access for emergency vehicles and school buses. • Existing WCS's design is conducive to clogging: Structures like WCS 133 with a drop pipe are especially prone to clogging. The proposed replacement structure will have an open weir design that is far less susceptible to clogging. • "Shovel-ready" project: Completely designed; fully authorized under an ERP permit.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	500,000

378	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Retrofitting a stormwater drainage system to provide storage and water quality treatment upstream of natural wetland systems that discharge to the Apalachicola River.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Jackson	3,644,800
380	Live Oak Point Shoreline Protection and Enhancement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing oyster shell breakwaters on the eroding northern face of the peninsula and planting natural marsh vegetation to restore aquatic and emergent habitat and provide erosion protection for sensitive shoreline in Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	600,000
382	Pinellas County Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program within the Tampa Bay Estuary Program Boundary	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Conducting water quality sampling in Tampa Bay waters in Pinellas County jurisdiction and Boca Ciega Bay, assessing impairment of water bodies, estimating volume discharge and nutrient loads to Tampa Bay and Boca Ciega Bay.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	2,345,510
383	Hillsborough County Parks, Recreation and Conservation's Restoration and Exotic Plant Maintenance Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Herbicide Sweep of Hillsborough County's Environmental Lands Acquisition and Protection Program (ELAPP) Preserves and Regional Parks, totaling 65,000 acres, targeting all FLEPPC Category 1 and 2 non-native plants for herbicidal eradication, followed by five years of quarterly maintenance. In addition, wetland and upland restoration, detailed from individual site management plans and totaling 8,000 acres, will be accomplished on prioritized ELAPP sites.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000
384	Cross Florida Barge Canal Boat Ramp	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Constructing a multi-lane boat ramp on the man-made Cross Florida Barge Canal in order to redirect existing boat traffic away from coastal spring-fed rivers, which serve as critical habitat for the West Indian Manatee, an endangered species.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	5,700,000
386	Sarasota Bay Inshore Artificial Reef Enhancement	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will be coordinated with and supplement existing artificial reef programs in Sarasota and Manatee Counties. This proposal focuses on the bay reefs as opposed to the coastal reefs. SBEP has initiated bay reef augmentation in 2012. Restore Act funds would enable continued reef enhancement for two additional years. The bay reefs are being augmented with unique reef modules designed to provide habitat for juvenile gag grouper which use the bay during the first years of life.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee, Sarasota	250,000
387	Sarasota Bay Wetland and Coastal Habitat Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Providing implementation support for the Sarasota Bay Habitat Restoration Plan.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee, Sarasota	1,500,000
388	Gulfport – Master Force Main	DOD, USFWS	Constructing an alternative and larger wastewater force main in the area of Boca Ciega Bay.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	1,365,000
389	Sod-Based Crop Rotation BMP Pilot Project	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Implementing innovative agricultural best management practices on approximately 5,000 acres over three years to reduce nutrient loading and water use while improving productivity and profitability.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	2,740,000
390	City of Niceville Stormwater Retrofits	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Construction of five major stormwater retrofit projects, improving water quality for over 700 acres draining into Boggy and Rocky bayous and Choctawhatchee Bay. These can be broken into separate priority projects, depending on funding availability. The retrofit projects will provide significant water quality treatment for areas developed prior to current stormwater regulations, as well as local flood relief. Project components include construction of detention facilities, drainage improvements, and treatment vaults, as well as right-of-way acquisition and engineering design.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	10,914,000
391	Major canal dredging	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	In 2008 the Southwest Florida Water Management District granted the City Permit Exemption EX 5491, authorizing the City to perform maintenance dredging and vegetation removal in man-made canals.Since the Permit Exemption was granted, North Port Public Works staff has used excavators to remove accumulated silt, debris, vegetation and muck in eight segments of the City's canal system. Public Works will employ this same approach to dredge 10 more canal segments. The Cocoplum Waterway is one of two major canals that traverse almost the entire City in an east-west direction. Due to its extreme width and depth, the Cocoplum cannot be dredged using available City equipment. To dredge a vital section of this canal between two major water control structures, the City requests funding to retain a dredging contractor.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	3,841,680
392	Myakkahatchee Creek Greenway Nature Trail, Phase I	DOD, USFWS	The Myakkahatchee-Heron Creek Trail will be an eight-foot-wide multi-purpose pedestrian trail approximately 5,966 feet long. It will be constructed along the west side of the Myakkahatchee Creek, the City's most attractive natural amenity and a primary source of potable water for the community. Public access will be via Butler Park on the north and Appomattox Boulevard on the south. An elevated boardwalk is proposed in the southern half of the trail due to the floodplain and seasonal wet conditions. Boardwalk material will be either composite plastic decking or pressure-treated wood.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	1,064,030
393	City of Crystal River to Progress Energy Reclaimed Water Project	Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	Constructing transmission mains, and storage and pumping infrastructure necessary to provide treated wastewater effluent to the Progress Energy Power-Generation Complex in Citrus County, in lieu of using potable quality groundwater within that system.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	6,233,884

394	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing eleven stormwater projects throughout the city to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	12,733,000
396	Reuse of Reclaimed Water	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Relocating discharge of waste water treatment facility effluent to land application on Eglin Air Force Base. The project would include upgrades to waste water treatment facility, a 16" force main, and pump stations. Water will also be distributed to residential and commercial customers.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	19,300,000
397	Celery Fields Nature Center, Sarasota	DOD, USFWS	Sarasota Audubon Society (SAS) is in year 2 of a 5-year campaign to build a Nature Center at the Celery Fields in Sarasota County. The Celery Fields is a 400-acre stormwater collection zone in the Roberts Bay Watershed. The Celery Fields is a major tourist attraction for wildlife viewing, especially for birds. It is already a site on the Great Florida Birding Trail. The Nature Center will act as a drop in point for visitors to Sarasota who are seeking a nature-based experience. In addition to welcoming and providing information to tourists, SAS will be active in maintaining the site. When the Nature Center is built we expect to continue to provide volunteers to help in exotic plant removal, trail development and other site maintenance tasks.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	250,000
398	C-43 West Basin Reservoir Storage Phase 1 Project	South Florida Water Management District	The C-43 West Basin Reservoir Storage Phase 1 Project contributes to the ecosystem function in the Caloosahatchee Estuary by reducing the number and severity of events where harmful amounts of freshwater from basin runoff and Lake Okeechobee releases are discharged into the estuary system. This primary functions help to moderate unnatural changes in salinity which is extremely detrimental to estuarine communities. The project provides on-site foraging and nursery habitat for aquatic animals and wading birds. Reservoir operations will also incidentally improve water quality in the Caloosahatchee Estuary, since some of the nutrient-laden runoff and lake water will be stored in the reservoir, allowing for the settling of nutrients and other pollutants within the reservoir prior to delivery to the estuary. Major features of the C-43 West Basin Reservoir Storage Phase 1 Project include embankments, canals, pump stations, internal control and outflow water control structures, and environmentally responsible design features.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, Lee	21,489,000
399	Green Bridge Fishing Pier Restoration	DOD, USFWS	This project will fund the rehabilitation of the Green Bridge Fishing Pier. This structure was transformed into the fishing pier with the construction of the new Green Bridge in 1986. However it is in great need of repair soon or the repair efforts will be cost prohibitive as compared with demolition or replacement. Also the structure maybe closed to the public if determined structurally unsafe. The pier has been a mainstay of the Manatee River front for more than 20 years. It is currently seen as a community asset by the County and City of Palmetto, in whose corporate limits it resides. Manatee County is responsible for operation and maintenance of the structure through final demolition of the structure as a condition of the lease agreement with the State of Florida who actually owns the structure. Its continued use to access the Manatee River for fishing, bird and manatee watching, sightseeing, walking and other leisure activities remains critical to the entire area economy and quality of life.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	1,100,000
400	Seminole Boat Ramp Rehabilitation and Facility Enhancement	DOD, USFWS	This project will rehabilitate the boat ramp, provide stormwater treatment for the boat ramp parking lot, and create restroom facilities.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,000,000
401	Clearwater Beach Dune Restoration and Relocation	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project restores sand dunes that have been disturbed by development and maintenance activities and relocates sand dunes that have become safety issues. Dune restoration will occur from south of Bay Esplanade to the south end of Beachwalk.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	300,000
402	Annexation and Improvement of County Ponds (Lake Carol and Lake Louise) Adjacent to Kapok Park	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project would include the annexation of two Pinellas County-owned ponds adjacent to Kapok Park and improvements to both of them. Improvements would include invasive vegetation removal and the addition of wetland plants at pond margins.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	100,000
403	Manatee County Natural Resouorces Department Acquisition Funds	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Providing funds to acquire property in Manatee County to restore and conserve habitat and the ecological integrity of the regional landscape, protect water quality, and provide community resilience in addition to increasing public appreciation and access to natural areas.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	10,000,000
406	Groundwater Replenishment Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Wastewater is highly treated then pumped through sand and gravel into deep aquifers to the groundwater basin. By replenishing the groundwater with treated wastewater, the water is not discharged into Old Tampa Bay.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	10,000,000

407	Feasibility Study and Design to Rehabilitate Mined Lands within the Alafia River Corridor/	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Conducting a feasibility study and subsequent design to rehabilitate roughly 1,000 acres of lands subjected to surface mining for phosphate ore prior to enactment of mine reclamation laws. The intent of this endeavor is to determine what measures can be taken to increase the conservation value of these highly disturbed lands. The benefits can be assessed in terms of the amount suitable habitat that will be created for native flora and fauna.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	2,000,000
408	Wet weather storage pond	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing an enlarged wet weather storage pond for City of Apalachicola's waste water treatment plant. This project will reduce the frequency of wet weather waste water treatment plant overflows into a tributary of Apalachicola Bay.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	957,000
409	Sherwood Yard Street Sweeping Facility	DOD, USFWS	Constructing a facility to process and manage the liquid and solid waste collected during street sweeping activities and sediment sump, ditch, and catch basin cleaning.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,500,000
410	Bendickson Tank Reef Expansion	DOD, USFWS	The existing reef is constructed of decommissioned US Army tanks placed along the sea floor. The reef expansion project includes providing additional approved reef material to connect the tanks. These trails of additional material will help to improve the migration of fish and make an exciting trail for offshore divers. Concrete culvert and drainage box material is currently being stockpiled by the Hernando County Department of Public Works at their Airport stockpile pit. The repermitting of the reef to allow for the deposition of additional material is currently underway. The County is expecting a permit to be issued by the ACOE for the reef expansion in early 2013.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Hernando	134,250
412	Pinellas County Cross Bayou Watershed Flood Control, Water Quality Improvements, and Habitat Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Tasks in this proposal will address storm water flood control and water quality issues in the Cross Bayou watershed. Habitat restoration will be part of these tasks. Storm water from the Cross Bayou watershed enters Old Tampa Bay to the north and Boca Ciega Bay to the South. Water quality will improve in both Tampa Bay and Boca Ciega Bay.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	10,000,000
413	Tampa Port Authority – McKay Bay Parcel Habitat Restoration Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This restoration project along the shoreline of McKay Bay in Tampa Bay covers a 2.40-acre tract and entails the removal of exotic vegetation, estuarine emergent and forested wetland creation, as well as the associated coastal strand upland habitat.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	170,000
414	Tampa Port Authority – Tampa Bypass Canal Habitat Restoration Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This restoration project along the shoreline of the Tampa Bypass Canal, which flows directly into McKay Bay in Tampa Bay. This project would include the TPA purchasing approximately 9.61 acres of Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) surplus lands along the Tampa Bypass Canal. Habitat enhancements would include approximately 3 acres of estuarine emergent and forested creation, 1 acre of oligohaline emergent creation, and 5 acres of upland enhancements via the removal of exotic vegetation and selective replanting by appropriate vegetation indicative of a coastal strand upland system.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	175,000
415	Terra Ceia Ecosystem Restoration – Phase 2	Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	Phase 2 encompasses two parcels, owned by the SWFWMD, known as the Huber and Frog Creek Borrow Pit parcels. The total acreage of the two parcels is approximately 400 acres. This Phase will involve the enhancement, restoration and/or creation of coastal ecosystems habitats, and potential water quality improvements in the southeastern reaches of Tampa Bay in an area known as Terra Ceia/Bishop Harbor.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Manatee	4,750,000
421	Choctaw Beach Enhancement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Implementing stormwater and habitat enhancement and protection best management practices, including (1) re-grading and paving parking lot and adding stormwater pond with native vegetation, (2) planting native vegetation along the waterside of the park with the help of community volunteers, and (3) evaluating removal of septic tank and connection of public restrooms to sewer/lift stations. Features that would increase access will also be evaluated, including improving and extending boat ramp, installing docks around ramp, improving park equipment, and installing educational signage. This project would also address sedimentation, flooding, and high bacteria counts at the Choctaw Beach park.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	300,000
422	Acquisitions to complement St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	DOD, USFWS	Acquiring land parcels to complement the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge, as part of the Upper St. Marks River Corridor project.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Jefferson, Leon, Wakulla	
423	Blind Pass Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Completing environmental habitat restoration and public access improvements. Enhanced beach access will increase the number of tourists to the area for beach recreation.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	30,000

424	Neighborhood Environmental Stewardship Training	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The proposed neighborhood training program would build on the Pondwatch model adding some of the features of the Sarasota County NEST program to raise additional funds through local government commitment and grant funding to implement stormwater pond best management practices as well as expand the educational outreach activities of Pondwatch. The first three year goal is to develop a comprehensive public education program for homeowner management of stormwater ponds and implement 6 pilot stormwater pond best management practices projects to demonstrate the effectiveness of existing technologies and develop local support for continuing funding future projects to accomplish neighborhood stormwater pond improvement. The ten-year goal is to have a sustainable fund set up that will allow homeowners associations to apply for assistance to implement stormwater pond BMPs in their neighborhoods.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	500,000
425	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing 120 stormwater projects throughout the county to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	5,000,000
426	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Providing stabilization and construction of stormwater treatment for drainage ditches constructed in the 1930s-1950s that currently contribute sediment, turbidity, and other pollutants into the Sopchoppy River, a tributary of Ochlockonee Bay.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	3,644,800
427	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	DOD, USFWS	Developing stormwater retrofit projects to provide water quality treatment for urban areas that discharge into Blackwater Bay and East Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	5,000,000
428	DeSoto Estates Sanitary Sewer Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Constructing a municipal sewer system to reduce any direct source or any non-point source pollutants from DeSoto Estates, a 104-lot subdivision in Safety Harbor, to Old Tampa Bay and watersheds nearby. Reduce Nitrogen load to Tampa Bay through removal of septic tanks.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,000,000
429	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	DOD, USFWS	Developing stormwater retrofit projects to provide flood control and water quality treatment for urban areas that discharge into Pensacola Bay, Escambia Bay, and Santa Rosa Sound.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	5,000,000
430	Warm Mineral Springs, Sarasota County, Florida: A Summary of Retrospective Data	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Conducting a thorough study to summarize existing data pertinent to the changing hydrologic conditions and hydrogeology in the spring and surrounding area. In addition, a technical presentation will be conducted to describe the study's findings to Sarasota County and City of North Port. As a first step toward greater understanding of the spring, the USGS has proposed a thorough study to summarize existing data pertinent to the changing hydrologic conditions and hydrogeology in the spring and surrounding area. In addition, a technical presentation will be conducted to describe the study's findings to Sarasota County and City of North Port. Requested funding for this retrospective study is $50,000. Quoting from the USGS project proposal, "As demands for water in southwest Florida and use of the intermediate aquifer system and the Upper Floridan aquifers increases, a greater understanding of spring and aquifer hydrogeology is necessary to arrive at reliable estimates of the impact (flow, temperature, and mineral content) of current and future changes in anthropogenic…and climatic stresses. This understanding could provide water managers with the necessary information to preserve Warm Mineral Springs for future generations [emphasis added]." This project's findings will facilitate the second step proposed by the USGS: a comprehensive study to help local, regional and state water resources professionals better understand and sustainably manage Warm Mineral Springs	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	50,000
431	Stormwater Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing two stormwater retrofit projects that involve stabilizing land and paving Ramsey Road to reduce discharge into the river. The project will provide flood relief and stormwater quality improvement through construction of a vegetated swale system and other drainage improvements on CR 12.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Liberty	109,517

432	Benthic Habitat Mapping of the Southwest Florida Coastal Ecosystem	Tampa Bay Estuary Program, University of South FL (USF)	We propose to map ecologically important benthic habitats (hardbottom, submerged aquatic vegetation and organic-rich mud) throughout Tampa Bay, Charlotte Harbor, and Sarasota Bay utilizing acoustic/sonar systems. Confirmation of benthic communities will be made using SCUBA divers, underwater video cameras, or grab sampling. We will emphasize the assessment of hard-bottom communities where the dominant species will be quantified and identified to the lowest practical taxon. The acoustic mapping techniques are established methods previously used in select areas of the Ten Thousand Islands and Tampa Bay. To date, however, there has been no attempt to systematically map the entire bottom of these estuaries using acoustic methods. After this baseline information has been obtained, we will have a much greater ability to manage, protect, and restore these ecologically important habitats.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Hillsborough, Manatee	1,980,000
433	Climate Change Threats to Community Resilience on the Southwest Florida Coast	University of South Florida, College of Marine Science	Simulate changes to the coastal environmental processes due to climate change that impact coastal community resilience.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Hernando, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota	407,652
434	Julian Mill Tributary Stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Stabilizing, abating erosion, and restoring the natural channel of Steephead Tributary of Julian Mill Creek and the Yellow River.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	
435	Historical Neighborhood Sewer and Storm Water	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing and retrofitting sewer and stormwater systems in three high density subdivisions, established in the 1950s.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	36,900,000
436	Reuse of Reclaimed Water	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing waste water treatment plant treatment process improvements to provide public access to quality reclaimed water. This project will involve replacing influent screens, modifying digester tanks, installing dosing pumps and a filtration system, modifying the effluent wet well, installing two new effluent pumps, and associated electrical, survey, design, and permitting activities.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
437	Perdido Bay Land Acquisition and Restoration - Greskovich Tract	DOD, USFWS	Providing for 160-acre fee simple acquisition in Escambia County, proximate to Perdido Bay and abutting 890 acres of Northwest Florida Water Management District wetland restoration lands. The tract consists of degraded wet pine flatwoods. Habitat restoration will include installing fire lines, prescribed burning, gyro tracking and groundcover restoration.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	880,000
440	Improving Tidal Creek Management & Restoration Options through Establishment of In-stream Flow Monitoring Stations	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Gulf of Mexico Regional Ecosystem Restoration strategy has identified critical science priorities and monitoring needs for the GOM ecosystem. The understanding of pollutant loads in GOM coastal systems is paramount to "help guide the planning, implementation and evaluation of the restoration and protection efforts articulated in the goals of [the] Strategy." Therefore, establishing new inflow monitoring stations for tidal creeks in the SW FL region that are otherwise unmonitored will aid in the overall restoration of this region through a better understanding of pollutant loadings in unmonitored systems.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	1,219,944
441	Regional Volunteer Restoration Program	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will fund the Regional Volunteer Restoration Program which brings citizen volunteers to habitat restoration work events in Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee, Sarasota, and Charlotte counties. Funding will be utilized to purchase plants, gloves, tools and other supplies needed to complete these workdays. Each volunteer event attracts between 30 and 50 participants and generates approximately 4 hours of volunteer time per attendee, providing more than 200 work hours donated per event. Volunteers make a big impact on the work site by removing exotic invasive plants, installing native plants, and removing debris and trash. The Regional Volunteer Restoration Program provides more than 4,000 hours towards volunteer habitat restoration at local parks and preserves in the region, annually.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	450,000
442	Watershed Restoration and Outreach	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Providing public outreach and restoration project coordination throughout the Florida portion of the watershed.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Liberty	100,000
443	St. Vincent Sound to Lake Wimico Ecosystem	DOD, USFWS	Acquiring 40,000 acres south of Lake Wimico.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf	
444	Acquisitions to complement St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	DOD, USFWS	Acquiring the 930 acre Fine Smooth Stones Tract easement to complement the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	

445	Acquisitions to complement St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	DOD, USFWS	Acquiring the 1,230 acre JLT Tract easement to complement the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
447	Caloosahatchee Creeks Preserve creek and wetland restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	When the Caloosahatchee River was dredged during the 1960s spoil was pumped over natural areas along the river. On Caloosahatchee Creeks Preserve approximately 330 acres (primarily wetlands) were negatively impacted by this process. Wetlands were covered in spoil and tributaries were completely lost. Now the flow goes through a channelized canal. The wetlands and spoil uplands now are dominated by invasive exotic plants. This project will reintroduce a creek near the location of the filled one, cut through a berm to return water flows into the impacted wetlands and treat exotic invasive plants within the project area. The new creek will return flow through wetlands that are currently stagnant and will likely make it too wet for Brazilian pepper and Australian pines (invasive exotic plants) to grow. The berm cuts also will allow water to flow better and the removal of exotic plants will enhance the area for better fish and wildlife habitat. Approximately half of the project has already been completed by Lee County and its funding partners (USFWS, FDEP, CHNEP, SFWMD).	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	500,000
448	Oyster Reef Restoration and Enhancement in Sarasota Bay	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Creating and enhancing existing oyster reef restoration projects in Sarasota Bay.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	250,000
449	PIER/Bay Guardians Watershed Education	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	PIER stands for Protection Involvement Education & Restoration and is a program including field trips for K-12 schools, teacher training and a Bay Guardians Volunteer component for citizens of all ages. Around the Bend Nature Tours will provide standards-based field studies for school groups and coordinate projects for Bay Guardians events to include native restoration plantings and coastal cleanups along with watershed education. New College of Florida will provide hands-on teacher training with practical applications for teachers to use on their campus sites to improve awareness of watershed education. The activities used in this project will be posted on several websites for use in all areas of the Gulf of Mexico.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Hillsborough, Manatee	900,000
450	Hudson Bayou Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Restoring the Hudson Bayou tributary to Sarasota Bay by completing innovative bank stabilization, natural systems restoration and water quality improvements along locations of impacted urban stream sections. This project will restore tidal habitat including wetlands, mangroves and natural shorelines. It may remove accumulated sediment. It will also provide a measurable amount of nutrient removal to improve the health of Hudson Bayou and Sarasota Bay.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	1,000,000
453	C-43 Caloosahatchee River West Basin Storage Resevoir	DOD, USFWS	Constructing a reservoir on 1,000 acres of former farmland in Hendry county to provide storage to support for when Lake Okeechobee rises to levels that threaten the Hoover dike.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Hendry	580,000,000
456	Palm River Restoration Project Phase II, East McKay Bay in Tampa, Florida	Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	Implementing habitat restoration, water quality improvement, and mitigation of erosion along the Palm River at the mouth of McKay Bay.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	500,000
459	Project COAST-Water Quality Monitoring (Hernando, Citrus, Levy & Pasco Counties)	Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	Project COAST - North began in 1996 and involves a monitoring program extending from the Withlacoochee River to the Weeki Wachee River. This project represents an extension of an existing water quality monitoring program for the Springs Coast region that provides information on the health of the coastal springs, rivers and estuary. Earlier agreements provided for monitoring from 1996 - 2011. Because historical data for the coastal areas of Pasco County were lacking, Project COAST was expanded southward along the coast of Pasco County in FY2000. This project uses all data that have been collected over the life of Project COAST to examine the status and trends in water quality throughout the coastal areas of Citrus, Hernando, Levy, and Pasco counties. The University of Florida will collect monthly samples at a total of ninety fixed stations in the nearshore waters along the coasts of Weeki Wachee, Chassahowitzka, Homosassa, Crystal, Withlacoochee Rivers and Pasco County for total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total chlorophyll, Secchi depth, light attenuation, color, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and salinity.	Big Bend, Southwest	Withlacoochee River, Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Citrus, Hernando, Levy, Pasco	2,267,992

460	Tampa Bay Environmental Restoration Fund Program	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This proposal is to continue the highly successful Tampa Bay Environmental Fund (TBEF) Program for restoration, protection, and education initiatives for the natural systems, habitats, and wildlife/fisheries in Tampa Bay and its contributing watershed. The goal is to make at least $1 million available annually in grants through a competitive process that would leverage up by at least two-fold through cash or in-kind contributions from grant applicants. Eligible activities would include natural systems restoration and protection, water quality improvement projects, endangered species protection, and environmental education.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas	6,000,000
466	Reuse of Reclaimed Water	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Extending reuse lines to serve landscape irrigation needs.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	
467	Sewer System Testing and Repair	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Upgrading sewer system by (1) repairing the sewer collection system where infiltration has been identified, (2) testing portions of the sewer lines to identify additional sources and locations of inflow and infiltration, and 3) repairing cracked or leaking manholes and pipe seals.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	800,000
469	Homosassa Southfork Water Quality Improvement Project – Phase 4	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Constructing a wetland treatment area to intercept and treat stormwater runoff prior to discharging into the Homosassa River.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	7,180,000
471	Bayshore Boulevard Seawall Oyster Dome Fields	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project represents the final phase of a multi-year effort to install Lo Pro Reef Balls, or oyster domes, along the Bayshore Boulevard seawall in City of Tampa. Approximately 16,000 linear feet of seawall (more than 3 miles) will receive 10,622 oyster domes in two rows at the base of the seawall. The marine friendly concrete Reef Balls allow oyster attachment that provides critical hard bottom habitat for fish and wildlife resources, improve water quality conditions through biological filtration and provide seawall toe protection along Bayshore Boulevard. The addition of 10,662 oyster reef domes across 7.7 acres of unvegetated, urbanized shoreline area represents a sizable opportunity to enhance water quality and habitat conditions in Tampa Bay.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	894,650
472	McKay Bay Oyster Reef Creation Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Tampa Bay Watch, in partnership with the Tampa Port Authority and the Southwest Florida Water Management District, is seeking funding to support the establishment of a large scale oyster reef creation project to construct 16 acres of oyster shell reef along the eastern shoreline of McKay Bay. The support provided will be used to design, permit, construct and monitor a series of subtidal and intertidal oyster reefs similar in nature to existing natural oyster reef communities that will contribute to the health and the restoration of the Bay and support the goals of the interagency management plan that is currently in place for the area.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	1,740,000
474	Wakulla Springs Watershed Protection	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Inspecting individual on-site septic system within the Wakulla Springs watershed area and repairing and/or replacing old, damaged, and failing systems.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	1,380,300
475	Regional Tidal Creek Water Quality Supplemental Monitoring and Assessment for Nutrient Criteria Development	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	See Table 5 of : Nutrients and Dissolved Oxygen Reduction Projects	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota	875,000
477	Watershed Monitoring, Restoration, and Outreach	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Implementing a long-term, community-based water quality and seagrass monitoring initiative. The project will involve collaborating with local governments and the public, implementing estuarine habitat restoration projects, providing public outreach support, and contributing to the development of a proposed regional community resilience center.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	250,000

478	Martin Luther King Park Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Constructing a range of low-impact development projects to improve stormwater treatment in a 12-acre parcel of land on the western bank of Carr Drain. Stormwater runoff from this highly urbanized commercial area currently receives little treatment before discharging into the Manatee River. The purpose of this PROJECT is to restore historic wetlands on site through a reconfiguration of the channelized stormwater ditch by widening its floodplain, increasing contact area with re-vegetated banks of native plants, creating a more sinusoidal curvature in the stream path, and improving the overall water quality entering the mouth of the Manatee River. The MLK Park construction will consist of a variety of LID technologies that may include landscape islands, rain gardens, bio-swales, pervious pavement and stormwater harvesting. The newly designed stormwater treatment system will capture and treat runoff from approximately 324 acres of urbanized land. The PROJECT may also include educational signage throughout the site to promote LID technologies in redevelopment areas.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	250,000
479	Homosassa Springs Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration	Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	The restoration work entails a two phase restoration project. Phase I- removal of accumulated organic sediments from the spring run within the Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park (the Park), the Blue Waters area of the Homosassa River, and Mitten Cove. Phase II- establishment of SAV communities by replanting vegetative mats throughout Mitten Cove. After planting, Mitten Cove will be fenced off for two years to allow for growth of SAV mats.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	862,447
480	Stormwater Basin Master Plan - Stormwater Retrofit Feasibility Study	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Determining the benefit and feasibility of retrofitting stormwater management systems put in to place prior to water quality standards being put into place. This study would be similar in scope to one conducted in Sarasota County for the Indian River and Sapphire Shores neighborhoods but cover a larger area.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	1,250,000
481	Wastewater Transmission	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Using existing pump stations throughout Wakulla County and the construction of a master force main that will terminate at City of Tallahassee's Thomas P. Smith Wastewater Reclamation Facility to reverse the flow from of Wakulla Wastewater.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	8,054,000
484	Buttonwood Preserve wetland enhancement	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Enhancing 125 acres of salt marsh and mangroves at Buttonwood Preserve, including treating exotic plants with herbicide.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	63,000
485	Pine Island Park and shoreline improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Pine Island Park is a regionally significant park that provides residence and tourist access to the Gulf of Mexico for passive recreation including swimming. Amenities include picnic shelters, an observation deck and a concession stand. The park is in need of beach restoration and shoreline improvements to protect existing structures and the beach from erosion and storm damage. The improvements include raising the height of an upland retaining wall, adding sidewalks with handrail, rebuilding an existing observation deck using aluminum, restoring the beach with new sand, and an elevation survey for post storm assessments and recovery.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Hernando	270,000
487	Greater Tampa Bay Rookery Island Restorations	DOD, USFWS	Installing approximately 0.6 mile of reef balls or other wave attenuation devices to prevent erosion of rookery habitat.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries, Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas	
488	Hunter Property: Strategic Bird Habitat	DOD, USFWS	Acquiring the Hunter property on the southern boundary of the Cladesi Island State Park.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	
490	Shell Island: Strategic Bird Habitat	Audubon Florida	Acquiring platted but undeveloped lots on Shell Island that include critical snowy plover habitat, to go with holdings under control of Tyndall Air Force Base and St. Andrews State Park.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	
491	Smith Island: Strategic Bird Habitat	Audubon Florida	Acquiring private inholdings on Smith Island in St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
492	Apalachicola Bay Shoreline Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Restoring shoreline habitat.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	
493	Regional Community Resilience Center	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Establishing a coalition of the eight northwest Florida counties to create a regional center and providing funds for an endowment. This project will support operational concepts of habitat conservation and enhancement, water quality restoration, monitoring, and overall community resilience.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Chotawatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Bay	

495	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon levels in sediments from three estuaries along the southwestern coast of Florida	DOD, USFWS	Quantifying baseline or background levels of environmental contaminants (i.e., PAHs) are crucial in the event our coastline is impacted by a major event such as the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The proposal is to collect sediment samples from Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay and Charlotte Harbor estuaries to analyze for levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) as a result of the recent Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Sediments will be collected four times a year to determine hot spots or areas of concern and determine seasonal changes in pollutant loads that can result from storm water run-off, watershed inputs and bioturbation or resuspended contaminants from storm events. Sediment assessments in concert with remediation and restoration efforts are essential to creating sustainable management practices to allow impacted estuaries and bays to recover.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	865,000
496	Acquisitions to complement St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	Audubon Florida	Acquiring the 8,117 acre Sam Shine tract to complement the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
497	Ten Mile Canal Filter Marsh Phase II	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Widening the Ten Mile Canal Filter Marsh into the Seminole Gulf Railway right-of-way to allow more water to be treated and improve overall treatment efficiency. Along with the expansion, several design changes areproposed, including replacing riser control structures with top opening gates to better control water levels and installing connections between cells, among other improvements.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	2,000,000
498	Stormwater and Erosion Control	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Implementing best management practices into reduce erosion and sedimentation, gulley erosion abatement, and stormwater management. Stormwater best management practices and low-impact development practices may include bioretention facilities, rain gardens, vegetated rooftops, rain barrels, and permeable pavements to preserve natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness and create functional and appealing site drainage features.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gadsden	1,200,000
499	Installation of Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection System at East Advance Water Treatment Facility and Marshall Street Advanced Water Treatment Facility	DOD, USFWS	Installing two UV disinfection systems at two of the City's advanced wastewater treatment plants.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	2,000,000
500	Stormwater Planning and Retrofit	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing three stormwater retrofit projects to provide water quality treatment for basins that discharge into St. Joseph Bay. The project also includes funding for developing a citywide stormwater master plan to prioritize future stormwater treatment systems and retrofits.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Gulf	1,200,000
501	Installation, Data Collection, and Maintenance of flow Stations in Pinellas County Streams in the Clearwater Harbor and St. Joseph Sound Watershed	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management (PCDEM) conducts water quality monitoring at stations on a number of streams and canals/ditches in the Clearwater Harbor-St. Joseph Sound Watershed that currently do not have continuous flow monitoring stations. At some stations flow is measured only eight times per year and at others not at all. Continuous flow measurements are needed to get the best possible estimates of annual pollutant loads. These stations are located in basins in the watershed that are listed as, or likely to be listed as, impaired by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA. Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), the maximum amounts ("loads") of pollutants these streams and canals/ditches can receive without violating federal and state water quality standards, have been or will be developed by FDEP and USEPA. The TMDLs will also specify the load reductions that will bring the impaired water bodies into compliance with existing water quality standards.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	348,130
502	Pinellas County Roosevelt Creek Watershed Best Management Practice Alternatives	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Implementing a subset of recommended best management practices listed in the Roosevelt Creek Watershed Best Management Practice Alternatives, December 2009, Report. The project will include such activities as connecting parcels to reclaimed water sources, restoring ditches, and connecting ponds with a "smart box" to provide wet detention water quality treatment.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	8,794,000
503	North Fort Myers Surface Water Master Plan	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Caloosahatchee River runs from Lake Okeechobee through a series of locks to San Carlos Bay. It has both fresh and marine segments: the freshwater segment extends for over 40 miles from Lake Okeechobee to the Franklin Lock and Dam (S-79). North Fort Myers is part of the Tidal Caloosahatchee tributaries watershed that drains into the tidal portion of the Caloosahatchee system—excluding the watersheds that contribute flows to the estuary at S-79. Lee County Division of Natural Resources contracted with AECOM to develop the North Fort Myers Surface Water Master Plan in 2011. The purpose of the study is to map existing storm water conveyance and control structures and identify surface water storage opportunities.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte, Lee	10,000,000

507	West Bay Watershed	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Acquiring the remainder of rights for ongoing ecological management and public conservation uses on bay front forested landscapes within the West Bay Sector Plan to complement the Regional General Permit and airport permit conservation set asides.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	20,000,000
508	Lassing Park Beach Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Lassing Park is a 14 acre multi use park located on the southeastern shores of St. Petersburg on Tampa Bay. The northern section of this park has experienced excessive erosion and the proposed project will restore the northern section of the beach. Starting from approximately 400 feet south of the northern property line of Lassing Park, erosion has been moving the northern shoreline back in a concave shape. The proposed project will restore this northern section of shoreline and includes planting of beach grasses to help stabilize the beach. Re-nourishment will consist of restoring up to 45 feet wide section of the shoreline as shown in the attached figure. Beach grasses will be planted in areas to help establish and protect the shoreline.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	300,000
509	Gap Creek Stormwater Retrofit Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing seven stormwater retrofit projects in the Gap Creek Watershed within Okaloosa County. The projects will provide significant water quality treatment for urban areas that currently discharge directly into Gap Creek and ultimately into Cinco Bayou and Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	1,146,500
510	Druid Road Stormwater Improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Replacing a failing pipe along Druid Road and redesigning Lake Julia.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	500,000
511	Boyd Hill Nature Preserve Wetlands Restoration	City of St. Petersburg	The 240 acre Boyd Hill Nature Preserve (Preserve) is a precious oasis of Florida native wildlands providing habitats for a variety of native plants and animals. The Preserve's wetlands border Lake Maggiore, a 380 acre lake located in St. Petersburg. The lake is a freshwater water system connected to Tampa Bay via Salt Creek and receives stormwater runoff from a 2,290 acre watershed. The health of the native habitats is threatened by the encroachment and proliferation of nonnative invasive plant species. Without biological control, these pest plants continue to spread and degrade native habitats. This project will concentrate on the removal of exotic species and controlling of cattails in approximately 75 acres of fresh water wetlands and 3 yr maintenance program.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	900,000
512	Removal of Agricultural Dam from Phillippi Creek	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	In the early 1900's an agricultural dam was placed across Phillippi Creek to provide freshwater for irrigation of citrus crops in the area. This dam is no longer needed and is severely impacting the natural habitat in the Phillippi Creek system. This project includes the removal of the dam, removal of accumulated sediment and habitat improvement of the surrounding shoreline with native plants.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	5,000,000
513	Environmental Services Provided by the Gulf of Mexico	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Improve knowledge of the economic value of environmental services provided by the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) resources in terms of long-term community sustainability, growth and resilience. This project will identify the range and quantity of ecosystem services provided by existing conservation areas, including marine, estuarine and freshwater wetlands and associated native uplands, and determine how the relative abundance of wetlands and native uplands, their distribution and position in the landscape, and their ecological condition affects the provisioning of ecosystem services within the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program study area.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, Lee	500,000
523	Water Quality Improvements to the Northeast Water Reclamation Facility	DOD, USFWS	Conducting electrical and mechanical equipment improvements that are necessary to reliably treat wastewater and to continue producing a reliable supply of high quality reclaimed water.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	10,000,000
524	City of Tallahassee Wastewater System Improvements in Woodville area	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Connecting residences currently on septic tanks to central sewer system, thereby significantly reduce nutrients leaching into groundwater.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Leon	1,800,000
525	43rd Street Stormwater Outfall Regional Improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The 43rd Street basin is approximately 1,150 acres in size and provides limited water quality treatment for stormwater that is delivered to McKay Bay. Portions of the basin are also prone to flooding events during routine storms. McKay Bay is an impaired waterbody with an EPA-approved total maximum daily load for dissolved oxygen and nutrients. This project proposes to upgrade existing drainage systems to reduce flooding within the interior of the drainage basin. Stormwater treatment opportunities will be incorporated, as feasible, to help attain water quality goals under the existing TMDL.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000

526	Beachfront Parks Restoration Improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Provide enhanced storm drainage and shoreline improvments for the following projects: Picnic Island Shoreline Improvements ($2,000,000), Picnic Island Boardwalk ($2,000,000), Picnic Island Boat Ramp ($800,000), Cypress Point Park ($3,000,000), Ben T. Davis Beach ($3,000,000). Individual project sheets are attached.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000
527	Energy Conservation Initiatives	DOD, USFWS	Constructing a range of restoration and energy conservation projects, including the Davis Islands Trail Connection, Davis Islands Compost Rest Room, South Gandy Park Trail connection, Compost Bathroom Initiative, Urban Shade initiative, and Solar Powered Initiative.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000
528	Hillsborough River Shoreline Restoration Projects	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Provide enhanced storm drainage and shoreline improvments for the following Hillsborough River Shoreline projects: J.B. Lane Riverfront Park ($2,000,000), River Tower Park ($1,750,000), 22nd Street Park ($1,000,000), Rowlett Park ($750,000), Temple Crest Park ($750,000), Rivercrest Park ($600,000), Sulphur Springs Park ($500,000), Reed Park ($400,000), Epps Park ($400,000), Riverside Garden Park ($300,000), Blackwater Hammock Park ($300,000), River Boulevard Park ($250,000), Patterson Street Park ($200,000), Druid Park ($200,000), Rivercove Park ($150,000), Purity Springs Park ($150,000).	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	9,700,000
529	Land Management Initiatives	DOD, USFWS	Projects for Land Management including the following: Controlled Burns ($78,000), Palm River Park Development ($350,000), McKay Bay observation tower ($275,000), McKay Bay boardwalk renovation ($395,000), Urban Forest Management Study ($93,400), Urban Forest Management Plan Implementation ($2,000,000), Street Tree Inventory and Assessment ($950,000), Hazardous Tree Evualation and Mitigation ($1,750,000), Tree Planting Program ($600,000), Native Plant Nursery ($475,000), Invasive Exotic Plant Removal ($425,000), Courtney Campbell Trail ($500,000), New Tampa Nature Park Phase II ($2,000,000), Turf Reduction in parks citywide ($10,000,000), Turf Replacement at athletic fields ($18,750,000), Asphalt Reduction citywide ($2,000,000), Conversion of existing stormwater ponds to parks ($2,000,000), Parkland acquisition ($5,000,000), Nature Centers ($40,000,000).	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000
530	Park/Stormwater Pond Restoration Projects	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Provide enhanced storm drainage and shoreline improvments for the following Park/Stormwater Pond projects: Bobby Hicks Park Lake ($900,000), Copeland Park Pond ($500,000), Ragen Park Pond ($450,000), Highland Pine Park Pond ($350,000), Gadsden Park Lake ($200,000), Roberta Circle Pond ($150,000).	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	2,550,000
531	Public Safety Initiatives	DOD, USFWS	Public Safety projects including the following: Bayshore Boulevard Seawall $30,000,000), Pedestrian Bridges at Al Lopez and Villa Brothers Parks ($10,000,000), Bridge/Trail Connection from Rowlett Park to 22nd Street Park ($5,000,000), Friendship Trail Boardwalk Connection ($3,000,000), David Islands Public Shoreline ($7,500,000).	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000
532	Reclaimed Water Main Extension to N/W Hillsborough County	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Reclaimed water main from the existing 24-inch main on Boy Scout Road will be extended to provide reclaimed water supply for the Hillsborough County's N/W system.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000
533	Reclaimed Water Main Extension to S/C Hillsborough County	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Reclaimed water main from the Howard F. Curren Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant will be extended to provide reclaimed water supply for the Hillsborough County's S/C system and potentially be used to prohibit further saltwater intrusion.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000
534	Conley Box Culvert Rehabilitation	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will repair and rehab approximately 1500 linear feet of concrete box culvert which conveys ~ 420 acres of drainage from South Tampa to Hillsborough Bay. The Conley box culvert is constructed of concrete which has deteriorated due to the migration of tidal waters from Hillsborough Bay. The salinity has eroded the metal re-bar within the ceiling of the box culvert, compromising the entire span of the structure.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	750,000
535	Reuse of Reclaimed Water from City of High Springs	Suwannee River Water Management District	Store and transmit reclaimed water to a regional reclaimed water system for beneficial use for power plant cooling water to offset withdrawal of groundwater.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Alachua	5,000,000
538	Reuse of Reclaimed Water from City of Newberry	Suwannee River Water Management District	Reclaimed water storage, transmission and use to offset withdrawals of fresh groundwater.	Big Bend	Ocklawaha River, Suwannee River	Alachua	4,000,000
539	Santa Fe River Basin Aquifer Recharge/Flood Mitigation Projects	Suwannee River Water Management District	The District is working with Bradford County to develop aquifer recharge and flood mitigation projects, particularly to mitigate flooding and associated water quality issues in and around City of Starke. The purpose of the projects is to capture and store high flows in the upper Santa Fe River basin and use the water for aquifer recharge and maintenance of flows during drought to support proposed minimum flows and levels for the Lower Santa Fe River.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Bradford	5,000,000

540	Santa Fe River Basin Management Action Plan implementation	Suwannee River Water Management District	The Santa Fe River and its associated springs are impaired for nutrients. In order to implement the adopted Basin Management Action Plan, this project proposes to improve water quality and conserve water through a cost-share program to retrofit agricultural irrigation systems and fertigation systems.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Alachua, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy	2,000,000
543	Supplemental Landscape Restoration and Enhancement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Supporting unfunded restoration and landscape enhancement needs on water management area lands that were acquired to protect and restore watershed resources in perpetuity, while providing public access and use.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	500,000
545	Supplemental Landscape Restoration and Enhancement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Supporting unfunded restoration and landscape enhancement on water management area lands that were acquired to protect and restore watershed resources in perpetuity while providing public access and use.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	250,000
546	Supplemental Landscape Restoration and Enhancement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Supporting unfunded restoration and landscape enhancement on water management area lands acquired to protect and restore watershed resources in perpetuity while providing public access and use.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,000,000
548	Econfina Recharge Area Inholdings Acquisitions	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Acquisition of approximately 2,762 acres within the Econfina Recharge Area; protecting the quality and quantity of recharge within the Econfina Creek and St. Andrew Bay watershed.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	11,445,000
549	Marifarms Estuarine Habitat Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Conducting hydrologic and habitat restoration for estuarine marsh, seagrass, and littoral habitat complex.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	
550	Supplemental Landscape Restoration and Enhancement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Supporting unfunded restoration and landscape enhancement on water management area lands that were acquired to protect and restore watershed resources in perpetuity while providing public access and use.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	2,750,000
551	Northwest Florida Erosion Site Assessment	DOD, USFWS	Identifying and assessing active erosion features across the watershed and planning for erosion abatement and site restoration projects. Erosion and sedimentation have been identified as major issues affecting the Choctawhatchee watershed, resulting in water quality degradation and benthic and riparian habitat smothering.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	
552	Beautiful Island acquisition	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Acquisition of 80 acre island in Caloosahatchee adjacent to Caloosahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and Lee Caloosahatchee Creeks Preserve. Extensive mangrove shoreline, wetlands, shallow flats with historic tape grass meadows.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	6,500,000
553	Enhancements to the Kellogg Property in Walton County	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing site enhancements at the Kellogg Property in Walton County. Improvements and renovations will include boatlifts, a sea wall, water access points, a boardwalk, signage, a water well, and associated structures.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	250,000
554	Providing stormwatter infrastructure, restoring critical habitat and increasing utilization opportunities at Choctaw Beach, Walton County	DOD, USFWS	Regrading and paving the parking lot at Choctaw Beach Park and adding a stormwater pond planted with native species. This project will also involve planting vegetation to control runoff, potentially removing a septic tank, and redesigning public restrooms.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	300,000
555	Restoration of critical fish and wildlife habitat and improved stormwater infrastructure at 4 coastal dune lakes in south Walton County.	DOD, USFWS	Replacing bridge culverts to reconnect northern sides of four coastal dune lakes to the southern sides.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	4,320,000
556	Unpaved Road Paving and Stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving approximately 45 miles along 12 currently unpaved roads proximate to the Apalachicola River, Chipola River, and lakes within the watershed to prevent sedimentation into the surface waters.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Calhoun	4,090,803
558	Capt. Jeff Steele Memorial Artificial Reef Habitat Enhancement	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Constructing an artificial reef and enhancing/creating habitat. Increases in the biological diversity of Gulf of Mexico seafloor areas previously devoid of preferred habitat for finfish and benthic organisms.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Gulf of Mexico	Charlotte	500,000
559	Restoration of Water Quality in the Impaired Waters of Charlotte Harbor, Charlotte County, FL	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Addressing nonpoint source pollution created by urbanized areas that are impacting the impaired waters of Charlotte Harbor Estuary. The project will attack pollution on several fronts including pollution created by On Site Treatment and Disposal Systems (OSTDS), untreated stormwater runoff, and control of pollution of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers impacting over 10,400 total properties, 6,800 of which are existing homes. The plan includes removal of OSTDS and installation of central sewer system, constructing stormwater improvements, and an educational program on Best Management Practices. These efforts will reduce the nonpoint source pollutant load and mitigate the resulting ecological impacts that are currently impairing the receiving water bodies of Charlotte Harbor. A preliminary engineering report dated March, 2010 prepared by Charlotte County Utilities titled “Wastewater Service Program: Area 1 Preliminary Engineering Report” provides supporting information about the condition, age, and design concerns surrounding the existing OSTDS in the priority areas proposed for the Restore Act	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	10,000,000

560	Creating community resilience by implementing living shoreline projects such as OYSTER shell recycling and Grasses in Classes	DOD, USFWS	Implementing living shoreline projects, including oyster reef construction and shoreline plantings from salt marsh nurseries (Grasses in Classes). This project will involve comprehensive monitoring of restored habitats.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	2,600,000
562	Annual Health Assessment of Choctawhatchee Bay	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Preparing annual trend analysis and report, focusing on ten years of water quality and five years of seagrass distribution data.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	300,000
563	Buckingham FGCU Watershed Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The proposed project area includes two Lee County Conservation 2020 preserve areas and the FGCU Buckingham Campus; the Hickory Swamp Preserve to the north, the Buckingham Trails Preserve to the south and FGCU seated between the two preserves. The proposed hydrologic reconfiguration would be conducted on the Florida Gulf Coast University (FGCU) Buckingham Campus. Water currently flows from the Buckingham Trails Preserve north to the FGCU property through a series of canals and is then shunted to the east through Nine Mile Run to the Orange River. This hydrologic configuration is currently over-inundating the Nine Mile Run area and creating flooding problems in the neighborhoods adjacent, while the Hickory Swamp Preserve is under- hydrated. The goal of this project is to improve the weir system on the FGCU campus and to reroute some of the water to the Hickory Swamp Preserve alleviating flooding along Nine Mile Run and rehydrating Hickory Swamp Preserve.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	1,000,000
564	Four Corners/Florida Citrus Land Acquisition	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Expanding upon existing conceptual plans to address conveyance, attenuation, and treatment of stormwater runoff from the Spanish Creek and Jacks Branch (County Line Ditch) watersheds using wetland flow-ways. The Spanish Creek project is planned to redirect stormwater flows to a more natural pathway, provide water storage in the watershed, and offer stormwater treatment prior to its entering the preserves, creek, and Caloosahatchee River. The Jacks Branch project will improve conveyance by widening the ditch, adding shallow littoral areas, and providing weirs for increased storage and treatment. This project will also involve acquiring the former Lee County Conservation 2020 nomination #477, a 650 acre parcel located in an area called locally the "Four Corners" adjacent to the Bob Janes Preserve.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, Lee	7,500,000
565	Hendry Creek West Branch Water Quality Improvement Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Implementing both Phase I (design and permitting) and Phase II (construction) of a water quality improvement project that would expand on the existing Lakes Park Water Quality Improvement Project. Improve water quality and support the restoration efforts within the Estero Bay basin for the adopted Basin Management Action Plan pollution reduction goals, the Southwest Florida Comprehensive Watershed Plan (formerly Southwest Florida Feasibility Study) and provide habitat improvement concurrent with Lee County's comprehensive conservation master planning efforts.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	2,000,000
566	Conversion of Septic Systems to Sewer	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Extending sewer facilities to the highest density areas in Lee County, including the urban Lehigh Acres corridor, San Carlos Park, San Carlos Estates, and the Hendry Creek watershed.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	10,000,000
568	Fichter's Creek Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Restoring Fichter's Creek by improving crossings, excavating new water detention areas, constructing new control structures, improving berms, converting existing perimeter ditches to constructed filter marshes, and adding bypass ditches.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	1,000,000
569	Jackson Blue Spring Shoreline Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Replacing a damaged and eroding bulkhead around Jackson Blue Spring. Sediment and runoff are discharging into the spring and Merritt's Mill Pond, which discharges to the Chipola River and connects to the Apalachicola River.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Jackson	200,000
572	Apalachicola River Watershed Sedimentation Abatement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving approximately nine rural dirt roads that cross streams and wetlands and using best management practices to reduce sedimentation (e.g., enhancement of vegetated swales, use of pervious pavement for the lower trafficked areas, installation of catch basins, and removal of sediments from severely impacted sites).	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Jackson	1,364,000
574	City of Sarasota's Comprehensive Environmental Protection and Restoration Plan - Deep Injection Well & Pump Station	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This shovel-ready project will involve the comprehensive assessment of, and subsequent improvements to, City of Sarasota's environmental infrastructure. This includes the protection of the Sarasota Bay, Whitaker Bayou and corresponding water and wastewater treatment processes and appurtenances. This work will result in a program that will significantly reduce or eliminate waste streams currently discharged into Hog Creek and Whitaker Bayou, which ultimately discharge to Sarasota Bay. The work is necessary to support the community's need to protect its social and environmental infrastructure necessary for a vibrant and sustainable community with concomitant protection of the surrounding coastal ecosystem's environmental resources.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	4,100,000

575	Regional Reclaimed Water System Interconnection and Ecosystem Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will significantly reduce the nutrient pollutant load into the Tampa Bay Estuary, will recover and enhance impacted fresh water ecosystems in Pasco County, will provide for a more sustainable water supply for the Tampa Bay region, and would interconnect several of the region's largest reclaimed water systems-thereby allowing for a comprehensive suite of management options of the reclaimed water and maximize the beneficial use of the resource.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay Tributaries, Withlacoochee River	Pasco	10,000,000
577	Coastal Bird Perpetual Management Fund	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Establishing a coastal bird management endowment, to be housed with Audubon or another conservation entity, along with an accepted safe withdrawal rate from the endowment to provide long-term funding to support these activities at key sites. Protection of nesting coastal birds measured in the number of nesting sites, diversity of nesting species, total number of nesting pairs and fledgling success; number of colonies posted and patrolled annually; record management of the islands' bird habitat vegetation; record the number of predators removed from nesting areas; record the number of interactions with the public that threaten to disturb nesting birds.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	150,000,000
578	Predicting and Monitoring Seagrass Restoration Success – The Role of Epiphyte Attenuation	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will make use of existing fieldwork by 21 organizations and agencies which presently sample over 500 transects or locations at least annually for a variety of estimates of seagrass composition and health. Epiphytes are presently characterized only qualitatively during the surveys. Additional locations (400-600) are ground-truthed by SWFWMD as part of the biannual aerial mapping of seagrass. The sampling range will be from the Springs Coast to Rookery Bay and includes estuarine waters. The resulting management tool will be applicable to all restoration projects in which desired downstream impacts include protection or restoration of seagrass and will support the strategic goals of reducing the flow of excess nutrients to the Gulf.	Big Bend, Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Springs Coast, Suwannee River, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Hernando, Hilsborough, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota	169,500
579	Marine Research Facility	DOD, USFWS	The proposed project is to buy, remodel and lease a 6,610 sq. ft. single family home located at 4251 42nd Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida for occupancy and use by SRI and/or USF College of Marine Science, and/or Florida Marine Research Institute, and/or the Ocean Team, for ongoing research and development on the impacts from oil spills and use of dispersants on sea life and water quality.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	3,000,000
584	Submersed vascular macrophyte restoration and monitoring in the Caloosahatchee	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Conducting submersed vascular macrophyte restoration and monitoring in the Caloosahatchee River. The project would increase densities of tape grass, widgeon grass and shoal grass in the River by using short, anchored exclosures. Once dense beds are established, the plants can spread through vegetative growth, seed and propagule dispersal.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	515,802
588	FL Dept of Health proposed septic system upgrades	Florida Department of Health	Repairing or replacing septic systems based on available information regarding location, density and issues.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	
590	Eleven Mile Creek Stream Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Water quality improvements are necessary within the watershed to meet surface water quality standards. Proposed project will leverage federal funding to mitigate coastal flooding, protect valuable public infrastructure, repair existing nonfunctional stormwater infrastructure, restore natural resources, and improve water quality in Eleven Mile Creek and Perdido Bay. The project includes property acquisition along Eleven Mile Creek, demolition of existing residential structures, expansion of floodplain, and restoration of wetlands, reduction of invasive species, and reestablishment of riparian buffers. Lack of adequate stormwater attenuation compounded by encroachments within the floodplain has caused substantial risk of flooding along this portion of the creek.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	11,819,133
591	Living Shoreline Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Restoring five miles of living shorelines along Pensacola Bay by using offshore breakwaters, emergent marsh vegetation, and submerged aquatic vegetation.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,000,000
592	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing three stormwater retrofit projects that will provide significant water quality treatment for urban areas that currently discharge untreated stormwater into Perdido Bay, adjoining waters, and tributaries.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	5,000,000
594	Bayou Chico Sediment Removal	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Dredging the upper arms of Bayou Chico to improve water circulation and water quality.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	8,737,400

595	Charlotte Harbor / Myakka and Peace Rivers - restore water quality	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will administer a BMP implementation and cost-share assistance program within the Charlotte Harbor/ Myakka and Peace Rivers agricultural area in southwest Florida. BMPs to improve water quality and to minimize agricultural production inputs will be applied to citrus, row crop, and cattle agricultural lands within the area, thereby improving water quality prior to discharge to the Gulf of Mexico.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte	1,200,000
616	AWT upgrades	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Providing additional funding to upgrade wastewater treatment processes.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	500,000
617	Restoration of Essential Habitats for Juvenile Tarpon and Snook	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Restoring natural topography, hydrology, and natural communities to 229 acres of coastal land that includes juvenile habitat for economically and recreationally important tarpon (Megalops atlanticus) and snook (Centropomus undecimalis). This will be done through restoration of improved pasture to mesic flatwoods, the filling of drainage ditches and swales in uplands, restoration of a filled-in slough marsh, re-hydration of a depression marsh, creation of a stormwater run-off treatment marsh, and filling of mosquito ditches. Monitoring of water quality and fishes within mangrove creeks will quantify these improvements.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	214,631
618	Long-term funding for purchase, operation, and development of software surrounding electronic log books for federally and state permitted guide boats.	Destin Charter Boat Association	Developing electronic log books to improve data collection and subsequent fishery management decisions.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	
619	Wastewater System Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing wastewater system improvements for the community of Eastpoint on Apalachicola Bay. This project includes connecting residences currently on septic tanks to a central sewer system and replacing old leaking vacuum sewer pits. These improvements will significantly reduce bacteria and nutrients leaching into groundwater and Indian Creek, which discharge directly into the bay.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	230,000
620	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing two stormwater retrofit projects to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	3,644,800
621	Coastal island bird monitoring and protection	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Purchasing a pontoon boat to transport 10-14 volunteers to the barrier islands weekly for 8 months during the breeding and fledging season. Volunteers will post sensitive areas and survey, monitor and rescue birds.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	40,000
623	Henderson Creek Diversion Pump Station	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project would utilize a 100 cfs pump station constructed near the new GG-3 structure to divert water from the Golden Gate Main Canal to the Henderson Creek Canal. Diverted water will move south through a new 5200 LF dredged canal, 30' wide and 10' deep and water will flow into Henderson Creek through an existing box culvert under I-75. The project is predicted to reduce the volume of discharge to Naples Bay by about 10 percent. The project will also increase the volume of water entering Rookery Bay by about 33 percent.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	5,700,000
624	Support for development of an electronic reporting system for private anglers	Destin Charter Boat Association	Support for electronic log books for permitted guide boats.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	
625	Support of the present Okaloosa County reef building department	Destin Charter Boat Association	Expanding reef building activity in Okaloosa County, in State and Federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	
627	West Marsh Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The West Marsh Project will add approximately 208 acres of additional storage and wildlife habitat contiguous to the existing 566-acre Harns Marsh system. The benefits of this project include: •Less freshwater discharge to the Orange River, Caloosahatchee River and it's estuarial system, and the Gulf of Mexico, during periods of wet season high-flows •Better water quality treatment prior to discharge into the Orange River •Restoration of approximately 60 acres of oak hammocks, etc. •Creation of approximately 150 acres of wetlands, littoral shelves and deeper water habitats •Groundwater recharge •Flood protection •Future low-impact recreational use	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	5,415,000
628	Stormwater retrofit and nutrient baffle box maintenance program	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Retrofitting a stormwater system for Eastpoint, providing nonpoint source pollution abatement and thereby improving conditions in Apalachicola Bay. This project will also involve long-term biannual maintenance of eight nutrient separating baffle box units on outfalls that discharge directly to the bay.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	210,000

629	Southwest Florida FARMS Program	FDACS, SWFWMD	Continuing the Facilitating Agricultural Resource Management Systems Program, which is an agricultural best management practice cost-share reimbursement program that involves both water quantity and water quality aspects.	Big Bend, Southwest	Springs Coast, Suwannee River, Withlacoochee River	Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Hernando, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Levy, Madison, Marion, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union	990,000
631	Local Land Acquisition	Franklin County	Acquiring land on St. George Island for the St. George Island Marine Park.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	
633	Long-term enhancement of tropical mangrove wetland ecosystem services through tidal creek restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The wetland area to be restored is currently a brackish marsh rather than the mangrove swamp that it should be, due to its disconnection from the sea. We propose to reconnect this area to Naples Bay and the Gulf of Mexico in southwest Florida by re-excavating a tidal creek, which will allow for the establishment of a mangrove forest that can become both a premier wetland mangrove restoration research site and an interpretive site for visitors to the adjacent Naples Botanical Garden.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	2,750,000
645	Peninsula Flooding Relief and Improvement Projects	City of Tampa, DPW-Stormwater Engineering	This project will provide flood relief in the peninsula of City of Tampa, in the area generally referred to as South Tampa. The existing drainage system was constructed decades ago and needs to be updated to provide improved levels of service to expanded neighborhood and arterial roadway drainage in the heavily populated urban area. This is a long-range plan to address flooding problems associated with historic ditches, crushed box culverts, and inadequate stormwater conveyances. Certain individual project locations have been identified, and will be incorporated into holistic, basin-wide improvements of the drainage network. Water quality treatment will be added as opportunities are identified, and as required by regulatory permitting agencies. Stormwater from the peninsula drains to either Hillsborough Bay or Old Tampa Bay.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	10,000,000
646	Poinsetta Stormwater Pump Station Improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Poinsetta Stormwater Pump Station is proposed to be improved with the conversion of existing pumps to new submersible pumps, generator-power backup capability, and a new pump house with wet well. A new control system with telemetry will be included so that the pumps can be managed remotely, further improving community resiliency. Additionally, the existing gravity stormwater pipe will be upgraded to a forcemain which will convey flow to the Hillsborough River.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	1,000,000
652	Shoal River Buffer	Florida Wildlife Federation	Purchasing 2,097 acres to buffer and protect Shoal Creek.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	10,400,000
655	North Belle Meade Spreader Swale	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Planning, designing, and constructing infrastructure to divert up to 1,000 cubic feet per second of surface water flow from the Golden Gate Main canal south into the Northern Belle Meade area. This facility would be used primarily during the rainy season to reduce flow in the Golden Gate Main Canal currently going west to the Gordon River and Naples Bay. Diverted surface water would flow south through the Northern Belle Meade area toward South Belle Meade and Rookery Bay. Project considerations are still being conceptually evaluated. Possible scenarios to be considered include a pump station to assist the diversion, a spreader swale, an overland flowway, and conveyance through existing and future quarry mining lakes. The project is predicted to reduce the volume of discharge to Naples Bay by 10 percent and will provide treatment of the diverted water in the wetland systems. The project is also predicted to increase freshwater discharge to Rookery Bay by 19 percent. Full design would need to consider the conveyance capability of the culverts under I-75 and the affect of the existing borrow excavation areas on the north and south side of I-75	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	7,000,000

656	North Golden Gate Estates (NGGE) Flowway Restoration Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The NGGE Flowway Restoration Project will address long-standing water resource issues that affect not only the human populations and natural areas of NGGE (approximately 34 square miles), but also those of downstream systems and communities. The project proposes to install ditch blocks and equalizing culverts (Attachment 1) in order to reconnect historic flowways in the project area (Attachment 2). A hydrologic model of the study area has been created to determine the appropriate location of ditch blocks and culverts. The project may include the purchase of residential lots for additional water storage and treatment and will allow for improved timing of freshwater discharges into the Golden Gate Main Canal and therefore Naples Bay. This project will be designed to maximize benefits to natural systems, including hydrologic and habitat enhancement and connectivity within NGGE, hydrologic benefits to downstream natural systems and waterbodies, and provide increased flood protection for residents.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	4,900,000
657	South I-75 Canal Spreader Swale	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project would include the design and construction of a 50 cfs pump station to pump water from the interconnected I-75 canal network into a feeder channel. Subsequently, a spreader swale would be constructed to facilitate movement of water out of the canals that parallel I-75 and direct the water south via overland flow. This project focuses on rehydration of wetland areas in the Rookery Bay Watershed, the Southern Belle Meade area, and northern portion of the Picayune Strand State Forest.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	3,100,000
658	Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves' Restoration of Molluscan Shellfisheries Habitat	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Restoring 2,000 acres of shellfish habitat in Tidal Peace and Myakka Rivers, 3,000 acres in Lemon Bay, and 25,000 acres in Pine Island Sound.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Lee, Sarasota	1,952,420
659	Apalachicola Watershed Agriculture Water Quality Improvement	FDACS	he Office of Agricultural Water Policy (OAWP) within FDACS enrolls eligible producers in its BMP Program. The implementation of FDACS-adopted, DEP-verified BMPS in accordance with FDACS rules provides a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards. FDACS field staff and technicians (either through Soil and Water Conservation or University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences) are continually working to reach agricultural operations to enroll in the FDACS-BMP Program. The Office of Agricultural Water Policy (OAWP) within FDACS is authorized to update, develop, adopt, and assist producers in implementing agricultural BMPs to improve water quality and water conservation. Currently, there are adopted BMP manuals for cow/calf, citrus, vegetable and agronomic crops, dairies, nurseries, equine, specialty fruit and nut, sod, and wildlife. A poultry manual is under development and will be adopted by the end of 2016. The OAWP also has an Implementation Assurance (IA) Program, which is a follow-up program once a producer enrolls in the FDACS-BMP Program. The IA Program is currently under revision as a result of requirements under the Water Law.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Liberty	
661	South Walton Ecosystem	Florida Wildlife Federation	Purchasing multiple tracts within and contiguous to Point Washington State Forest.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	16,200,000
663	Regional NEP Education Program	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Enhance Community Resilience. Gulf Coast communities face a number of pressing challenges, such as storm risk, sea-level rise, land loss, depletion of natural resources, and compromised water quality. Within this goal, a major focus is to integrate the creation of resilient communities with ecosystem restoration through the development of comprehensive coastal planning programs. Major actions identifi ed in the Restoration Strategy include: • Develop and implement comprehensive, scientifi cally based, and stakeholder-informed coastal improvement programs. • Provide analytical support tools to enhance community planning, risk assessment and smart growth implementation. • Enhance environmental education and outreach.	Southwest	Not identified	Not identified	3,600,000
664	Apalachicola River	Florida Wildlife Federation	Purchasing 11,214 acres to protect and enhance water quality along the Apalachicola River.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Calhoun, Gadsen, Jackson, Liberty	56,000,000

668	FISH Preserve Interpretation Plan	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The FISH Preserve Interpretation Plan falls under the goal, Restore and Conserve Habitat, by designing, permitting and creating a series of boardwalk and trails and install interpretative signage on the 95 acre FISH Preserve. The FISH Preserve is owned by the Florida Institute for Saltwater Heritage, Inc. (FISH) whose mission is to promote, educate and preserve Cortez and Florida's commercial fishing and other traditional maritime cultures including the environment upon which these communities depend. Funds requested by this proposal will give the public access to a restored and conserved habitat. The next phase of development will include passive recreational and educational opportunities for visitors. The FISH Preserve Management Plan calls for the installation of boardwalks, trails and signage in 2014-2015. This grant will provide the resources necessary for design, permit, construction and interpretation of boardwalks, trails and signage throughout the 95 acre preserve to increase visitor experience and educational opportunities as well as to promote local fisheries and Florida's seafood industry.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	675,000
669	Hillsborough Agriculture Water Quality Improvement	FDACS, SWFWMD	Reducing off-site discharge of sediments from farms within Hillsborough County (primarily the Dover/Plant City area) via implementation of Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services-adopted agricultural best management practices to decrease phosphorous and sediment loadings potentially reaching the Gulf of Mexico.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	
670	Knight Family Trust Conservation Easement Acquisition	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Acquiring a landscape-scale property primarily within the Choctawhatchee River watershed to provide perpetual protection of habitats, water quality protection, and a working forest.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	60,000,000
672	Apalachicola River Watershed Sedimentation Abatement	Gadsden County	Paving approximately 9 rural dirt roads that cross streams and wetlands. Best management practices to be used to reduce sedimentation include vegetated swales, pervious pavement for lower trafficked areas, installation of catch basins and removal of sediments from severely impacted sites to restore habitat.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gadsden	1,364,000
673	Unpaved road paving and stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving approximately 3.8 miles along four currently unpaved roads with improved swales and installation of pervious paver parking areas proximate to Lake Talquin and creeks within the Ochlockonee River basin to prevent sedimentation into the creeks and wetlands.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Gadsden	4,090,803
674	Caloosahatchee River Watershed Agricultural BMP Implementation	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will administer a BMP implementation and cost-share assistance program within the Caloosahatchee River watershed in southwest Florida. BMPs will be installed on ranchland, citrus, sugarcane, and vegetable production areas for the purposes of improved water quality and water use efficiency and reuse, agricultural stormwater attenuation and storage, nutrient and pesticide management, and reduction or elimination of off-site nutrient and sediment discharge.	Panhandle	Everglades West Coast, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	3,950,000
676	Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Florida Wildlife Federation	Purchasing the remaining 2,412 acres of a partially completed Florida Forever project.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	12,000,000
677	Ayavalla Plantation	Florida Wildlife Federation	Purchasing a 6,081 acre parcel with river frontage on Ochlockonee River.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Leon	15,200,000
680	Estero Bay Watershed - restore water quality	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will administer a BMP implementation and cost-share assistance program within the Estero Bay watershed. BMPs will be installed on citrus, vegetable and cattle production agricultural areas and will include nutrient, pesticide, forage and water management measures related to each crop type.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Lee	700,000
682	Big Cypress Basin / Naples Bay - restore water quality	FDACS	The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services will administer a BMP implementation and cost-share assistance program within the Big Cypress / Naples Bay agricultural area in southwest Florida. BMPs to improve water quality and to minimize agricultural production inputs will be applied to citrus, row crop, and cattle agricultural lands within the area, thereby improving water quality prior to discharge to the Gulf of Mexico.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	350,000
687	Ochlockonee River Conservation Area	Florida Wildlife Federation	Purchasing an easement on a 3,269 acre tract north of the Ayavalla Plantation.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Leon	8,100,000
690	Strategic Coastal Land Acquisition Project: Facilitating Coastal Ecosystem Adaptive Response to Sea Level Rise	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Conducting a multi-year, regional land conservation project designed to conserve and improve the types of rare coastal habitats that were negatively affected by the BP oil spill. This project will involve acquiring fee-simple or conservation easement interests on strategically identified properties that comprise and extend ecological corridors consisting of rare coastal habitat.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Lee, Manatee, Sarasota	10,000,000

692	Enhanced monitoring of seagrass in Tampa Bay and Sarasota Bay to improve evaluation of restoration and system resilience	Department of Integrative Biology, USF	We propose to expand present seagrass monitoring efforts in Tampa Bay and Sarasota Bay to provide new data describing seagrass condition. While seagrass monitoring has been ongoing in these areas by local agencies, no detailed studies have targeted areas of seagrass loss or gain. The research team led by Dr. Susan Bell, including Research Associates and graduate students at USF, will build upon the historical data on seagrass distribution/abundance collected for monitoring programs by agencies. Working collaboratively with Dr. Margaret Hall, FFWC, St. Petersburg, our team will conduct landscape analyses at a high spatial resolution (1-4 m) targeting areas of historic seagrass loss and gain in both Tampa Bay and Sarasota estuaries. These analyses will be conducted using a combination of aerial photography, Ikonos satellite imagery, and in situ underwater mapping via video or on site observation. We will document the pattern of changes in seagrass cover (fragmentation vs. directional loss/gain of patches vs. gap formation) by location within the two bays, which can offer insight into possible causes of loss. This project falls under the restoration strategy: to coordinate and expand existing Gulf monitoring efforts to track sentinel species and sites as described in the Southwest Florida Regional Ecosystem Restoration Plan, 2013.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	725,900
693	Develop a shallow water recreation interaction area in Choctawhatchee Bay	Destin Charter Boat Association	Use a replica of a historical sunken ship and build a live oyster bar.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	
694	Establish habitat protection and mitigation areas to protect grass flats and shallows in Choctawhatchee Bay	Destin Charter Boat Association	Establishing no propeller zones along with polling or electric motor areas to protect habitat.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	
695	Expand efforts to build/emplace unpublished reef structures.	Destin Charter Boat Association	Use concrete or other safe materials to create additional unpublished reefs in the Gulf of Mexico	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Pensacola Bay	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla	
696	Long-term funding for third party independent fishery data collection	Destin Charter Boat Association	Have third parties be involved in the state and federal fishery assessments that currently are used to manage the fisheries - recommendation is to engage marine research departments from Florida's state and private universities.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	
697	Stabilization of Moreno Point of Destin Harbor	Destin Charter Boat Association	Addressing the repeated shoaling of Moreno Point at the Harbor entrance.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	
698	Moving Water South	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The “Moving Water South Project” has been envisioned for many years. Phase I (Halfway Pond Pump Station) is already complete. The concept of Phases II and III is to remove excess and sometimes problematic stormwater from the ECWCD (Lehigh Acres) system and move it south under the State Road 82 widening project, pump it up onto the existing ECWCD preserve areas south of State Road 82 and then allow the storm water to gravity flow onto wetlands further to the south. This project has the ability to provide benefits and cost savings to ECWCD, SFWMD, FDOT, Lee County and the Lee County Port Authority. The benefits of this project include: •Less freshwater discharge to the Orange River, Caloosahatchee River and it’s estuarial system, and the Gulf of Mexico, during periods of wet season high-flows •Increased storm water storage necessary for future growth •Groundwater recharge •Flood protection •Extended hydro-periods on many of existing isolated wetlands and creation of new wetlands	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	3,400,000
699	Bear Creek Forest	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Acquiring conservation easements to preserve approximately 100,000 acres of forested tributary stream basin connections. This project would preserve water quantity and quality, protect connections to health headwater streams for imperiled species, protect sports and commercial fisheries, and sustain working forest resources and regional U.S. Department of Defense (Eglin Air Force Base) corridor needs.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf	25,000,000
700	Ft Desoto Recirculation Phase II	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Developing a second flushing channel through a maintenance area causeway at Ft. Desoto park, Pinellas County Florida. Based on the previous phase, we expect an expansion of seagrass coverage by approximately 100 acres. As a result of increased seagrass and improved flushing we also expect improved water quality. Seagrass can be quantified by fixed monitoring stations and by aerial interpretation. Water quality improvements can be quantified by regular water quality monitoring for dissolved oxygen, turbidity and other diagnostic parameters.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	400,000

703	Wakulla Springs protection zone	Florida Wildlife Federation	Preventing degradation of Wakulla Springs water quality with 3,966 acre purchase.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Leon, Wakulla	19,800,000
704	West Bay Preservation Area	Florida Wildlife Federation	Purchasing 4,494 acres to secure the northern portion of West Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	22,400,000
705	St. George Island Stormwater Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing swales along roadways proximate to Apalachicola Bay.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	2,000,000
706	Sanibel Causeway Drainage Repairs	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will help to fix runoff and erosion problems from the Sanibel Causeway. Rain from the road pavement runs off onto the causeway, eroding the edges of the causeway. Currently the solution is to repair the area by adding fill, but this request seeks to find a more permanent solution that will prevent erosion of sediments into the San Carlos Bay. The project will likely include French drains, swales and a planting component.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	2,000,000
707	Coastal Bird Perpetual Management Fund	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Supporting long-term bird-focused adaptive management actions across the Gulf of Mexico.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	150,000,000
708	City of Sarasota's Comprehensive Environmental Protection and Restoration Plan – Reclaimed Water Recharge Well System.	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will involve the comprehensive assessment of, and subsequent improvements to, City of Sarasota's environmental infrastructure. This work will develop the reclaimed water recharge well system and result in a program that will provide protection against saltwater intrusion into the City's potable water supplies. The work is necessary to support the community's need to protect its social and environmental infrastructure necessary for a vibrant and sustainable community with concomitant protection of the surrounding coastal ecosystem's environmental resources. Treated wastewater reuse stream that would normally be discharged to Sarasota Bay could be used to inject into an aquifer zone between the saltwater and freshwater interface.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	8,300,000
711	Nokomis Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Completing environmental habitat restoration and public access improvements. Enhanced beach access will increase the number of tourists to the area for beach recreation.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Sarasota	40,000
712	Sewer Distribution System	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Connecting residences in the Harbinwood/Jackson Heights Subdivision currently on septic tanks to central sewer system, thereby reducing nutrient leaching into groundwater.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Leon	14,900,000
717	North Jetty Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Completing environmental habitat restoration and public access improvements. Enhanced beach access will increase the number of tourists to the area for beach recreation.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Sarasota	40,000
718	Venice Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Completing environmental habitat restoration and public access improvements. Enhanced beach access will increase the number of tourists to the area for beach recreation.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	20,000
719	Rogers park parking lot improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Rogers Park is a passive recreation area located along the Weeki Wachee River. The facilities include a spring fed, freshwater swimming area, boat launching, canoe/kayak launching, fishing and picnic areas. The parking lot is currently paved with lime rock. Periods of heavy rain result in runoff into the Weeki Wachee River. The improvements consist of paved parking and stormwater retention to reduce surface runoff.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Hernando	350,000
720	District Seagrass Mapping Project	Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	The objective of this project is to map seagrass using a combination of aerial photography and on the ground verification. This project creates an invaluable tool that will (a) quantify existing conditions, (b) track long-term ecological changes in seagrass distribution, and (c) accurately assess impacts due to natural and man-made disasters such as hurricanes and oil spills. Deliverables for this project include: one-foot digital orthophotos, a seamless mosaic of all frames, seagrass map shape files, and a change analysis.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Springs Coast, Suwannee River, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Charlotte, Citrus, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota	1,000,000
730	Nalle Grade Stormwater Park	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The proposed Nalle Grade Stormwater Park project includes a pond which consists of 30 acres at top of bank in a County owned parcel. The proposed pond site ("BAY-100-1") is located just south of Nalle Grade Road and east of D & L Ranch Drive. Based on available information, the wet season water table elevation at this site was assumed at 17.5 feet NAVD. The average existing ground elevation within the vicinity of the pond site was assumed as 21.5 feet NAVD. The pond is proposed as a wet retention system. The assumed top of bank elevation is 27.0 feet NAVD, which is higher than the existing ground to minimize flows into the pond from adjacent properties, and 3 to 1 side slopes to the bottom of the pond are proposed. The approximate total depth of the pond is 3.5 feet.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	3,400,000

731	Stormwater Retrofit and Wetland Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Conducting a stormwater retrofit in the 10th Street Basin that includes restoring a 200 acre wetland that will be used in stormwater treatment train to provide storage and improve quality of runoff discharging to St. George Sound. The project will include conservation easements and limited land acquisition, and will incorporate park and trail amenities and passive recreational elements.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	2,350,000
733	Sewer System Repair and Upgrade	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Upgrading a deteriorating sewer system to eliminate sewage infiltration into groundwater. This project will include pump stations, manhole upgrades, sewer line repairs, and treatment plant upgrades.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Calhoun	2,225,000
737	Deep Lagoon Preserve Restoration Including Drainage Canals	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Removing invasive exotic plants from 104 acres of Deep Lagoon Preserve and replanting with native vegetation.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	500,000
738	Clearwater Harbor and St. Joseph Sound Seagrass Monitoring and Assessment	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Assessing Clearwater Harbor and St. Joseph Sound's seagrass resources using a combination of stratified random transects and aerial photography. This program is designed to assess the seagrass resource including quantity (in acres) and species richness/variation in the Clearwater Harbor/St. Joseph Sound area.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	166,000
739	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	City of Crestview	Developing stormwater retrofit projects to provide water quality treatment for urban areas that discharge into Pensacola Bay, Escambia Bay, and Santa Rosa Sound.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	5,000,000
740	Lower Suwannee River Basin Management Action Plan Implementation	Suwannee River Water Management District	The Suwannee River and its associated springs are impaired for nutrients. The Basin Management Action Plan is pending adoption. This project proposes to improve water quality and conserve water through a cost-share program to retrofit agricultural irrigation systems and fertigation systems.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy	5,000,000
742	North Lido Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Enhancing dunes, restoring hydrology, and removing nuisance invasive Australian pine and Brazilian pepper trees. Continuation project involving nuisance invasive vegetation removal, dune restoration, realignment of hydrology system within park with connection to Pansy Bayou.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	500,000
744	Manatee River Minimum Flow	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Manatee County will increase freshwater releases from the Lake Manatee Reservoir during the non-rainy season to preserve and/or enhance low salinity habitat in the Manatee River. To offset the decrease in safe yield and reliability of the reservoir to provide drinking water to Manatee County customers caused by the increased freshwater releases, improvements to the water intake structures will be required. Lowering of the intakes will allow continued withdrawal at the lower reservoir levels that will result from the increased freshwater release schedule.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	1,100,000
745	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing nine stormwater projects throughout the city to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	12,733,000
748	Alligator Creek Blueway and Paddling Trail	City of Clearwater	This project will make improvements to Alligator Creek and some of the channels within the Alligator Creek watershed to provide access for canoes and kayaks. Improvements may include widening some channels, replacing small pipes with box culverts or bridges, and providing launch and turnaround areas.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	10,000,000
750	Stormwater Retrofit Project	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing a regional stormwater management facility to provide water quality treatment for a 650 acre drainage basin that discharges directly into the Chipola River. The project which will improve the stormwater conveyance system and prevent sediments and untreated runoff from discharging directly into the river.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Jackson	2,500,000
751	Homosassa Wastewater Collection System – Phase 5	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Continuing the County's ongoing effort to provide a wastewater collection system to serve existing development adjacent to the Homosassa River, an Outstanding Florida Waterway, and remove existing package wastewater treatment plants and onsite septic systems from environmentally sensitive areas.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	3,000,000
752	Sarasota Bayfront Water Quality Improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Evaluating potential projects to manage stormwater in the Sarasota Bay, including: 1) demonstrating low impact development technologies in an urban street retrofit through pervious paving and bioretention; 2) completing an urban park retrofit with bioretention; and 3) treating stormwater runoff with gross pollutant removal device. Each technique will be evaluated based on removal efficiencies and cost benefit, and the most effective techniques will be implemented to protect Sarasota Bay.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	8,000,000
753	Old Gateway Neighborhood Stormwater Improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will replace old and failing pipes and in some cases increase stormwater capacity to alleviate flooding. The project will also include the installation of four nutrient separator boxes.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,500,000
754	Stormwater Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Planning and constructing stormwater retrofit projects for the community of Crawfordville. Multiple stormwater ponds are anticipated to provide for regional treatment and management.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	109,517
755	Palmer Point Park	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Completing environmental habitat restoration and public access improvements.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	20,000

756	Manatee County Ecosystem Restoration Task Force	Mantee County, Parks and Natural Resources Departent	Performing broad restoration efforts with particular emphasis on invasive-exotic plant species removal. This project might also include native plant installations, hydrological restoration, mechanical vegetative fuel reduction, monitoring, or other restoration activities as directed by the County.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Tampa Bay	Manatee	1,500,000
759	Hillsborough River Water Quality Improvement Project in Tampa, Florida	Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)	Restoring hydrology and impacted wetland and upland habitat along the Hillsborough River on property owned and managed by City of Tampa.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	1,000,000
760	Effects of chemical contaminants on restoration and sustainability of scallop and oyster communities in oil-impacted and non oil-impacted Gulf coast estuaries	Mote Marine Laboratory	This two-year project will address the restoration and sustainability of oyster communities and scallop populations in Sarasota Bay and Charlotte Harbor Estuary along the Southwest Florida coast. The focus will be on the adverse impacts of current use pesticides and pharmaceuticals on reproduction and development of scallops and oysters and the enhanced synergistic effects in the presence of an oil spill and dispersant applications. This study addresses all four of the Gulf Restoration Task Force overarching goals: ● Restore and conserve habitat; ● Restore water quality; ● Replenish and conserve coastal and marine resources; ● Enhance community resilience. Specific Florida priorities addressed include: ● Protect and restore estuarine habitat; ● Reduce excessive pollutant loads; ● Improve education and incentives (with new empirical data) for non-point pollution sources; ● Focus water quality improvements to promote seagrass, oyster, and scallop restoration; ● Improve understanding of sources, bioaccumulation and effects of toxic chemicals in sediments and nearshore waters.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	950,000
761	Manasota Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Completing environmental habitat restoration and public access improvements. Improved economic and community health and wellness with outdoor recreation opportunities and beach access. Improved beach access, improved habitat protection and management.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	40,000
762	Acquisitions to complement St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	Audubon	Unknown	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
765	New College Estuarine Beach Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Removing invasive exotic species from uplands adjacent to roughly 1,000 linear feet of estuarine beach on public property (the campus of New College of Florida).	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	20,000
766	New Street Sweeper	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Purchase third (3rd) street sweeper to supplement existing two (2). Remove 300 tons of additional sediment per year from entering Manatee River measured by tons taken to landfill (total of three sweepers: 900)	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	250,000
768	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Designing ten stormwater retrofit projects in City of Apalachicola in coastal Franklin County. The projects will provide significant water quality treatment for urban areas that currently discharge directly into the lower Apalachicola River and bay.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	3,644,800
769	Virtual Watershed Tours	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Patterned off of the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program's virtual Bay tours, this program would expand their previously developed tours to include trips to locations within the Sarasota Bay and Tampa Bay watersheds. Funding would provide for videography, scripting, and final editing of approximately 20 new tours (10 for each watershed) as well as website support and distribution to local youth and school agencies through a medium such as CDs or DVDs. Funding for interpretive signage to be placed at each site, as well as those already featured by Charlotte Harbor, which would include a scannable QR code that links directly to the video would also be included with this request.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	450,000
771	Ted Sperling Park at South Lido Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This fund would contribute 10% toward the continuation of an existing project. Siesta Beach was designated #1 Beach in the country in 2011. Environmental and public access improvements would help maintain that designation and enhance the existing features in place. Enhanced beach and trail access will increase the number of tourists to the area for ecotourism and outdoor recreational opportunities.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	750,000
772	Turtle Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Stormwater management and public access improvements. Enhanced water access at the boat ramp will increase the number of tourists to the area for boating recreation.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	150,000
773	Siesta Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Restoring environmental habitat and improving stormwater management and public access. Forty acres of park will see the existing stormwater issues addressed and resolved along with landscaping of Florida native plants to enhance the existing vegetation and dune system. Installed public access improvements to the beach from Beach Road will allow the maximum use and benefit of the beach's natural assets while still maintaining the environmental integrity and beauty of the beach and Gulf of Mexico.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	2,500,000

774	Urban LID Implement	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Stabilizing the salt/freshwater regime and reduction of excess freshwater discharge will make ecologic communities more stable. This project will reduce stormwater pollution entering Sarasota Bay from direct runoff of urban areas. It will also provide a measurable amount of nutrient removal to improve the health of Sarasota Bay	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	1,000,000
775	Linda Pedersen Park Improvements	Hernando County BOCC	Linda Pedersen park is a 140 acre passive park along the Gulf of Mexico Estuaries that offers fishing, swimming, boat launching, picnic shelters, an observation tower, and swimming within a freshwater spring run. The project entails the replacement of an existing seawall and boardwalk to prevent erosion and protect against storm damage. Other improvements include installation of canoe/kayak launch and replacement of an existing playground.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Hernando	300,000
777	Whitaker Bayou Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Multifaceted restoration of the Whitaker Bayou tributary to Sarasota Bay including: 1. innovative bank stabilization, natural systems restoration and water quality improvements along locations of impacted stream sections ($1,000,000), 2. Removal of sediment in portions of the bayou ($1,000,000), 3. Restoration of natural systems and hydrologic function along sections of stormwater conveyances ($1,000,000), 4. conversion of traditional stormwater infrastructure to green infrastructure utilizing LID techniques will reduce pollutants in stormwater flow. This is a public/private partnership to create economic development in the North Trail Revitalization Area. ($900,000)	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	3,900,000
779	Sarasota Bay Restoration Project/Phillippi Creek Septic System Replacement Program (PCSSRP)	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This Sarasota Bay Restoration Project know as the Sarasota County Septic System Replacement Program was initiated in the 1980's with the focus on protecting flow from the streams and creeks that feed into the Sarasota Bay National Estuary, a federal designated water resource. Water quality sampling of various surface waters within Sarasota County and area drainage basins, mainly Phillippi Creek, have historically contained high concentrations of fecal coliform. Fecal coliform concentrations routinely exceed the standard of 200 CFU per 100 mL, and other studies were able to detect human intestinal viruses. The program is a multi-year project, with the first phase of the program constructed in 2000-2001. The Phillippi Creek program is approximately 50% complete and 4 phases are currently under design. The cost of the entire program is nearly $200 million dollars	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	10,000,000
782	Larry Bordon Artificial Reef Habitat Enhancement	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Artificial reef construction materials placed on the Borden site will now, and for the entire duration of construction activities over the lifespan of the project, be restricted to natural limestone boulders. The goal is to create habitat composed entirely of natural materials.	Southwest	Open Ocean	Manatee	500,000
786	Sewer System Expansion	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The sewer system expansion project provide sanitary sewer access to over 3,900 properties. The properties would be provided access to sanitary sewer that are currently using septic tanks. In some cases, these septic tanks are old, leak, and have not had inspections registered with the county after their installation. By allowing these properties to connect to the sanitary sewer systems, water quality will improve because leaky septic tanks are not flowing into creeks, wetlands, and storm drains.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	10,000,000
787	City of Destin Stormwater Retrofit	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing seven stormwater retrofit projects in City of Destin in Okaloosa County. These projects will provide significant water quality treatment and flood relief for urban areas that currently discharge into Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	4,401,899
788	Synergistic effects of chemical contaminents on toxicity, recovery and sustainability of oil spill-impacted estuarine invertebrates	Mote Marine Laboratory	This three-year project will assess the recoverability and sustainability of two ecologically important estuarine invertebrate species (oysters and fiddler crabs) that have been exposed to oil and dispersant, in the presence of other chemical contaminants commonly found in estuarine environments. Understanding synergistic interactions of oil and dispersant with common-use pesticides and pharmaceuticals will enhance the ability of resource managers and NRDA officials to develop appropriate response strategies for maintenance and recovery of oil and dispersant-impacted SW Florida estuarine ecosystems.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Lee, Manatee, Sarasota	840,000
789	Sewer System Repair and Upgrade	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Upgrading existing deteriorating sewer system and expanding system to eliminate septic tanks, thus eliminating sewage infiltration into groundwater. The project would include pump stations, manhole upgrades, sewer line repairs and treatment plant upgrades.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	32,600,000

790	Maximo Park Intertidal Restoration Beach Renourishment Project	City of St. Petersburg	The Preliminary Master Plan figure below provides a schematic showing the plans for the parcel which are expected to result in increased recreational usage of the parcel. Reduced erosion may result in improved light availability for nearby seagrass beds within Boca Ciega Bay. The project includes Dredge and Fill combined with Beach Renourishment to protect imperiled historic and cultural resources, including a Native American state-listed archaeological site (8PI00031) with occupation dating back to 12,000 BC and an African American bathing beach designated in 1949.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	350,000
791	Longboat Key Community Center	Town of Longboat Key	Developing a community center and park. The center would be an approximately 19,000 square foot building, including a fitness center, community room, activity room, several small multi-purpose rooms, catering kitchen, patio and a second floor outdoor deck. Park amenities will include a kayak/canoe launch with Sarasota Bay access, dock and boat lift, fishing pier, two tennis courts, multi-use court, two open field areas, covered pavilions, fitness trail and a covered children's playground.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	6,900,000
792	Unpaved road paving and stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving approximately 1.4 miles along three currently unpaved roads proximate to Choctawhatchee Bay to prevent sedimentation into the bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	992,500
793	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Walton County	Developing fifteen stormwater projects throughout the county to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	12,733,000
794	Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Initiative/NW Lee County Surface Water Management Plan	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Initiative is a multi-phased regional hydrologic restoration effort coordinated by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). Multiple local, state and federal agencies have participated in the effort. The project area is approximately 90 square miles and includes the following sub-watersheds: 1) Yucca Pen Creek, 2) Durden Creek, 3) Greenwell Branch, 4) Longview Run and 5) Gator Slough. Runoff from these systems originates in the northeastern reaches of the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Charlotte County within the SFWMD and then passes through the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) to reach the outfall in Lee County within the SFWMD again. Thus, the need for regional coordination is clear.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte, Lee	10,000,000
795	Restore Water Quality: Monitoring Regional Trends in Atmospheric Emissions	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Direct deposition to Gulf and coastal waters by nutrients and pollutants in the atmosphere – specifically nitrogen and sulfur oxides (NOX and SOX) - was identified in the Gulf of Mexico Regional Ecosystem Restoration Strategy (GMRERS) as a water quality issue of concern. Most Emissions of these pollutants are from hydrocarbon combustion. Support for the MCNRD monitoring program will help ensure that air quality data will be available for further, difficult, air and water policy development. Ambient ground-level ozone concentrations measured by MCNRD for Clean Air Act (CAA) compliance will follow regional trends in NOX and SOX emissions.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	300,181
796	St. Vincent Sound to Lake Wimico Acquisition	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, FDACS, USFWS, Florida Wildlife Federation	Acquiring approximately 40,000 acres via conservation easement to buffer St. Vincent Sound, Apalachicola Bay, and Lake Wimico. This project would protect major estuarine waterfront and drainage areas for the Apalachicola River and bay, and would preserve working forest, U.S. Department of Defense mission flyways, and a state conservation corridor.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf	100,000,000
800	Resilient and Consistent Coastal Elements for Florida's Gulf Coast	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Compiling, reviewing, and summarizing the Coastal Elements of the 23 Florida Gulf Coast Counties' Comprehensive Growth Management Plans for continuity and consistency in natural resource and community infrastructure protection to aid in Gulf of Mexico restoration and resiliency.	FL Gulf Coast	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	500,000
802	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing eleven stormwater projects throughout the city to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	5,000,000

804	Harmful algal bloom and hypoxia monitoring in the Caloosahatchee	SCCF	High nutrient loading and water management practices contribute to yearly phytoplankton blooms and hypoxia in the Caloosahatchee River and Estuary. Real time water quality monitoring can inform water management decisions to reduce blooms. The extent and duration of hypoxic events in estuaries are tied to nutrient and organic matter loadings. Documentation of hypoxic volume days and correlating with nutrient loadings will provide information needed to set a proper TMDL. In addition to current, real time RECON monitoring stations, we will deploy cyanobacteria sondes east of S79 and oxygen sondes in deep water along the estuary and also collect spatial data during bloom events and hypoxic periods. We will also monitor toxin levels east of S79 and effects of hypoxia on bivalve populations in exclosures.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	922,527
805	C-43 Treatment & Demonstration Project (Boma)	Lee County Natural Resources, SFWMD	Constructing the C-43 Water Quality Treatment and Demonstration Project to provide the data necessary to increase understanding of nitrogen treatment. The C-43 Treatment & Demonstration Project consists of a constructed wetland designed for optimal removal of TN from the Tidal Caloosahatchee and to reduce nutrient pollutant loading downstream. The existing stormwater treatment area (STA) data mostly indicate that currently designed wetland treatment systems in the upper Caloosahatchee watershed are not optimized to reduce TN (especially dissolved organic nitrogen (DON), which accounts for most of the TN). The C-43 Water Quality Treatment and Demonstration Project (BOMA Property; CRWPP project CRE 10) is intended to provide the data necessary to increase understanding of nitrogen treatment. The District, in collaboration with Lee County, is prepared to proceed in FY2012 with the conceptual design of a testing facility, which will include both mesocosms and test cells that aim to effectively reduce or remove TN from the CRE based on sound science. This cost-effective approach is intended to be implementable on larger scales, and it is anticipated that the project will generate strategies that could be applied to other estuaries in South Florida	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Hendry	10,000,000
809	Whitaker Bayou Greenway Park and Watershed Restoration Project	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Whitaker Bayou is an urbanized tributary of Sarasota Bay that runs through several underserved communities, older neighborhoods and commercial zones. This project will involve the purchasing of 4.1-acres located along Whitaker Bayou within City of Sarasota. Several parks are located in the general area of the subject parcels. This project is important to the City because in this area, the City lacks nature-based parks (See Figure 1). The acquisition creates opportunities to create Greenways given the locations of Dr. Martin Luther King Park, Ringling School of Art and Design, North Water Tower Park, Old Bradenton Road, and Firehouse Park (See Figure 2). There are nine parcels included in the site. Eight of the nine parcels are undeveloped and have invasive and other nuisance plants on the site. This site will serve the community with nature-based recreation, nature observation area, picnicking, fishing, canoeing/kayaking, trails, and neighborhood park amenities (See Figure 3).	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	3,500,000
812	Seagrass Restoration	Walton County Board of County Commissioners	Restoring propeller-damaged seagrass beds within one of the region's most important and otherwise intact coastal seagrass communities.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Gulf	3,000,000
813	Coastal Dune Lakes Hydrologic Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Replacement of culverts with bridges to reestablish natural hydrologic connectivity for four coastal dune lakes (Deer Lake, Big Redfish Lake, Little Redfish Lake, and Alligator Lake) where County Road 30A crosses the lakes. The coastal dune lakes are unique blackwater ecosystems that exchange water with the Gulf of Mexico. They have been designated as globally rare and critically imperiled by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (1990). The undersized culverts, which are continuously dammed by beavers, function as barriers. As a result, the north side of each lake has become a freshwater system while the south side remains brackish. The project will restore approximately 730 acres of brackish marsh, open water, and pine flatwoods ecosystems. It will improve water quality in the four targeted lakes, thereby further enhancing fish and wildlife habitat. The project will also decrease effects of stormwater runoff and improve flood protection. The project can be subdivided by lake to accommodate available funds; $360,000 in match funding currently identified.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	4,320,000
815	Stormwater Treatment System	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing a wet detention facility and associated park amenities adjacent to St. Marks Bike Trail.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	582,900

816	Brohard Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Completing environmental habitat restoration and public access improvements.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	40,000
817	Caspersen Beach	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Restoring environmental habitat and hydrology and improving public access. Enhanced beach access will increase the number of tourists to the area for beach recreation.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	100,000
818	10th Street Outfall Stormwater Treatment	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will provide stormwater treatment for a large urban area that is currently has little to no treatment and flows directly into Sarasota Bay. A structure will be constructed to capture debris and sediment before it enters the bay and will include a recreational component. The surrounding parking lot will be retrofitted with Low Impact Development techniques, including bioretention, cisterns, pervious pavement and vegetative buffers.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	2,000,000
821	Babcock Ranch State Preserve Hydrologic Restoration – Tidal Caloosahatchee	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Babcock Ranch State Preserve is overseen by the Governor & Cabinet and Legislatively appointed Babcock Ranch Inc. (BRI) Board (501.c.3) with management responsibilities. Kitson & Partners operate on a contract to manage the Babcock Ranch State Preserve businesses and operations that is overseen by BRI, DEP, DACS, FWCC in its work as the operational contractor.This proposal is to restore through redesigning drainage systems (resulting from 100+ years of drainage altering infrastructure on the ranch) to recapture at least one month of lost hydro-period by utilizing ditch-blocks, retention and diversion weirs and hydrological/wildlife enhancement impoundments (STA's) to detain and enhance surfical aquifer recharge.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte, Lee	1,100,000
822	Living Shorelines Projects Protecting Eglin AFB shorelines	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing shoreline restoration projects along the northern portion of Choctawhatchee Bay, including shoreline habitat on and around Eglin Air Force Base and potential habitat restoration on private lands. A living shoreline concept will be used to establish oyster bar and salt marsh habitat to stabilize severely eroded shoreline resources caused by anthropogenic and storm-induced destruction.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	1,500,000
823	Cedar Key – Waccasassa Bay Acquisition and Restoration Project	Suwannee River Water Management District	The State of Florida and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service have made very large investments in the protection of the Big Bend region of Florida's Gulf Coast. Beginning with the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and continuing south to the Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park, approximately 250,000 acres have been placed in public ownership along the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, City of Cedar Key has installed a centralized sewer system and made substantial improvements to its stormwater system in order to protect the quality of the adjacent shellfish waters. The potential development of the 3,817 acre project area is a significant risk to water quality in the Waccasassa Bay. Public acquisition of this area will complete a continuous protected corridor joining the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge, Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve, Waccasassa Bay Preserve State Park, and a portion of the Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge. This additional protection will help to mitigate for impacts suffered elsewhere in the Gulf. This project addresses one of the most significant gaps in this coastal protection framework.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Levy	19,000,000
824	City of Bonita Springs Storm Water Plan Implementation	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The construction of ten water quality improvement projects designed to remove 4,650 lbs of Nitrogen and reduce phosphorus levels from the Imperial River Watershed annually. These projects are the result of a detailed study completed in October of 2011 to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus loads from the urban areas of the city. These projects are estimated to remove 4650 lbs/year of Nitrogen from the Imperial River system. City of Bonita Springs currently monitors water quality through 13 sample sites within the Imperial River System and its watershed. The performance of these proposed projects will be observed through this monitoring program.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	2,083,562
825	City of Bradenton Stormwater Facility Plan Water Quality Improvements	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Implementing water quality priority projects from the 2006 Stormwater Facility Plan.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	3,350,000
826	Sewer System Repair and Upgrade	City of Gulf Breeze	Upgrading existing sewer system and expanding system to eliminate septic tanks, thus eliminating sewage infiltration into groundwater. The project would also include pump stations, force mains and construction of a system of aquifer storage and recovery wells on the Tiger Point Golf Course to store and retrieve reclaimed water.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	32,600,000
827	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing twenty stormwater projects throughout the city to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	5,000,000

828	Reuse of Reclaimed Water	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Extending reuse lines to serve landscape irrigation needs.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	
830	Bob Janes Preserve wetland restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Lightered Canal was dug historically to drain farm fields on the Babcock Ranch. The agricultural fields are no longer in use on Bob Janes Preserve, the Lee County portion of the Babcock Ranch Preserve. This project will redirect water from the artificial Lightered Canal into the former farm fields, allowing the water to sheet flow across the land rather than shoot into tributaries and ultimately the Caloosahatchee River. This hydrological fix will improve the timing of water reaching the Caloosahatchee River, reduce pollutants in the river, reduce downstream flooding and provide wildlife habitat in the former agricultural fields.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	300,000
831	South Lee County Surface Water Plan	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Estero Bay watershed includes all of Estero Bay, most of which lies within the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve, and the adjacent barrier islands. Hendry Creek, Mullock Creek, the Estero River, areas of Corkscrew Swamp, Flint Pen Strand, Spring Creek, and the Imperial River are major surface water features in the watershed. Hendry Creek, Mullock Creek, Estero River, Spring Creek, and the Imperial River experience some degree of tidal influenced. The area in and around the Estero Bay watershed has undergone dramatic increases in the rate of residential and commercial development as well as population growth during the past 30 years. Project Description: Connect I-75 outfall to headwaters of north branch of Estero River, acquire adequate right-of-way for north connection, remove rip-rap weir, evaluate structures in Country Creek, and evaluate adjustable control structures at Three Oaks Parkway to improve hydroperiods and increase residence time for water quality improvement and groundwater recharge.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	10,000,000
832	Robinson Preserve II Restoration - MC List 2	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Robinson Preserve Phase II Restoration project consists of converting 150 acres neighboring Robinson Preserve from mostly improved pasture to native wetland and upland habitats. This will be done by re-contouring the land, followed by planting with native vegetation and intensive maintenance.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	4,450,000
834	Dona Bay Environmental Restoration	Sarasota County Water Resources	This is a multi-phase implementation for the Dona Bay Watershed Management Plan (DBWMP). The existing Dona Bay watershed has been significantly impacted by man-made drainage activities, which increased the efficiency and volume of freshwater being discharged to its tidal estuary. Objectives are as follows 1) Providing a more natural freshwater/saltwater regime in the tidal portions of Dona Bay by removing a portion of the excess flow; 2) Provide an opportunity for alternative water supply development along with environmental restoration; 3) Provide some flood protection through storage; 4) Provide pollutant load removal and 5) Provide rehydration of wetlands by rerouting flow to the original slough path. This project further implements the Dona Bay plan by preventing excessive freshwater from entering Dona Bay and diverting it to a 380 acre surface water storage facility for attenuation and treatment prior to being released back into the Dona Bay system.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	16,000,000
835	Henderson Creek-Belle Meade Project	South Florida Water Management District	The Henderson Creek-Belle Meade (HCBM) Basin is the primary hinterland of Rookery Bay estuary, and currently undergoing rapid urban growth. Historic flowways have been disturbed by roads and channelization. Alterations have resulted in drastic changes in timing and distribution of sheet flow runoff, including disproportionate sharing of flows with Naples Bay. Channelized flow also severely restricted ability of wetlands to filter pollutants.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	
836	Lake Hicpochee North Hydrologic Enhancement Project	South Florida Water Management District	The purpose of this project is to restore historic sheetflow to the Rookery Bay Estuary and, treat basin stormwater, improve water quality in the basin and thus increase habitat values & wetland functions.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, Lee	16,900,000
839	Sewer System Upgrades	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Upgrading sewer system, including acquiring lots and designing, permitting, and constructing extended sewer services through the Panacea area.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	6,000,000
840	Stormwater Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Planning and constructing stormwater retrofit projects in the community of Panacea.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	109,517
842	Crystal River – Kings Bay Sediment Removal	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Restoring degraded coastal estuarine and fresh water habitat of Kings Bay by removing accumulated organic sediment and restoring desirable submerged aquatic vegetation in Kings Bay.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	10,000,000

843	Restore Water Quality - Regional Water Quality Monitoring Program	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	High-quality ambient water quality data is required by almost all investigations of environmental impacts to freshwater, coastal, and near shore marine resources. Support for the operation of MCNRD's 81-station ambient water quality monitoring program within Manatee County's streams, rivers, bays and coastal waters will help ensure that this service remains intact for use in adaptive management of these resources, evaluation of impairments, compliance with established water quality criteria, and promotion of healthy natural resources management. This ongoing monitoring program provides primary data for investigations of the quality and quantity of freshwater flows to coastal waters, the effectiveness of nutrient reduction networks, stormwater pollutant and pathogen load reduction projects, and implementation of adaptive management strategies.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	2,138,607
846	Community Based Shellfish Restoration Central Florida West Coast	Mote Marine Laboratory	Project will be the development of a new multi-institute and trans-disciplinary Research Initiative on restoration of Florida estuarine shellfish populations from Anna Maria Sound to Charlotte Harbor with the focus on three keystone species, the Bay scallop, oysters and the hard clam. A primary focus will be on conducting a science-based and best-practices restocking endeavor that will result in long-term self-sustaining populations of scallops, clams and oysters in Sarasota Bay. The project will be built around the "Responsible Approach" principles to hatchery-based restoration efforts. A new paradigm will be employed for integration of local grassroots community engagement in the research, restoration, monitoring program, and adaptive management needed for success. The strategy for the Shellfish Restoration Initiative consists of assembling a cooperative community based consortium to implement science based restoration and monitoring of populations of the bay scallop, Argopecten irradians.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Lee, Manatee, Sarasota	1,206,175
850	Historic Booker Creek Trail Phase II	City of St. Petersburg	The Historic Booker Creek Trail Phase II is a shared use recreational trail that continues the Historic Booker Creek Trail through Woodbrook and Historic Roser Parks, to the Bayboro area and the University of South Florida St. Petersburg campus, then north to the Downtown Trail in order to complete an approximately 3-mile trail loop. The 12'-path will accommodate and encourage non-motorized transportation modes that are more environmentally sustainable.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	2,850,000
851	Sea Level Rise in Southwest Florida: Raising Minds about Rising Seas	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	We propose a series of speaking engagements and workshops to occur in Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota Bay and Tampa Bay NEP regions to advance our science-based understanding of the threats from and vulnerabilities to sea level rise, and to facilitate policy considerations for best adaptation and mitigation strategies. Speakers will present the latest science and policy strategies for sea level rise. Local workshops, held in each NEP region, will help inform and guide policy. The specific content, scope and goals of these local events will be tailored to satisfy specific CCMP goals for each NEP and will be developed as part of the grant in close consultation with local colleges and universities, NEPs, and governments. This proposed work will 1) elevate the public's understanding about sea level rise; 2) identify gaps in local assessment and policy; 2) and facilitate policy discussion and planning. We intend to leverage this requested funding to obtain additional funding for the lecture series and workshops and to seek funding for a regional/national conference on sea level rise to be held in Southwest Florida.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	150,000
853	Six Mile Cypress Slough Preserve hydrological restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	This project will repair past damage to the natural flow of Six Mile Cypress Slough Preserve by filling a ditch that cut through an upland area of the slough and diverting water into man-made lakes. This will allow the water to continue on its natural flow to the south. Six Mile Cypress Slough is a regionally a significant drainage system that drains a large portion of rapidly increasing portions of City of Fort Myers and Lee County into Estero Bay. Six Mile Cypress Slough is water poor, so this fix stops some of the water diversion and increase flow for the preserve.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	65,000

854	Tarpon Reef	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Tarpon Reef Project will create additional offshore reef habitat to support adult life cycle needs. By utilizing a one of its kind artistic style to create this habitat, we can also increase the public interest in the project. This will allow a unique platform from which to deliver a message of personal responsibility and environmental stewardship so that anglers understand that the choices and actions they take can better contribute to a healthy and sustainable habitat and fishery. Project Description: Artificial reef construction and habitat enhancement/creation. The Tarpon Reef project will be a joint habitat creation/community outreach project, creating marine fisheries habitat by constructing a tarpon sculpture in a public venue with education components related to marine fisheries being distributed. The sculpture will be deployed as a reef in the Gulf of Mexico, on permitted ARC Reef site (See Attachment A)	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	590,519
855	Sewer System Extensions	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Extending sewer lines to connect approximately 53 parcels near Apalachicola Bay that are currently served by septic tanks and upgrading a lift station to improve flow.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	800,150
856	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing nine stormwater projects throughout the city to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	5,000,000
857	Oakley Island Waste Water Infrastructure Installation	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The proposed project will consist of installing approximately 1110' of 8" gravity pipe and 1150' of 4" force main pipe. A lift station with elevated control panel, telemetry, and an odor control unit will be required. Existing out dated septic systems can then be properly abandoned.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Hernando	338,250
858	Sarasota Bayfront Sediment Removal	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Removing 62,000 cubic yards of sediment from Hudson Bayou, 55,000 cubic yards from the 10th Street Outfall location, and 60,000 cubic yards from the Ringling Boulevard Outfall location in Sarasota Bay and its tributaries.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	10,000,000
859	Live Oak Point Acquisition	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Acquiring approximately 460 acres encompassing the major salt marsh on Choctawhatchee Bay. This acquisition will complement existing public lands.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	1,380,000
861	Alligator Creek Restoration	Sarasota County	Unknown	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	363,000
862	C-43 Water Quality Treatment and Testing Project	South Florida Water Management District	to help demonstrate and implement cost-effective, wetland-based strategies for reducing nutrient loadings, particularly nitrogen, to the Caloosahatchee River and its downstream estuarine ecosystems.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte, Glades, Hendry, Lee	8,000,000
864	Stormwater Retrofit Project	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Constructing a stormwater facility to treat runoff from Chipola College and City of Marianna before it discharges into the Chipola River.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Jackson	2,500,000
865	Land Acquisition – Little Sarasota Bay Watershed	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Protection of bay front estuarine and other natural habitats through acquisition of land (fee simple) and/or conservation easements on Little Sarasota Bay, including: 1.reduce sedimentation, nutrient load. 2.Protect habitat for listed species, including wading birds. 3.Extend 'Blueways' paddle trails, kayak landings.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	10,000,000
866	Duette Preserve Longleaf Pine Restoration though Silviculture	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Restoring 2,595 acres of former agricultural land within the Lake Manatee watershed to longleaf pine ecosystem via phased, single generation silvicultural operation.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	1,035,000
867	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Developing three stormwater projects throughout the city to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	12,733,000
868	Regional Trust Fund for Biological and Water Resource Monitoring and Assessment	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Unknown	Multi-state	Not identified	Not identified	20,000,000
869	Community Resilience Through Living Shorelines and Public Education	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Implementing a multi-pronged approach to restoration and health assessments, including an oyster shell recycling program; a living shorelines initiative involving oyster reef construction and shoreline plantings produced by K-12 salt marsh nursery projects; a comprehensive water quality monitoring program, sea grass, and constructed oyster reefs.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	2,600,000
870	Tamiami Trail Next Steps	Audubon Florida	Bridging Tamiami Trail will remove the barriers to sheet flow that have dissected Sharkriver Slough. This slough historically began north of Tamiami Trail and continued all the way to the 10,000 islands region along the Gulf coast. Reconnecting this natural pattern and hydrating this region of the Gulf coast will prevent further salt water intrusion and improve habitat in this mangrove labyrinth.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Dade	320,000,000

871	Stumper Jumper Ranch Land Acquisition	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Acquiring the former Lee County Conservation 2020 nomination #407-2, a parcel of 149 acres located in an area called locally the "Four Corners" adjacent to the Bob Janes Preserve.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	1,482,250
872	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Completing three stormwater retrofit drainage system improvements in the Tanyard Branch drainage basin to provide storage and water quality treatment for urban runoff that discharges to Telogia Creek, a major tributary of the Ochlockonee River.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee - St. Marks Rivers	Gadsden	3,644,800
873	Palmona Park Water Quality Improvement	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Improving Palmona Park water quality by conducting drainage upgrades to a 200+ acre, 1960's subdivision generally located in the northeasterly quadrant of Tamiami Trail (US 41) and Pine Island Road (SR 78) in North Fort Myers, Florida. Improvements include placement of a water control structure in proximity to the Ellis Street intersection, the partial filling (approximately 12 to 18 inches) of the ditch in its current configuration, an improved inter-connection between the two northerly wetland areas (Atlantic to Tennessee), and the addition of wetland plantings along the entire route.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Lee	906,940
874	C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir	South Florida Water Management District	Constructing the C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir located south of the Caloosahatchee River Estuary and west of the Ortona Lock (S-78). The reservoir will comprise a significant portion of total water storage requirement for the C-43 Basin providing nutrient load reductions and decreases in damaging local discharges to the estuary. Currently, the South Florida regional system stores water in Lake Okeechobee. Based on a variety of complex flood control and ecologic factors, excess water is sometimes discharged from the lake via the C-43 canal. The resulting surges of freshwater down the river reduce estuarine salinity levels. Alternately, during drought periods when irrigation demands are high, little or no water is released to the river, allowing estuarine salinity levels to rise. This project will help ensure a more natural, consistent flow of freshwater to the estuary. Excess basin stormwater runoff, along with regulatory releases from Lake Okeechobee, will be captured and stored in a reservoir (170,000 acre-feet capacity) and released slowly, as needed, to restore and maintain the estuary. All needed land has been acquired.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	10,000,000
876	Unpaved road paving and stabilization	Washington County	Paving approximately 4 miles along three currently unpaved roads proximate to Choctawhatchee River to prevent sedimentation into the river.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	992,500
877	Big Sabine: Strategic Bird Habitat	Audubon Florida	This University of West Florida inholding in Gulf Islands National Seashore on Santa Rosa Island has been proposed for development in the last year. Its high quality habitats would be better and more economically managed if conveyed or acquired and added to the National Seashore.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	
878	Hernando Beach Boat Ramp Expansion	Hernando County BOCC	The County has just recently completed the dredging of the Hernando Beach Channel and has seen an increase in user traffic due to the completion of this project. In order to take advantage of the additional interest, the Port Authority has proposed the expansion of the existing boat launch facilities at Hernando Beach. This project would include the acquisition of two parcels of land to provide the additional launch and parking facilities. The current preliminary plan provides for 2 additional boat launch ramps, 13 automobile parking spaces adjacent to the ramps, and an additional 50 boat trailer parking spaces.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Hernando	1,155,000
879	Historic Booker Creek Trail Phase III	City of St. Petersburg	The Historic Booker Creek Trail Phase III is a shared use recreational trail that continues the Historic Booker Creek Trail north by approximately 1.7 miles into densely populated residential areas with a terminus at Booker Creek Park. The 12'-path will accommodate and encourage non-motorized transportation modes that are more environmentally sustainable.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	4,000,000

881	Sugarmill Woods Wastewater Treatment Facility Expansion and Reclaimed Water Upgrades	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Sugarmill Woods Wastewater Treatment Plant is a 0.750 MGD facility providing secondary treatment of domestic wastewater with treated effluent discharging to an on-site limited access sprayfield. The plant is located within the Chassahowitzka River springshed approximately 3.8 miles from the first order magnitude spring at the headwaters of the river. The purpose of the proposed project would be to expand and upgrade the plant to provide tertiary treatment and produce high quality reclaimed water for irrigation of public access areas. This would reduce nutrient loading to groundwater and offset the need for groundwater withdrawals for irrigation purposes. The Southwest Florida Water Management District recently established a restrictive Minimum Flows and Levels (MFL) for the Chassahowitzka River in acknowledgement of the need to reduce groundwater withdrawals, so that the flow from the main spring can be preserved and protected. The Chassahowitzka River is a coastal springfed system that is an important estuarine habitat for native wildlife, including the endangered West Indian manatee.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	7,696,904
882	Comprehensive Management & Resiliency Plans for Pinellas County Coastal Parks and Conservation Areas: Ft. De Soto, Sand Key, Fred Howard, Boca Ciega, War Veterans', Philippe and Wall Springs County Parks.	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Pinellas County Comprehensive Plan requires the development of comprehensive management plans for each of the County's regional resource-based parks, which are distributed throughout peninsular Pinellas County; many along the coastline. These parks are not only integral to regional and local biodiversity; they are also the backbone of the County's recreation and tourism-based economy. This comprehensive management and resiliency plan is needed to also identify where restoration and maintenance of critical habitat for listed flora and fauna is crucial in each coastal park.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	500,000
883	Manatee-Hillsborough Conservation Land Corridor	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Connecting 8,500 acres of conservation lands in Hillsborough County to over 3,000 acres in Manatee County through the acquisition of 186 acres of mutually adjacent agricultural land within the Little Manatee River watershed.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	1,581,000
886	Additional Living Shoreline and Oyster Habitat Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Creating up to eight miles of non-contiguous living shoreline/oyster breakwater habitat and restoration of salt marsh habitat. The goals include (1) developing a living shoreline that serves as a natural approach to help prevent shoreline erosion, (2) increasing oyster habitat and the amount of habitat available for recreationally and commercially important shellfish and finfish, and (3) promoting the growth of submerged aquatic vegetation.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	16,700,000
887	Little Sarasota Bay Watershed Waterways Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Little Sarasota Bay Watershed is laced with waterways that drain the land into creeks and the bay. This project would improve the environmental performance of the waterways by improving habitat, creating better water quality and restoring some of the natural hydrology.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	800,000
888	Six Mile Cypress Slough Preserve North wetland enhancement	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Six Mile Cypress Slough Preserve North was purchased largely since it is the headwaters of the Six Mile Cypress Slough Preserve. Unfortunately, the wetlands on site have been dramatically drained due to surrounding construction and rerouting of water. Currently, on site wetlands are water poor by approximately 1- 1.5 meters. The project will reroute ditches both on and off site to rehydrate wetlands on site, reduce stormwater runoff into the Orange River and reduce suburban flooding.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	1,600,000
889	Pollutant reduction from businesses through education and on-site inspections.	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The project is a substantial expansion of the unfunded hazardous waste program in Manatee County. Public outreach and education will be provided through detailed inspections at suspect properties/businesses. This field presence will allow for careful evaluation of potential sources of pollution, including hazardous materials, pollutant storage and septic tanks, water wells, inappropriate fertilizer management, and illicit stormwater discharges.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka-Tampa Bay	Manatee	382,651
890	Bay Vista Park Beach Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Bay Vista Park has experienced excessive erosion of the shoreline. The proposed project will build out a section of the beach approximately 500 feet long by 25 feet wide utilizing sand and rip rap. Currently the beach provides recreational and boating opportunities with shelters, a playground, two (2) boat ramps and kayak launch. The restoration proposes to preserve those opportunities by providing protection for the park. Beach grasses will be planted in areas to stabilize the restored shorelines.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	300,000
894	Knight Family Trust Choctawhatchee River and Bay Watershed: Dept of Defense Nortwest Florida Coastal Base Missions	Audubon Florida	This proposed 40,000-acre easement would complete the riparian public lands conservation corridor from Alabama to Choctawhatchee Bay, and preserve sandhill aquifer recharge areas feeding springs and major creek head-waters for both Choctawhatchee and St. Andrews Bays.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Washington	137,500,000
897	Water Quality Improvements to the Northwest Water Reclamation Facility	City of St. Petersburg	Improving electrical and mechanical equipment to reliably treat wastewater and to continue producing a reliable supply of high quality reclaimed water.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	10,000,000

899	Morris Street Storm Drainage Improvement	City of St. Petersburg	Reducing flooding along Morris Street in St. Petersburg by upgrading drainage facilities along Morris Street and tying them into the 30th Avenue Program. Benefits result from better water quality in the watershed of Booker Creek. Measuring them will be through an ongoing water quality monitoring program in Booker Creek.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	2,400,000
900	Lemon Bay Watershed Waterway Restoration	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Lemon Bay Watershed is laced with waterways that drain the land into creeks and the bay. This project would improve the environmental performance of the waterways by improving habitat, creating better water quality and restoring some of the natural hydrology. This project will restore habitat including wetlands, mangroves and natural shorelines. It may remove accumulated sediment. It will also provide a measurable amount of nutrient removal to improve the health of Lemon Bay	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	800,000
905	Supplemental Landscape Restoration and Enhancement	NWFWMD	Supports unfunded restoration and landscape enhancement needs on water management area lands, acquired to protect and restore watershed resources in perpetuity while providing public access and use. $100,000 annually over five years.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	500,000
907	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Sixteen stormwater retrofit projects to provide water quality treatment for urban areas that discharge into Pensacola Bay, Escambia Bay, and adjoining waters.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	13,121,727
908	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Nine stormwater retrofit projects to provide water quality treatment for urban areas that discharge into Pensacola Bay, Escambia Bay, Santa Rosa Sound, and adjoining waters.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	15,000,000
910	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	City of Milton	Stormwater retrofit projects to provide water quality treatment for urban areas that discharge untreated stormwater flows into Blackwater Bay and East Bay. Retrofit projects provide for treatment of urban stormwater flows improving water quality by reducing or eliminating pollution/sediment in stormwater.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	13,500,000
912	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Stormwater retrofit projects to provide water quality treatment for urban areas that discharge into the Pensacola Bay System watershed.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	1,053,000
914	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Stormwater retrofit projects to provide flood control and water quality treatment for urban areas that discharge into Pensacola Bay, Escambia Bay, and Santa Rosa Sound.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	2,686,040
915	Sewer System Repair and Upgrade	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Upgrade of existing sewer system and expansion of existing system to eliminate septic tanks which would eliminate sewage infiltration into groundwater. The project would also include pump stations, force mains and construction of a system of aquifer storage and recovery wells on the Tiger Point Golf Course to store and retrieve reclaimed water.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	11,252,721
916	Supplemental Landscape Restoration and Enhancement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Supports unfunded restoration and landscape enhancement on water management area lands, acquired to protect and restore watershed resources in perpetuity while providing public access and use. $50,000 annually over five years.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	250,000
918	Julian Mill Tributary Stabilization	UWF, Center for Environmental Diagnostics and Bioremediation	Stabilization, erosion abatement, and natural channel restoration of steephead tributary of Julian Mill Creek and the Yellow River.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	
926	Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Fifteen stormwater projects throughout the county to provide water quality treatment and/or storage to address flooding issues. The proposed stormwater facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	12,038,000
927	Choctaw Beach Enhancement	CBA, Walton County	Implementation of stormwater and habitat enhancement and protection BMPs, including (1) re-grading and paving parking lot and adding stormwater pond with native vegetation, (2) planting native vegetation along the waterside of the park with the help of community volunteers, and (3) evaluating removal of septic tank and connection of public restrooms to sewer/lift stations. Features that would increase access will also be evaluated, to include improving and extending boat ramp, installing docks around ramp, improving park equipment, and installing educational signage. This project would address historic problems at Choctaw Beach, including sedimentation and flooding of the park, as well as reoccurring high bacteria counts. It will restore 3 acres of coastal land and an additional 0.31 miles of shoreline.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	300,000
936	Unpaved road paving and stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving of 35,380 LF (approximately 6.7 miles) along three currently unpaved roads proximate to Choctawhatchee River to prevent sedimentation into the river.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Holmes	1,531,000

937	Unpaved road paving and stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving of 20,890 LF (approximately four miles) along three currently unpaved roads proximate to Choctawhatchee River to prevent sedimentation into the river.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	1,435,000
941	Unpaved road paving and stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving of 72,870 LF (approximately 13.8 miles) along seven currently unpaved roads proximate to creeks within the Choctawhatchee River basin to prevent sedimentation into the creeks and wetlands.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	6,078,000
942	Unpaved road paving and stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving of 48,000 LF (approximately 9.1 miles) along seven currently unpaved roads proximate to creeks within the Choctawhatchee River basin to prevent sedimentation into the creeks and wetlands.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Holmes	2,765,000
943	Unpaved road paving and stabilization	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Paving of 86,200 LF (approximately 16.3 miles) along seven currently unpaved roads proximate to creeks within the Choctawhatchee River basin to prevent sedimentation into the creeks and wetlands.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	4,995,500
947	B-5 Long Beach Park Educational beach/dune lake walk/paddle trail	City of Panama City Beach	The Long Beach Park -Educational Project will provide access for visitors and residents to experience the natural ecosystems that exist within Historic Long Beach. The Project consist of the purchasing of the old Gulf of Mexico Beach Club motel property for public beach access and use: the purchase of an adjoining five acres for an upland park to support non-beach education and wetland restoration; and the donation of some nine acres of privately owned wetlands and uplands for a 1.5 mile walking trail around extensively impacted Lake Flora -head waters to Grand Lagoon. Grand Lagoon directly discharges to St Andrews Bay, an Outstanding Florida Water and Aquatic Preserve and ultimately the Gulf of Mexico. Facilities proposed within the park include: beach volleyball, passive playground, kayak/canoe/sail Gulf & Dune Lake launching facility, dune walkover, stormwater detention facilities (with reuse water irrigation), restrooms, parking facility, observation platforms, viewing benches and picnic areas.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	9,000,000
948	B-18 PCB Laguna Beach Sanitary Sewer System Project	City of Panama City Beach	The project is part of City of Panama City Beach's long term plan to provide sanitary sewer service in older beach communities that predate the City municipal sewer system. In excess of 1,000 residential lots are within the Laguna Beach Sanitary Sewer project service area and homes are currently relying on septic tanks for sewer disposal. The area lies within a stormwater drainage basin that flows to dune lakes north of Front Beach Road (FBR), ultimately crossing FBR via drain pipes to the gulf beaches. Any marginally treated septic tank leachate from homes can work its way to the freshwater lakes via groundwater and be discharged to the gulf. The Florida Department of Health routinely samples and tests waters near shore in this vicinity for enterococcus and fecal coliform levels. Warnings/advisories have been issued 5 times since 2007, with the most recent being February 21,2011. The testing does not determine the source of the bacteriological	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	7,461,800
949	B-28 Carl Gray Park Boat Ramp Improvements	Preble-Rish, Inc.	Carl Gray Park is one of Panama City's oldest parks. It sits on the bayou at the mouth of North Bay. The park provides a public launch for boats as well as picnic areas and playgrounds. It is also adjacent to Gulf Coast State College and hosts a number of fairs and festivals. This project will provide additional recreational and fishing opportunities regardless of age, race, gender, or economic status and help the area recover from the negative impacts from the Deep Horizon Oil Spill. This project seeks complete replacement of the boat ramp.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	618,700
950	B-30 Watson Bayou Waterfront Park Fishing Pier	City of Panama City	This project seeks to assist with redevelopment of waterfront industrial land into a public park in the historic Millville neighborhood of Panama City, Florida. The City purchased this 4.2 acre parcel in 2008 in order to give residents waterfront access to Watson Bayou. The first phase of the project included landscaping, lighting, irrigation, benches and picnic tables. The second phase is the construction of a fishing pier. This project will allow for construction of the full pier as originally conceived, rather than a scaled back version.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	199,578
951	Expand and Enhance Florida Gulf Habitat Mapping	Ocean Conservancy	In association with the proposed expansion of the FWC component of the SEAMAP reef fish survey, sidescan sonar surveys will be expanded to include shallow habitats out to the shelf break (9m -110m) from statistical zones 2 - 6. These surveys will be conducted using identical methods to the existing survey, and will be complementary to new and recurring surveys conducted in similar depths by NMFS Panama City in statistical zones 7 -10 as well as expanded shelf-edge and deep-coral surveys conducted by NMFS - Pascagoula. Side-scan sonar provides a high-resolution image of the seafloor through visualization of echo strength (Le., backscatter) to provide a geo-referenced image. These images or mosaics are visually interpreted to identify reef habitat.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	

952	Expand and Enhance Florida Gulf Fishery-Independent Monitoring	Ocean Conservancy	In association with the proposed expansion of the FWC component of the SEAMAP reef fish survey, sidescan sonar surveys will be expanded to include shallow habitats out to the shelf break (9m -110m) from statistical zones 2 - 6. These surveys will be conducted using identical methods to the existing survey, and will be complementary to new and recurring surveys conducted in similar depths by NMFS Panama City in statistical zones 7 -10 as well as expanded shelf-edge and deep-coral surveys conducted by NMFS - Pascagoula. Side-scan sonar provides a high-resolution image of the seafloor through visualization of echo strength (Le., backscatter) to provide a geo-referenced image. These images or mosaics are visually interpreted to identify reef habitat.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	40,428,097
954	National Association of Small Farmers Inc. Farm revitalization Program	National Association of Small Farmers, Inc.	Introducing environmental friendly farming technology that increases productivity, improves profitability, create employment with no negative impact on the environment.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	10,000,000
956	The Deadman's Island Restoration Project- Oyster and fish habitat breakwater, wetland creation and seagrass expansion project	City of Gulf Breeze	This project will deploy a 1485 ft oyster hybrid breakwater system designed for high wave impact along the west side of dead man's island, creating shoreline protection, oyster and fish habitat. Provide a 25 foot seagrass expansion project using sediment tubes, restore a 2 acre Dune habitat through sand transport, planting and slope stabilization and five years monitoring.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,948,000
957	Florida SHIELD (Shoreline Inspection and Environmental Lookout Division) - A monitoring network designed to observe, document, and study persistent residual oiling as a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (MC-252)	The Geodyssey Group, LLC.	The Florida SHIELD is a monitoring network consisting of employees, student interns and volunteers that will observe and document residual Mississippi Canyon Block 252 (MC-252) oiling from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill as it continues to impact Florida's shorelines. As a result of the British Petroleum (BP) Deepwater Horizon oil spill, Florida's shorelines experienced impacts in the form of tarballs, mousse, tarmats, etc. In an effort to assess this impact and remove the oiling a large scale spill response was implemented including the Shoreline Clean-up Assessment Technique (SCAT) program. The SCAT program utilized Federal, State, Responsible Party, and support personnel to conduct initial oiling distribution assessments within pre-delineated shoreline segment waypoints and continued to monitor these areas until predefined endpoints were met. This was accomplished using approved beach access points, oiling assessment techniques, shoreline surveying techniques, GPS locating and mapping, and a multitude of best management practices (BMPs). This official United States Coast Guard (USCG) led response ended as of June 2013, even though several areas were signed out of the active response by exception even though they still exhibited persistent oiling.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	1,950,500
958	Some Lady's Garden Hydroponic Greenhouse Produce Farm	Jolene Dixon	Greenhouse will be 30' x 128 x 9' Hydroponic greenhouse specializing in greens, herbs and vegetables depending on the season. Greenhouse will be located on the owners' 10 acre property in Old Town, Fl. The greenhouse will have heat and cooling capabilities. Electricity will be used at a minimum to operate pumps for the fertilizer tanks. Hydroponic grown produce is in soil-less substrate using minimal water. Fertilizer is on a recirculating system therefore no run-off of fertilizer into the ground water. Crops grown will be sold locally to prevent the necessity for preservatives. Purchase of the greenhouse and production equipment will be purchased from Florida and the labor to build the structure will be from Dixie County.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Dixie	60,554

959	NAS Pensacola and Escambia County Living Shoreline Project	Escambia County	This living shoreline project will create 24,800 linear feet of rock and oyster reef breakwater and 205 acres of emergent marsh and SAV habitat. This project will remedy harm to the water quality, coastal marsh, SAV fishery habitat, and the marine living resources in the Pensacola Bay estuary. This living shoreline project will apply the expertise and lessons learned by FDEP and Escambia County scientists, who designed, constructed, and monitored the successful Project Greenshores living shoreline. The project's goals are as follows: 1. Create a rock and oyster reef breakwater to promote settlement and colonization of oyster larvae and other encrusting organisms to become a healthy, functioning oyster reef habitat. 2. Restore fringe emergent marsh habitat with specific value for invertebrates and coastal birds to increase foraging habitat for shorebirds, wading birds, and migratory birds. 3. Increase nursery and adult habitat available for recreationally and commercially important shellfish and finfish species in the region (e.g. spotted trout, red drum, black drum, mangrove snapper, gag grouper, spot, croaker, mullet, blue crab, stone crab, and shrimp.) 4. Promote the growth of SAV that supports a diversity of fish, shrimp, crabs, and other estuarine species. 5. Serve as natural shoreline stabilization approach (e.g. green infrastructure) to help prevent further shoreline erosion along the west shore of Pensacola Bay by attenuating wave energy, decreasing shoreline erosion, improving water clearity, decreasing turbidity, and improving water qualtiy. 6. Help project the mailitary mission, shoreline, and security of NAS Pensacola.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	14,000,000
960	White Island Restoration Project	Escambia County	White Island in Pensacola Bay has been impacted by hurricanes, waves, wind, and oil absorbent boom that was deployed during the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. White Island's elevation has been reduced from 20 feet to 5 feet above sea level. This proposed project will renourish and restore White Island by pumping 25,000 cubic yards of sand onto the island. A supplemental complementary project will stabilize the island with a living shoreline consisting of a vegetated shoreline with an offshore rock and oyster shell breakwater.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	3,000,000
961	Resource Restoration in Apalachicola Bay, Florida	CareerSource Gulf Coast, Inc.	This project focuses on ecological restoration in Franklin, Gulf and Wakulla counties in the Big Bend region of Florida's Gulf Panhandle, with emphasis on restoring Apalachicola Bay (AP Bay) resources. AP Bay is a productive, shallow estuary that maintains the iconic Gulf oyster fishery. The AP Bay oyster industry employs over 2,500 people, and supports one of Florida's few remaining heritage seafood fisheries that contributes approximately 90% of Florida's and 13% of the nation's oyster harvest. AP Bay is one of Florida's treasures associated with priceless Gulf beauty, world-class seafood, and substantial recreational fisheries and tourism. AP Bay has been designated a National estuarine research reserve based on the diversity of fauna and it's unique habitats. Critical habitats in the project region include some of the richest biodiversity in all of North America, including the world's largest natural Tupelo forest associated with the region's unique ecology and honey production. The need for ecological restoration in the Big Bend region is a result of environmental instability that has degraded critical natural resources. This collaborative project brings together a unique set of expertise from state and local management and resource agencies, academia, and community partners to address serious ecological restoration needs of the region in a functional and sustainable way.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf, Wakulla	32,544,757
962	Escambia Bay PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) Remediation Project	Escambia County	Escambia County Water Quality Laboratory scientists recently completed a sediment sampling effort in Escambia Bay (over 500 samples) to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of highly toxic and carcinogenic PCBs.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,700,000

963	Proposal to Fund a Comprehensive Oyster Assessment and Monitoring Program in Wakulla County, FL.	CSA Ocean Sciences, Inc.	As a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill and associated response actions, oyster productivity along Florida's Panhandle suffered adverse impacts. This project seeks to foster reef development, which would help compensate the public for spill-related injuries and losses to oyster productivity and harvest. Thus, the nexus to resources injured by the spill is clear. Intense pressure on area oysters led to what the University of Florida concluded is an "historic collapse" of oystering in 2012 (see Apalachicola Bay Oyster Situation Report, April 24, 2013 http://www.flseagrant.org/wp-content/uploads/tp200_apalachicola_oyster_situation_report.pdf). The area most affected by the commercial oyster fishery failure include Pensacola Bay, Apalachicola Bay, the St. Andrew Bay System, and Apalachee/Ochlockonee Bays, the latter being within Wakulla County. Wakulla is the second-largest oyster producer in Florida, after neighboring Franklin County, and oystermen and women in Wakulla and Franklin typically harvest oysters from both counties. Local officials and oyster harvesters describe the situation in Wakulla as dire, and on the verge of total collapse.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	2,406,946
964	Perdido Bay Bronson Field Living Shoreline Project	Escambia County	Bronson Field is part of NAS Pensacola. The Bronson Field shoreline has been heavily impacted with historical concrete seaplane ramps, impervious riparian areas, and untreated stormwater runoff. This proposed project will remove unnecessary impervious surface, construct new stormwater treatment BMPs, and construct a one-mile long living shoreline project with an offshore oyster reef.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	5,400,000
965	Perdido Bay Sunset Islands Seagrass Restoration Project	Escambia County	The Sunset Island Seagrass Restoration Project will restore and protect water quality and estuarine habitat, increase recreation and ecotourism opportunities, and provide a future site for placement of dredged sand from maintenance of the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW). This proposed living shoreline project will include an offshore rock/oyster reef breakwater to protect transplanted estuarine emergent marsh and Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) around two existing islands. Water quality will be improved through filtration by oysters and uptake of pollutants by emergent marsh vegetation and SAV.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	840,000
966	Permanent Home for Sea Turtles	The Turtle Hospital	The Turtle Hospital has established itself as a world renowned, premier organization promoting the recovery of endangered and threatened sea turtles. Since opening its doors in 1986, the Turtle Hospital has been committed to its main goals: rehabilitate injured sea turtles and return them to their natural habitat, educate the public through outreach programs and visits to local schools, conduct and assist with research aiding sea turtles (in conjunction with state universities), and work toward environmental legislation to make the beaches and water safe and clean for sea turtles. The Turtle Hospital is the primary sea turtle stranding response team in Monroe county under permits issued by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission under the Marine Turtle Permit. The Turtle Hospital receives and treats sea turtles from anywhere in the state of Florida and is licensed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Native Endangered and Threatened Species Recovery permit to treat sea turtles throughout the species' ranges in Florida. In addition, the Turtle Hospital holds a Federal Fish and Wildlife permit for import/export of wildlife which enables us to support turtles in other countries. The Turtle Hospital has rehabilitated and released over 1300 sea turtles back into the wild. The Turtle Hospital educates over 75,000 visitors annually through its educational programs. The Turtle Hospital operates the only fully state licensed veterinary hospital for sea turtles in Monroe County, in addition to operating a rehabilitation and education facility at the Hidden Harbor Motel property in Marathon, Florida. The Turtle Hospital will use RESTORE funds to purchase the Hidden Harbor Motel property in Marathon, Florida to ensure that the Turtle Hospital will live on in	Panhandle	Florida Keys	Monroe	3,500,000
968	Eglin AFB Range Road and Unpaved Stream Crossing Stabilization	96 Test Wing/Range Support Squadron	We propose the stabilization or replacement of approximately 78 stream crossings that directly affect the Yellow River, more if the requested money allows. All stabilization will be hilltop to hilltop at each crossing.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Pensacola Bay	Bay, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	150,000,000
969	Unpaved Eglin Range Road Paving and Stabilization	96 Test Wing/Range Support Squadron	We propose the stabilization of 2,000 miles of clay road which are adjacent to the many waterways that intersect Eglin AFB and add to the sedimentation of the Yellow River, Pensacola Bay, and Choctawhatchee Bay watersheds.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Pensacola Bay	Bay, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	80,000,000

970	Restoration of Roberts Pond in Niceville, FL	US Fish and Wildlife Service / Eglin Air Force Base	Roberts Pond (aka College Pond) is a 20 acre recreational impoundment in Swift Creek on Eglin AFB. This project seeks to restore Swift Creek to reestablish habitat for the federally threatened Okaloosa darter. The large impoundment will be eliminated to reconstruct a stream channel and two smaller impoundments within the existing footprint of Roberts Pond. Stream reconstruction will be utilize natural channel design techniques and placement of instream features and other wood structures. The floodplain and pondbed will be stabilized with native vegetation. A boardwalk and interpretive trail will be constructed for public access, education, and enjoyment.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	2,500,000
971	Stormwater Master Plan for Eglin AFB	96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Management Division	The Stormwater Master Plan will identify strategies for reducing adverse environmental impacts of stormwater runoff from the Eglin AFB Main Base cantonment area. Both the quantity and quality of runoff will be addressed. The plan will evaluate the effects of existing and future land-uses on flood protection and water quality, and identify infrastructure and management strategies to accommodate those uses with a primary focus on low impact development. At a minimum the plan will consist of; 1) validation of existing inventory of stormwater infrastructure including a review of current permit requirements, 2) evaluation of runoff characteristics, 3) development of watershed model, 4) recommendations for technically feasible stormwater management best management practices, and 5) construction ready designs for a base-wide stormwater management system that effectively implements recommendations of the plan.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	1,000,000
972	Escambia County Natural Resource Management Plan	Escambia County	Escambia County proposes to develop a county-wide Natural Resource Management Plan. Included will be an evaluation of current natural resources, evaluation of critical natural resource areas, evaluation of threatened and endangered species, evaluation of potential restoration and conservation areas, evaluation of ecotourism opportunities, and development of future management objectives and goals.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	750,000
973	Revising "Guidelines for the conservation and restoration of seagrasses in the United States and adjacent waters"	CSA Ocean Sciences, Inc.	Task 1. Literature Review. As with the original document, we would perform a complete literature review of seagrass research, but only over the intervening years (as the original document was sufficiently inclusive, allowing us to focus on recent work). This assessment, together with the original references, would be served online, either as scanned documents where copyright allows or provided as links to publishers holding the citation. Task 2. Re-organization Outline. The original document that we have in its original Word format will be re-organized, in concert with federal scientists, for emphasis on priority topics (e.g., site selection, planting arrangement, methods, and monitoring). Identification of case studies and call-outs (e.g., Fonseca et al., 2002) highlighting cases of particular relevance will be developed. Task 3. Document Revision. This core task, requiring the greatest effort, will consist of interpreting and applying the literature synthesis and associated graphics development. Task 4. Document Production and Delivery. This task will ensure that a quality product is achieved that meets standards of peer-review and modern delivery avenues. Peer-review will be conducted by soliciting reviews of limited sections of the document (though providing the entire document) to willing professionals both nationally and internationally. Document production will be performed by CSA's Document Production Department. The final product will be made freely available for download from CSA's website.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	243,618
974	Gateway to the Gulf - Water Quality and Marine Habitat Monitoring on Navarre Beach, Santa Rosa County, FL	Northwest Florida Marine Education and Discovery of Gulf Ecosystems, Inc./Navarre Beach Marine Science Station	The Gateway to the Gulf Project includes four major activities: 1. underwater visual (video) monitoring of marine habitats and marine life; 2. water quality testing and monitoring; 3. education; and 4. construction of the Gateway to the Gulf Pavilion to serve as venue for the public to view the underwater monitoring activity and participate in conservation efforts.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	680,000

975	Locklin Lake Restoration Phase 1 and 2	City of Milton	Locklin Lake was created sometime in the early 1800's at the confines of 2 creeks that form Collins Mill Creek. Collins Mill Creek then flows from the lake, easterly into the Blackwater River. The Blackwater River is an Outstanding Florida Waters and noted as the ONLY pristine sand river left in the United States. The total contributing watershed into Locklin Lake is estimated at approximately 3,000 acres. Locklin Lake is, because of its location, a natural collector of silt, sediment, trash, debris and all other things that flow into the lake. Over time, silt and sediment has filled in the lake causing it to become less effective. Because of the shallower depths, grass and weed growth have caused addition problems with flows. Phase 1 would allow for the excavation of the lake bottom back to historical depths, along with the littoral shelf restoration around its shoreline. As with past restoration projects, the lake would require draining and then the removal of all sand, silt and debris by means of mechanical excavation. Phase 2 would allow for the installation of sediment and trash collection devices on many of the existing stormwater discharge points into the lake. Reduction of silt and sedimentation into the Collins Mill Creek Watershed, thereby creating additional protection to the Blackwater River.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	5,940,000
976	Septic Tank Abatement Project	City of Milton	This program would be the construction of neighborhood central sewer systems within flood prone or low lying areas. Areas such as North Airport Rd., Wrights Basin, Ward Basin Rd. Corridor, Petersen Point, Casa Grande, Browns Fish Camp and Munson Hwy. Because of the layout of homes and spacing, most of these locations can only be serviced using low pressure/grinder style sewers. The City is currently installing a major pumping station and force main along Ward Basin Rd. from I-10, north to U.S. 90. This system will be the "back bone" to many of the proposed systems along the Ward Basin Rd. Corridor. Currently it is estimated that 80-90% of all homes within the above names areas are within the flood plain of the Blackwater River, Blackwater Bay or natural wetlands. Additionally, all the homes within the effective areas are on septic systems which either fail or have routine maintenance due to high ground water table. Removal of the septic systems will improve water quality along the Blackwater River, which is listed as an Outstanding Florida Waters.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	2,754,000
977	Lift Station Replacement Program	City of Milton	As with most sewer systems, use of lift stations is common practice and the City of Milton is no different. Within the City are aging structures that are; 1) either within or near flood prone areas and need upgrading; 2) are at an age where the equipment and structure has exceeded its life expectancy; or 3) is under capacity. This project will identify those lift stations that fall within these categories. Any lift station within or near flood prone areas are subject to failure due to high water. Failure will then cause pollution of water bodies. In the case of the City of Milton, many of the lift stations are located near areas where runoff is directly or indirectly into the Blackwater River. Aging lift stations are of equal concerns in that they pose a higher risk of failure, in turn, creating conditions for discharging untreated wastewater. Lastly, stations and equipment that are pushed beyond their rated capacity also pose a higher risk of failure with similar end results.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,231,025
978	Sewer System Inflow and Infiltration Reduction Project	City of Milton	This project is to reduce Inflow & Infiltration (I&I) into the sanitary sewer system caused by failing sewer lines and manholes. With well over 30-40% of the City's sewer system installed below the natural ground water table, it is a huge challenge to keep the sewer main from leaking (infiltration). Combined with 50+ year old materials, poor soils and poor installation, the challenge becomes even greater. Based on dry weather vs wet weather flows alone, it is estimated that an additional 250,000 gpd are pumped and treated unnecessarily adding thousands of dollars in operating cost and depleting treatment plant capacity. This is estimated to be approximately 20% of overall flows. Additionally, inflow occurs during rainfall events as the results of open sewers and manholes. These are more easily found using a smoke testing method. Repairs are in most cases less expensive. I & I reduction is an ongoing function as sewer systems age. Even with new systems and modern materials, this also will age in the future. Using liners, coatings and other known methods, I&I reduction is an on-going challenge.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	2,754,000

979	East Milton WWTF Phase 2	City of Milton	The East Milton Wastewater Treatment Plant and Effluent Disposal (EMWWTP) is the first of 2 Phases to development a new treatment and disposal site and ultimately remove the current 2.5 mgd facility near downtown Milton. Phase 2 will add an additional 4.0 mgd of capacity, taking the total capacity to 6.0 mgd and eliminate the current facility located along the Blackwater River.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	74,800,000
980	East Milton WWTF Phase 1	City of Milton	The East Milton Wastewater Treatment Plant and Effluent Disposal (EMWWTP) is the first of 2 Phases to development a new treatment and disposal sites, while in the process removing the current 2.5 mgd facility near downtown Milton. Phase 1 will be 2.0 mgd; Phase 2, additional 2.0 mgd, plus the downtown facility, taking the total capacity to 6.0 mgd. Unlike the current facility which is a surface water discharge, the new facility will dispose of the treated effluent by land application. The City has located and tested a 116 ac. site north of NAS Whiting Field. In addition, Whiting Field has requested use of the effluent reuse for irrigation of their 18 hole golf course, recreational facilities and landscape areas, an estimated 400-500,000 gallons per day. Currently flows from Whiting Field and the East Milton area would be redirected and treated at the new EMWWTP facility. This is a combine flow of approximately 0.8 mgd. Anticipated Project Outcome: The current City of Milton Wastewater Treatment facility is aged, located within a flood plane and subject to storm surges as recorded in 2004 with Hurricane Ivan. This storm produced a 14'-16' tidal surge along the Blackwater River where the facility is located. While Phase 1 will be directed to redirecting existing flows in the East Milton Area. Phase 2 would look at redirecting all flows from the current downtown plant to the new EMWWTP and then removing the existing facility from service, along with the surface water discharge.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	24,200,000
981	Shoreline Erosion Reduction Project	City of Milton	This project is to construct or provide devices, structures or ways that will help reduce shoreline erosion along the Blackwater River within the corporate limits of the City of Milton. Currently the City has over 26,000 lin. ft. or nearly 5 miles of shoreline. This includes both sides of the Blackwater River and the inland shores along Quinn Bayou and Carpenters Park. Included along this shoreline are four (4) boat launching facilities, including two (2) used for emergency response activities. In addition, the two (2) emergency response ramps are required to remain open on a 24 hour basis. This project would utilize sound shoreline protection measures following the practices of the U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service and would include, but not be limited to bulkheads, revetments and other environmental/eco-friendly alternatives such as vegetation plantings, soil bioengineering systems, and coconut fiber rolls.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	906,600
988	Broad St. Drainage Improvements	City of Milton	Project is for the re-construction of existing roadway and installation of sediment and trash collection devices at various locations along Broad St. in order to reduce silt, trash and debris entering the Collins Mill Creek Watershed. The outcome provides for treatment of urban stormwater flows improving water quality by reducing or eliminating pollution/sediment in stormwater.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	2,117,500
989	Conecuh St. Drainage Improvements	City of Milton	Project is for the re-construction of existing roadway and installation of sediment and trash collection devices at various locations along Conecuh St. in order to reduce silt, trash and debris entering the Collins Mill Creek Watershed. The outcome provides for treatment of urban stormwater flows improving water quality by reducing or eliminating pollution/sediment in stormwater.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,403,600
991	Alabama St. Drainage Improvements	City of Milton	Project is for the re-construction of existing roadway and installation of sediment and trash collection devices at various locations along Broad St. in order to reduce silt, trash and debris entering the Collins Mill Creek Watershed. The outcome provides for treatment of urban stormwater flows improving water quality by reducing or eliminating pollution/sediment in stormwater.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	2,013,440
992	Navarre Beach Restoration	Navarre Beach Leaseholders and Residents Association	The project consists of restoring 4.1 miles of shoreline by installing a two-tiered beach berm (i.e., beach berms at elevations +9 feet NGVD and +5 feet NGVD) and dune over the critically-eroded project shoreline and planting native plants on top of the constructed dune. Benefits of the project include restoring and preserving marine habitat and protecting upland habitats from storm wash. During the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, 56585 lbs of oiled material was removed from Navarre Beach in Santa Rosa County, FL. Navarre Beach had the second largest amount of oil removed from the beach during that period, in the State of Florida. The removal of the oiled material has contributed to the accelerated erosion of the beach area. The current condition of the beach, berm and dune structures shows extreme deterioration and in fact, two public walkovers are closed due to beach erosion.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	10,622,520

993	Deer Island Conservation	Gilligan's Island, LLC	Purchase a Conservation Easement from the owner of Deer Island or purchase the island outright (fee simple). Deer Island is barrier island approximately one mile offshore with 3/8 mile long sandy beach facing the open Gulf. The 90 acre tract includes approximately 45 acres of sovereign submerged land, 22.5 acres of wetland, and 22.5 acres of upland. It is 14 ft above sea level in places and the uplands are characterized by oaks, cedars, palms and pines and the understory by palmetto, coontie, wild coffee and much more. Sea turtles nest on the beach. Eastern diamondbacks, Florida king snakes, scarlet king snakes, and gray rat snakes are common on the island.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Levy	2,000,000
994	Point Washington and Pine Log State Forest 2013-2014 Longleaf Reforestation Project	Florida Forest Service	This project will involve site preparation and reforestation of longleaf pine on approximately 628 acres of cutover state forest land.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Walton	164,528
995	Tate's Hell State Forest landscape restoration after previous forest industry clear-cutting	Florida Forest Service	Project delineates clearcut areas on THSF that were logged by forest industry prior to the return of the land to the public domain. This is an effort to restore tree cover to areas on the forest that have lost their original ground and tree cover. The tree species chosen existed on landscape as original forest cover at various densities depending on the historical timeframe.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	562,065
996	Florida Forest Service Gulf Coastal Watershed Reforestation Plan for Florida State Forests	Florida Forest Service	This is a reforestation project of slash and longleaf pine on approximately 4,042 acres of state forest land along gulf coastal counties in Florida. The project will include all site preparation and planting activities.	Panhandle, Big Bend	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Suwannee River	Franklin, Levy	951,470
998	Goethe State Forest/2013 Road Restoration Project	Florida Forest Service	The objective of this project is to cap 15 miles of existing open forest roads with Florida Department of Transportation grade lime rock to stop the continued erosion of sand into the Waccasassa Bay Watershed.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Levy	555,000
999	Richloam Road System Improvement	Florida Forest Service	This series of projects will be to improve approximately 24 miles of the primary and secondary road system in the Richloam Tract of the Withlacoochee State Forest by hardening with limerock and/or shell material to stabilize these roads (See map). These projects will also include replacing old or damaged culverts and adding new culverts or low water crossings as necessary. The road work will be completed by Florida Forest Service personnel. This project will take place over three years, completing approximately eight miles per year. This is a continuation of a series of projects that have been ongoing for many years. The map shows portions that have been completed or partially completed as funding has become available.	Big Bend	Withlacoochee River	Sumter	840,000
1001	Bracken Bridge Replacement (584116)	Florida Forest Service	Bracken Bridge is located in Santa Rosa County Florida and crosses Reedy Creek approximately 1.0 miles east of Belandville Road and 8.73 miles north of State Hwy. 4 in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Reedy Creek is a tributary of the Sweetwater Creek which discharges in to the Blackwater River. Blackwater River is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting timber girders and a timber deck. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into Reedy Creek via cracks in between the timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. Replacing the existing timber bridge will reduce sediment in the Reedy Creek. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane unpaved public road over Reedy Creek on Bracken Road in Santa Rosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Reedy Creek and increase the spacing between support piling from 12 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	220,000

1002	Camp Henderson Bridge Replacement (584106)	Florida Forest Service	Camp Henderson Bridge is located in Santa Rosa County Florida and crosses Dixon Creek approximately 3.0 miles east of Hwy 87 in Berrydale and 2.6 miles north of State Hwy. 4 in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Dixon Creek discharges via the Coldwater Creek into the Blackwater River (an Outstanding FL Water), and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is 53 years old and is constructed of 1940s military surplus open grate metal Treadway® panels with timber caps and pilings. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into Dixon Creek via the open deck metal bridge. In addition, the headwalls of this structure are failing and allow backfill to enter the creek bed. Furthermore, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has been in excess of three feet below the water level after major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane paved public road over Dixon Creek on Camp Henderson Road in Santa Rosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in Dixon Creek and increase the spacing between support piling from 11 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	380,000
1003	Camp Henderson Bridge	Florida Forest Service	Camp Henderson #2 Bridge is located in Santa Rosa County Florida and crosses Hawkins Branch approximately 2.3 miles east of Hwy 87 in Berrydale and 5.7 miles north of State Hwy. 4 in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Hawkins Branch is a tributary of the Coldwater Creek which discharges in to the Blackwater River. Blackwater River is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting timber girders and a timber deck. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into Hawkins Branch via cracks in between the timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane unpaved public road over Hawkins Branch on Camp Henderson Road in Santa Rosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Hawkins Branch and increase the spacing between support piling from 11 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	220,000
1004	Charles Booker Line Branch Bridge Replacement (570804)	Florida Forest Service	Charles Booker Bridge is located in Okaloosa County Florida and crosses Line Branch approximately 1.3 miles east of Beaver Creek Hwy. and 3.5 miles north of Kennedy Bridge Road in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Line Branch is a tributary of the Blackwater River. Blackwater River is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting timber girders and a timber deck. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into Line Branch via cracks in between the timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane unpaved public road over the Line Branch, a tributary of the Blackwater River on Charles Booker Road in Okaloosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Line Branch and increase the spacing between support piling from 11.8 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	250,000

1005	Chessher Bridge Replacement (570802)	Florida Forest Service	Chessher Bridge is located in Okaloosa County Florida and crosses the Blackwater River approximately 0.1 miles west of Hwy 180 and 10 miles north of State Hwy. 4 in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF) in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). The Blackwater River is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting timber girders and a timber deck. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into the Blackwater River via cracks in between the timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane unpaved public road over the Blackwater River on Charles Booker Road in Okaloosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Backwater River and increase the spacing between support piling from 12 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	590,000
1006	Forest Road R114 Bridge Replacement (570814)	Florida Forest Service	Forest Road R114 Bridge is located in Okaloosa County Florida and crosses Mare Creek approximately 1.0 miles west of Sherman Kennedy Road and 2.0 miles north of State Hwy. 4 in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Mare Creek discharges via the Blackwater River (an Outstanding FL Water), and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed of FDOT surplus open grate metal Bailey bridge panels with timber caps and pilings. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into Mare Creek via the open deck metal bridge. In addition, the headwalls of this structure are failing and allow backfill to enter the creek bed. Furthermore, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The metal remediation to maintain this structure requires sandblasting and painting in place and provides potential for environmental concerns. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane road over Mare Creek on River Road in Okaloosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in Mare Creek and span the entire channel where the existing bridge has timber pilings in the channel that catch drift. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	352,000
1007	Friendship Bridge Replacement (580811)	Florida Forest Service	Friendship Bridge is located in Santa Rosa County Florida and crosses Surveyors Creek approximately 0.75 miles east of Gordon Land Road in Berrydale and 1.3 miles south of State Hwy. 4 in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Surveyors Creek is a tributary of the Coldwater Creek which discharges in to the Blackwater River. Blackwater River is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting steel girders and a timber deck. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into Surveyors Creek via cracks in between the timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane unpaved public road over Surveyors Creek on Friendship Road in Santa Rosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Surveyors Creek and increase the spacing between support piling from 25 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	580,000

1008	Martin Mill	Florida Forest Service	Martin Mill Bridge is located in Santa Rosa County Florida and crosses Beaver Creek approximately 6.0 mile north of US 90 near Holt, FL and 4.5 miles south of State Hwy. 4 in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Beaver Creek is a tributary of the Blackwater River which is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting timber girders and a timber deck. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into Middle Creek via cracks in between the timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane unpaved public road over Beaver Creek on Martin Mill Road in Santa Rosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Beaver Creek and increase the spacing between support piling from 11 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	480,000
1009	Mashborn Forks Road Bridge Replacement (574108)	Florida Forest Service	Mashborn Forks Bridge is located in Okaloosa County Florida and crosses Rock Creek approximately 0.7 miles east of Hurricane Lake and 0.6 miles north of Kennedy Bridge Road in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Rock Creek is a tributary of the Blackwater River which is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting timber girders and a timber deck. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into the Rock Creek via cracks in between the timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane unpaved public road over Rock Creek on Mashborn Forks Road in Okaloosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Rock Creek and eliminate pilings in the channel. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	270,000
1010	Norman Riley Bridge Replacement (580813)	Florida Forest Service	Norman Riley Bridge is located in Santa Rosa County Florida and crosses Middle Creek approximately 6.0 miles north of US Hwy 90 near Holt FL, and 4.5 mile south of State Hwy. 4 in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). Middle Creek is a tributary of the Blackwater River which is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting a superstructure of steel girders and a timber deck overlaid with an asphalt wearing surface. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into Middle Creek via cracks in the asphalt and timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane paved public road over Middle Creek on Norman Riley Road in Santa Rosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Middle Creek and increase the spacing between support piling from 24 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	562,000

1011	Peaden Bridge Replacement (570810)	Florida Forest Service	Peaden Bridge is located in Okaloosa County Florida and crosses the Blackwater River approximately 4.0 miles west of Baker Hwy 189, 3.5 mile east of the Okaloosa County Line in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). The Blackwater River is classified as an Outstanding FL Water and also has a Special Waters designation. The Blackwater River discharges into Blackwater Bay and eventually enters the Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Pass. The existing bridge is constructed with timber pilings and caps supporting a superstructure of steel girders and a timber deck overlaid with an asphalt wearing surface. The existing bridge allows sediment carried by vehicles to be deposited into the Blackwater River via cracks in the asphalt and timber deck of the bridge. In addition, the existing bridge is of insufficient height to provide adequate freeboard during major rain event. The superstructure of the existing bridge has frequently been submerged after heavy rain events, major floods and some hurricanes. The proposed project will provide a new concrete bridge that will be longer and higher to ensure this road remains open for both the public and Emergency Services. This would be accomplished by establishing a construction contract for the purchase and construction of a precast concrete bridge to carry a two-lane paved public road over Blackwater River on Peaden Bridge Road in Okaloosa County, Florida. The project is in BRSF on state land managed by the Florida Forest Service. The new bridge will decrease sediment in the Blackwater River and increase the spacing between support piling from 25 feet to 40 feet. Therefore, the channel will be less occluded and debris accumulation will be reduced	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	940,000
1013	Julian Mill Steephead Erosion	Florida Forest Service	The objective of this effort is to stop the continued erosion of this system at the toe of the steephead by slope walls by dissipating the energy of the runoff through a series of earthen bermed terraces. Terraces and berms will be stabilized through the planting of native species found in these systems, and which are suited to the current arid conditions of the site.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	2,852,782
1014	Lower Blackwater River Steephead Erosion	Florida Forest Service	Three locations are being considered in this project. Riley Bluff which is a sheer wall located in a significant bend in Blackwater River, the lower end of roadway J28 (a closed area) and the northern section of J53 (a closed area). A significant amount of sediment has entered Blackwater River as a result of erosion at these locations. Vehicle access on unpaved, sloped roads created significant erosion areas on the North and South side of the river. Soils tend to be of light and sandy composition. Those roads have since been closed and access blocked to prevent further erosion. The objective of this effort is to stop the continued sedimentation into the river by dissipating the energy of the runoff through a series of earthen bermed terraces. Terraces and berms will be stabilized through the planting of native species found in these systems, and which are suited to the current arid conditions of the site. Rip Rap will also be utilized in specific locations to aide in erosion and water flow control. Total volume of soil to be moved is 93,299 cubic yards.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	763,200
1015	Sandy Forest/F43 Mining Pit Erosion	Florida Forest Service	In 1999 a BioRecon was completed by the US Geology Survey on this mining pit location. Previously this pit was used to supply needed clay fill material for roads in Blackwater River State Forest (BRSF). A significant plume of red dirt had entered Sweetwater Creek and had smothered most wildlife habitats in the stream. Sweetwater Gully Branch did not meet Class III State Water Quality Standards 62-302 for recreation propagation and maintenance of a healthy well-balanced population of fish and wildlife. In the year 2000 or shortly thereafter, remediation work commenced to correct erosion problems at this location. Sediment control measures were not completely installed at the site and today hillside erosion still exists. A red tinted sand bar is being formed in Sweetwater Creek and will continue to grow until the erosion problem is abated. Sweetwater Creek discharges into Big Juniper Creek then into Blackwater River and finally into the Gulf of Mexico. Blackwater River is classified as Outstanding Florida Waters under the State Water Quality Standards. The objective of this effort is to stop the continued erosion of this system at the toe of the steephead by slope walls by dissipating the energy of the runoff through a series of earthen bermed terraces. Terraces and berms will be stabilized through the planting of native species found in these systems, and which are suited to the current arid conditions of the site. Rip Rap will also be utilized in specific locations to aide in erosion and water flow control. Total volume of soil to be moved is 104,866 cubic yards.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	882,225

1017	Sediment Control through Bridge Approach Paving in the Blackwater, Coldwater and Sweetwater Units of BRSF	Florida Forest Service	Throughout the history of BRSF back to its original ownership by timber companies and through its purchase by the Federal Government and transfer to FFS, roads were created to expedite movement of harvested timber to the saw mills. Planning for the location, future maintenance and the environmental impacts of roadways was secondary to the movement of timber or not a consideration at all. Because of continual use of unpaved forest roads by BRSF personnel, timber harvesters', hunters and the general public, Total Suspended Solids and sediment is creating a threat to stream and estuarine ecology. The Nature Conservancy and FDEP both recommend paving of roadways/bridge approaches and roadside vegetation as methods to reduce or eliminate sedimentation into streams and rivers. These projects include paving and shoulder vegetation at the approaches to 29 bridges and complete roadway paving of 6 miles of the North entrances of Hurricane Lake. Approach paving will encompass ridge to ridge points with an average distance of ¼ mile each direction. All of the sediment created in BRSF eventually flows from Blackwater River into the Gulf of Mexico.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	6,732,000
1018	Sediment Control through the application of Stone to the Approaches of Low Water Crossings (LWCs) and Bridges in the Blackwater, Coldwater and Sweetwater Units of BRSF	Florida Forest Service	Throughout the history of BRSF back to its original ownership by timber companies and through its purchase by the Federal Government and transfer to FFS, roads were created to expedite movement of harvested timber to the saw mills. Planning for the location, future maintenance and the environmental impacts of roadways was secondary to the movement of timber or not a consideration at all. Because of continual use of dirt forest roads by BRSF personnel, timber harvesters', hunters and the general public, the Total Suspended Solids and sediment is creating a threat to stream and estuarine ecology. The Nature Conservancy and FDEP both recommend the application of erosion resistant stone and roadside vegetation as methods to reduce or eliminate sedimentation into streams and rivers. These projects include applying stone at the approaches to 4 bridges and 53 LWCs. Rock application will encompass ridge to ridge points with an average distance of ¼ mile each direction. All of the sediment created in BRSF eventually flows into the Gulf of Mexico.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,660,400
1019	Safeguarding the Wakulla Spring/Spring Creek System, Comprehensive Monitoring Plan	Hydrogeology Consortium/ Wakulla Springs Alliance	The Wakulla Springs Alliance, in cooperation with the Florida Springs Institute, formed a collaborative team to write and propose a comprehensive research protocol to implement a base line biological and water quality survey which is especially important now, to evaluate the effects of nitrate reduction on the ecology of Wakulla Springs, we anticipate great improvements and would like to document the success. Currently a 250 million dollar retrofit of the City of Tallahassee's wastewater sprayfield necessitated by the impaired water quality and biology in the Wakulla River as demonstrated and mandated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's TMDL/BMAP process, a process which is also ongoing and likely to implement further improvements for the ecology of Wakulla Springs. Key players are the Florida Department of Environmental protection (FDEP), the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD), the United States geological Service (USGS), the City of Tallahassee, Leon County, Wakulla County, Florida State University (FSU) and the University of Florida (UF). This baseline survey is necessary to verify of the success of the nitrate reduction strategy, as measured by the response of the Wakulla Springs Ecosystem to improving water quality while establishing a base line ecological study that would help support springs management decisions for ages to come. Not only could we verify the success of this process but we would be able to apply that knowledge to the large number of other impaired springs statewide. We would acquire essential information concerning the importance of spring flows on the ecological health of Wakulla Spring and River. The public would have the assurance that our state's water managers are	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	2,912,840
1020	Eco-Tours in Clearwater Beach, FL using PWCs, SUPs, Kayaks, and Pontoon Boat	Beachnuts Watersports, LLC dba Fin's Jet-Ski Tours & Stand-up Paddleboard Rentals	Provide eco-tours around Clearwater Beach, Caladesi, and Honeymoon Islands, Anclote Key and Three Rooker Islands using PWCs on guided tours, kayaks, stand-up paddleboards, and pontoon/deck boats.	Panhandle	Springs Coast	Pinellas	134,000
1021	Comprehensive Telemetry Assessment for the Recovery of Gulf of Mexico Fisheries	Three Rivers Resource Conservation & Development Council	The proposed project would supplement and complement the ongoing efforts of Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to collect fishery-dependent data for catch effort stock assessment in the northern Gulf of Mexico including currently funded NFWF projects such as the Enhanced Assessment for Recovery of Gulf of Mexico Fisheries - Phase I, the Florida Gulf Coast Marine Fisheries Hatchery & Enhancement Center, and Artificial Reef Deployment and Monitoring.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee - St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola - Chipola Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	5,776,105

1022	Seasonal Wetland Restoration (USFS - 1)	National Forests in Florida	Removal of hardwood encroachment on up to 798 wetlands ranging from 0.1 to 10ac, including wetlands in USFWS designated critical habitat for the frosted flatwoods salamander (Ambystoma cingulatum). Cutting and removing woody vegetation from seasonally dry ponds will reduce evapotranspiration within the ponds, which will lengthen the hydroperiod, increase water storage and improve resilience to drought. This work will also benefit many rare and listed plants species (e.g., Harperocallis flava, Pinguicula ionantha) occurring at the ecotones of these wetlands by reducing hardwood encroachment and facilitating management with prescribed fire.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla	1,540,000
1023	Munson Sandhill Restoration and Aquifer Recharge (USFS - 2)	National Forests in Florida	Approximately 2,500 acres of work is proposed within a 10,000 acre sandhill area with underlying karst geology. Specific activities include converting severely stunted off-site slash pine plantations to longleaf pine, reducing hardwood abundance, restoring native groundcover, improving habitat for rare and endangered species (gopher tortoise, indigo snake, red-cockaded woodpecker, striped newt), decommissioning old roads and trails, repairing areas with altered hydrology (e.g., stream crossings) and reestablishing the normal fire regime. In addition to restoring longleaf pine and helping achieve national longleaf pine metrics, this work will substantially increase the quality and quantity of water flowing into the underground spring system. Existing partnerships with USFS Southern Research Station, Florida A&M University and Florida Geological Survey will provide hydrological monitoring support before and after management activities are implemented. Four large creek systems in this area leave the surface and flow underground via swallets directly into the aquifer. These underground water courses flow directly to Wakulla Springs, the Wakulla River and the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to the ecological benefits, this project would help sustain the local economy of Wakulla Springs which attracts over 200,000 visitors a year generating $22 million for the local economy.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee -St. Marks Rivers	Leon, Wakulla	3,850,000
1024	Treatment and Eradication of Non-native Invasive Plants (USFS - 3)	National Forests in Florida	Each year the National Forests in Florida locates new non-native invasive species (NNIS) infestations. Currently there are 18 NNIS species in 1824 locations covering approximately 2840 acres on the Apalachicola National Forest. Existing survey, control and eradication efforts are inadequate due to a lack of funding and personnel. Increased effort through additional resources (partner strike teams and contractors) is essential to control and eradicate non-native invasive species within the Apalachicola, New, Lower Ochlockonee, and Apalachee Bay-St. Marks river subbasins. This work would enhance and protect the health of forest ecosystems by favoring diverse, native groundcover that would stabilize soil, provide wildlife habitat, and improve water quality/quantity.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla	1,650,000
1025	Restoration in the Lower Ochlockonee and Apalachee Bay-St. Marks River Subbasins (USFS - 4)	National Forests in Florida	Restoration of 11,000 acres of severely degraded former pine plantations and wildfire-damaged stands in an 86,000 acre analysis area. Work includes converting stunted off-site slash pine plantations to longleaf pine, correcting hydrological problems (e.g., improving stream crossings, minimizing bedding, road decommissioning), restoring native groundcover and reintroducing prescribed fire. In addition to improving the ecological condition across this portion of the forest, this work will improve rare and endangered species habitat, reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires, improve resilience to climate change and increase surface and ground water supply and quality through groundcover restoration and removal of slash pine plantations.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Leon, Wakulla	11,550,000

1026	Leon Sinks Restoration (USFS - 5)	National Forests in Florida	Leon Sinks is part of the Woodville Karst Plain, a 450-square-mile area extending from Tallahassee to the Gulf of Mexico that includes numerous first order magnitude springs (including Wakulla Springs) and the Leon Sinks Cave System, the longest underwater cave in the United States and fourth longest in the world. Multiple swallets within and adjacent to Leon Sinks transport surface water directly to underground rivers leading to Wakulla Springs, the Wakulla River and the Gulf of Mexico. This area has been designated by the state of Florida as a precious natural water resource. However, because of altered fire regimes, the upland habitat surrounding Leon Sinks are in need of restoration. The area has tremendous potential for integrating ecological restoration, water conservation, outdoor recreation, and public outreach through education. Restoration efforts would include hardwood understory removal and restoring the natural fire regime on approximately 400 acres. This activity will reduce evapotranspiration rates and thus contribute to increased water quantity and quality to the Floridan Aquifer. Extracted hardwoods would be used as material for biofuel, supporting local industry and alternative energy systems. Funding would be utilized for a preparation of biomass sale and to pay the difference between of the value of the biomass and the cost of removing it.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Leon, Wakulla	275,000
1027	Restoring Natural Hydrologic Regimes in the Apalachicola River Basin (USFS - 6)	National Forests in Florida	Current research has established a strong relationship between tree density/canopy cover and evapotranspiration as it impacts water quality and quantity. Approximately 65,000 to 85,000 acres within the Apalachicola River Basin on the Apalachicola National Forest are currently overstocked with pines. We propose to thin pines on 55,000-65,000 acres of flatwoods to approximately 50sq. ft. of basal area per acre and on 10,000-20,000 acres of wet prairies to approximately 10sq. ft. of basal area per acre. We estimate that this would approximately double the water yield from flatwoods habitats and more than double the water yield from wet prairie habitat, while also improving water quality due to restoration of grassy and herbaceous understories that will filter and trap sediment. This would increase both the quantity and quality of more than 1,000 miles of flowing surface waters within the Apalachicola River basin. Based on average precipitation, river flows and water yield studies, this watershed improvement work would result in an additional water yield of approximately 34-44 million cubic meters of water per year into the Apalachicola River, which would increase the average flow by 1.75 to 2.25%. For scale, this volume of water is similar to the yearly municipal water supply of City of Tallahassee and would clearly make substantial contributions to freshwater flows into Apalachicola Bay. This work would also dramatically improve the health of the longleaf pine ecosystem, increase climate change resilience, reduce wildfire risk, and boost the local economy through job creation in the timber and fisheries industries.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Liberty	6,000,000
1028	Geospatial Decision Support System for Land Management Planning (USFS - 7)	National Forests in Florida	The National Forests in Florida (NFF) has developed, and is utilizing Ecological Condition Models (ECM) to guide management on all National Forests in the State of Florida. ECMs are used to assess current ecological conditions relative to desired future conditions at the landscape scale. Tiers of ecological health and condition are developed for the entire forest, enabling US Forest Service leadership and the public to gain a common understanding of the percentages of the forest that are healthy or unhealthy. Land managers are then able to develop landscape scale assessments and management prioritization models to strategically target areas for restoration as well as high quality areas to be maintained. This project will aid in the accelerated development of future models and will also help to more effectively integrate the ECM and management prioritization models into an operational geospatial decision support system for all three National Forests in Florida. There is strong support for this project internally as well as from federal and state partners and stakeholders.	Panhandle, Big Bend	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers, Nassau-St. Mary's Rivers, Suwannee River, Ocklawaha River, Middle St. John's River	Baker, Columbia, Franklin, Lake, Leon, Liberty, Marion, Putnam, Wakulla	1,430,000
1029	Hydrological Assessment of the Apalachicola National Forest (USFS - 8)	National Forests in Florida	A considerable portion of the Apalachicola National Forest has experienced extensive, historical, ditching and bedding to create more favorable conditions for intensive pine production. These activities have altered the natural hydrology of the area and led to degraded water quality and quantity. There are known problem areas that are degrading water quality and quantity, but numerous other sites have not been formally recognized or assessed. Funding would be used to contract for a hydrological assessment using existing forest-wide LiDAR data and to develop a prioritized hydrological restoration plan.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin, Leon, Liberty, Wakulla	385,000

1030	Sandlin Bay Restoration (USFS - 9)	National Forests in Florida	Restoration of the natural hydrology by converting 5,200 ac of offsite slash pine plantations to wetland and longleaf pine, thinning 500 acres of mature plantations and modifying bedding and ditches on these sites to reduce storm runoff and increase natural sheet flow. This area of the state has suffered from overconsumption of ground water and a dramatic lowering of the aquifer as well as numerous catastrophic wildfires. In 2011, the Suwannee River reached its lowest level in recorded history and many private wells ran dry. Consequently, this has led the Suwannee River Water Management District to designate this area as a "Water Resource Caution Area," an area where existing water sources will not be adequate to satisfy future water demands and sustain water resources. Work is proposed for 17,000 acres purchased by the Suwannee River Water Management district and recently acquired by the U.S. Forest Service. While under private ownership, the normal hydrology of this area was altered to support intensive pine production. This has disrupted normal sheet flow across the surface and has altered hydroperiods in swamps and water levels in ephemeral ponds. During major rain events the ruts created by bedding channel water into swamps as well as into firelines, roadside ditches and holding ponds below road bridges. The ruts can also prevent drainage, depending on local soil topography, and prevent water from flowing into natural ponds and swamps linked to the Suwannee River basin and ultimately the Gulf of Mexico.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Columbia	3,410,000
1031	Upper Suwannee River Watershed Hydrologic Restoration Assessment (USFS - 10)	National Forests in Florida	The Osceola National Forest has recently acquired over 30,000 acres of lands within the Forest's administrative boundary and intends to purchase an additional 30,000 acres in the near future. Because most of these areas were very poorly drained, the previous owners severely altered their hydrology through extensive ditching and bedding to create more favorable conditions for industrial pine production. The upper Suwannee River Basin has been identified as a "Water Resource Caution Area" meaning that existing sources of water (groundwater) will not be adequate to satisfy future water demands and sustain water resources. The Suwannee River Water Management District has recommended that the Forest Service restore the hydrology of these areas so as to retain as much surface water on the site as possible. This hydrologic restoration assessment will be a critical component to prioritizing restoration efforts within newly acquired lands.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Columbia	220,000
1032	Ocala Springshed Restoration (USFS - 11)	National Forests in Florida	Most of the springs in central Florida have been degraded. The Ocala National Forest protects a significant portion of the Silver Spring and Rainbow Spring springsheds. However overconsumption and degradation on private property within this springshed severely impaired both the quantity and quality of water entering the spring and the Gulf of Mexico via the Rainbow River. Because of altered fire regimes, the area surrounding Silver Springs is in need of restoration. Restoration efforts would include reducing hardwood encroachment and restoring the natural fire regime on lands managed by the Ocala National Forest within the springshed. Funding for this work would be utilized to remove excess hardwoods and pines, restoring native groundcover and the reintroduction of prescribed fire by supplementing existing fire resources with fire crews from partners. Restoring natural vegetation would reduce evapotranspiration rates and would contribute to increased water quantity and quality to the Floridan Aquifer.	Statewide	Springs Coast, Withlacoochee River, Ocklawaha River, Middle St. John's River, Upper East Coast, Lower St. John's River	Citrus, Clay, Duval, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, St. Johns, Sumter, Volusia	1,320,000
1033	Ocklawaha River Restoration Assessment (USFS - 12)	National Forests in Florida	1. A drawdown of the reservoir to be accomplished in three phases. 2. Limited construction of channel stabilization and erosion control structures in the Ocklawaha River. 3. Limited planting of native plant species to provide for erosion control. 4. Partial leveling of the exposed barge canal side-cast spoil berms. 5. Restoration of the historic Ocklawaha River channel flow by filling the barge canal where it intersects the river channel. 6. Restoration of the historic Deep Creek channel flow by filling the barge canal where it intersects the creek channel. 7. Restoration of the historic Camp Branch floodplain and channel flow by filling the barge canal where it intersects the creek channel. 8. Closure and securing of Buckman Lock. 9. Removal of 2,000 feet of Kirkpatrick Dam. 10. Partial filling and restoration of the spillway tailrace to natural grade. 11. Development and implementation of a cultural resources operating plan. 12. Continued current management of Eureka Lock and Dam.	Big Bend	Oklawaha River	Marion, Putnam	6,050,000

1034	Ocklawaha River Restoration Implementation (USFS - 13)	National Forests in Florida	1. A drawdown of the reservoir to be accomplished in three phases. 2. Limited construction of channel stabilization and erosion control structures in the Ocklawaha River. 3. Limited planting of native plant species to provide for erosion control. 4. Partial leveling of the exposed barge canal side-cast spoil berms. 5. Restoration of the historic Ocklawaha River channel flow by filling the barge canal where it intersects the river channel. 6. Restoration of the historic Deep Creek channel flow by filling the barge canal where it intersects the creek channel. 7. Restoration of the historic Camp Branch floodplain and channel flow by filling the barge canal where it intersects the creek channel. 8. Closure and securing of Buckman Lock. 9. Removal of 2,000 feet of Kirkpatrick Dam. 10. Partial filling and restoration of the spillway tailrace to natural grade. 11. Development and implementation of a cultural resources operating plan. 12. Continued current management of Eureka Lock and Dam.	Big Bend	Oklawaha River	Marion, Putnam	22,000,000
1035	Sedimentation Reduction from Unpaved Roads - Santa Rosa County	Santa Rosa County, Board of County Commissioners	Phase 1: Santa Rosa County has already identified key wetland road approach areas that need to be addressed. Due to funding constraints, the first phase will include ranking the most sensitive and problematic dirt road areas to be addressed and determining which best management practices (BMP) to be implemented. A roadway selection matrix along with costs will be utilized to arrive at the most impactful projects fitting the pre-determined construction budget. Phase 2: Provide in-house and possibly consultant design of BMP's for highest ranked wetland road approach locations. Phase 3: Construct roadway paving and BMP's for highest ranked locations with in-house construction crews and/or combine in-house construction with outside contractors. Phase 4: Education of Santa Rosa and other county road crews regarding proper maintenance and grading of dirt roads and BMP's. This would include a demonstration of proper road grading and could include erosion and sediment control inspector certification training for Santa Rosa County and other staff.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	2,627,900
1036	West Florida Regional Planning Council Long-Term Recovery Planning Program	West Florida Regional Planning Council	The proposed project seeks to achieve a series of objectives: 1. Prepare a regional long-term post-disaster recovery strategy; 2. Develop and expand capacity and expertise within the two RPCs to assist their counties in preparing long-term, countywide disaster recovery and redevelopment plans; 3. Assist local governments in the implementation of each long-term recovery plan; and 4. Build on existing studies and plans related to disaster recovery, such as Local Mitigation Strategy, County Emergency Operations Plans, local comprehensive plans and land development codes, environmental protection programs, debris management plans, and disaster housing strategy.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee - St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola - Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton	5,073,057
1037	GIREC Proposal 1: Science Program Development	Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida District	The proposed project would provide essential base funding to support implementation of highimpact environmental research and STEM education programs for the new Gulf Islands Research and Education Center (GIREC). Through GIREC the University of West Florida and Gulf Islands National Seashore will jointly work to (1) provide the basic science needed to support the restoration and conservation of Gulf Coast ecosystems impacted by the Deep Water Horizon oil spill, and (2) increase student access to high-quality, hands-on STEM education to promote student achievement and environmental stewardship.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	12,000,000
1038	Protection and Restoration of the Valuable Seagrass Ecosystem in the Big Bend and Florida Panhandle	FSU Coastal and Marine Laboratory	We propose to elucidate the causative agents driving seagrass degradation using a combination of experimental research and monitoring. Our first step will be to determine the historical conditions of the grass beds on a spatial scale using geo-referenced aerial photographs and satellite imagery to measure temporal changes over the last few decades. We will evaluate the impact of recent events that may have caused or played part in significant declines in seagrass habitat (e.g. hypoxia, red tides, DWH oil spill). We will capitalize on the seagrass habitat quality gradient by experimentally quantifying the progression of seagrass loss and the mechanisms involved. Such an approach provides early warning signs of continuing seagrass deterioration, so that authorities could be alerted and the causes of loss could be abated.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	716,326

1039	Okaloosa County Baywalk	Okaloosa County	The project area consists of approximately 22+ acres of partially-vegetated uplands (previously the Okaloosa Island Golf Center), an existing public park (Ross Marler Park), and nearshore submerged lands. The project aims to restore the currently eroding shoreline using natural materials and vegetation to create a "living shoreline," as well as a diverse and complex ecosystem within the nearshore and coastal uplands. The living shoreline will include low and high saltwater marsh creation areas, seagrass recruitment areas, and segmented, nearshore oyster-reef breakwaters to attenuate wave energy and provide habitat for fish and wildlife. The oyster breakwaters will consist of clean re-purposed concrete rubble, limestone, or prefabricated concrete units and will serve as suitable substrate, or “cultch”, for oyster colonization. The proposed project will stabilize the shoreline, protect upland property and natural resources, and increase natural habitat for both terrestrial and aquatic species. The project will also benefit local water quality via filtration of upland runoff and surface waters.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	7,200,000
1040	Lake Lorraine Stormwater System Improvements	Okaloosa County	The Lake Lorraine Stormwater System Improvement project includes the reconstruction of failing stormwater pipes, installation of stormwater separators and construction of stormwater recovery/attenuation ponds. As it currently exists, stormwater collected by the system is directly conveyed to lakes and eventually the Choctawhatchee Bay without adequate treatment. The intent of this project is to prevent sedimentation from failing pipes and provide treatment for runoff prior to discharge to the Choctawhatchee Bay. An assessment has been performed by Okaloosa County that identifies infrastructure for replacement and improvement. This report identified what areas of the existing system are deficient and identified potential improvements (related to conveyance) that could be made to remediate the system. Along with the introduction of stormwater separators and attenuation basins, this analysis will serve as the basis of design for the improvement project.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	3,300,000
1041	Gap Creek Watershed Stormwater System Improvements	Okaloosa County	This project is the rehabilitation of the Gap Creek Watershed Stormwater System. The project is a collection of multiple sub-basin projects that can be completed as a whole or in parts to improve discharged stormwater quality. Runoff from the watershed includes stormwater systems from seven densely populated subdivisions including one designated brownfield area that discharge directly into Gap Creek. Gap Creek is hydraulically connected directly to Cinco Bayou, which is an extension of Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa	3,080,000
1042	Regional Artificial Reef Permitting Plan for Florida's Gulf Coast	Big Bend Coastal Conservancy	Construction of artificial reefs, when performed in a responsible manner, supply extensive benefits to both the ecology of the given area and also to the economy of the area. Artificial reef development is probably the single best reclamation process which meets all provided criteria for assisting the Gulf coast in the ecological and economic recovery process resulting from the Deepwater Horizon incident. Numerous artificial reef proposed projects have been submitted for the Gulf region for funding consideration within the RESTORE Act Florida Gulf of Mexico Restoration project process. What is lacking is a regional perspective of artificial reef development and site considerations. Funding for projects, typically from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), are awarded to counties and local municipalities; and these counties focus on enhancing their local recreational fishing programs which is used to stimulate and support their immediate economic needs. It is critical to develop long term ecological enhancements at the regional level in order to support and enhance sustainable fisheries and regional habitats.	Panhandle, Big Bend, Southwest	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers, Suwannee River, Springs Coast	Citrus, Dixie, Franklin, Gulf, Hernando, Jefferson, Levy, Pasco, Taylor, Wakulla	1,900,000

1043	North Florida Marine Fisheries Hatchery Expansion	North Florida Marine Fisheries; Wakulla Environmental Institute Department of Aquaculture	North Florida Marine Fisheries is proposing to relocate and expand its current facility. The project will renovate an existing abandoned building located along the entry corridor to Panacea, Florida. The building of 15000 square feet with a detached outer building of 1200 square feet situated on over 2 acres of near bay front property will provide over 7500 square feet to expand the hatchery and leave over 9000 square feet for the installation of a fully automated shellfish processing plant. Renovations will completely update all electrical systems, install a new metal roof and landscaping. The building will meet the expectations of the Panacea 2020 development plan. With the expansion, the hatchery will add an additional 12 upweller tanks, 18 larvae tanks and a new brood stock containment room offering a newly designed spawning system for thermal shock spawning. The spawning will see the upgrade of new UV sterilization and filtration. Lastly, the entire facility will add filtration to further enhance its discharge water quality above the current 20 microns of filtration.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	801,554
1044	Wakulla County Oyster Reef Restoration for Environmental and Economic Stabilization	The Aquatic Science Association, Wakulla Environmental Institute	The project is proposing the restoration of oyster reefs within the project site which will result in eroded oyster reefs receiving the replacement of depleted shell base along with remote set (spat on shell) to build the reefs back up for the habitat, shoreline protection and recreational enjoyment they have lost over the years. The project will follow the comprehensive scientific research being currently conducted with Wakulla County to derive the appropriate methodology for restoration within the project site. Also included are project design, permitting and post project monitoring for success and continued development of a comprehensive oyster reef restoration plan. The project has minimum pre-restoration monitoring performed under FWC permitting. In order to reach the goals of the project, natural substrate will be utilized to promote successful juvenile recruitment with additional remote set spat deployed under FWC guidelines established under the current pre-restoration research. Enhanced oyster populations will begin to restore the diminished habitats for additional species of finfish and shellfish, increase nesting sites for birds, reduce the energy of wave and surge ultimately reducing shoreline erosion as experienced on the Shell Point beaches located just minutes east of the project site.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	2,850,000
1045	B-39 East Pass Restoration Project	Bay County, Board of County Commissioners	The proposed project is to re-open East Pass along the path of the historic channel linking St Andrew Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. The proposed project is expected to result in improved water quality and clarity for 4,000 or more acres of St Andrew Bay lying between Shell Island and Tyndall Air Force Base. In addition, the proposed project will also enhance habitat for endangered species such as the Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse, sea turtles, and the piping plover. Creating additional sand dunes with the spoil material will enhance habitat the Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse and the channel will create a barrier making it more difficult for predators to reach the mice on Shell Island. Creating additional beach with the spoil material will enhance nesting habitat for endangered sea turtles and will make ideal habitat for the piping plover.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	18,242,500
1046	B-29 North Bay Collection System Improvements	Bay County Utilities	Bay County is moving forward on a project to remove old failing Septic Tanks in the Southport Community to protect Class I and Class II water bodies in St. Andrews Bay and adjoining water bodies. When completed the area will be on Central Sewer owned and maintained by a large public utility.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	2,220,405
1047	Community Maritime Park – Day-Use Marina and Protective Breakwater	City of Pensacola	The Maritime Sports Tourism Development / Maritime Infrastructure project proposes to examine and construct a marina providing public access to the waterway adjacent to Maritime Park—home of Wahoos Baseball. Community Maritime Park Stadium was constructed in downtown Pensacola in 2009 with the vision of locals and tourists enjoying the amenities that this type of development brings to the waterfront redevelopment district. Project goals to be addressed include nearshore hazard identification, treatment/removal of underwater navigational hazards, and construction of maritime infrastructure adjacent to the park.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,100,000

1048	Caloosahatchee River Estuary Tape Grass (Vallisneria americana) Restoration Project	Coastal Watershed Institute at Florida Gulf Coast University	Phase II of this restoration and enhancement project includes the restoration and enhancement of ±1,200 acres of historic submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) (i.e. tape grass, Vallisneria americana) in the oligohaline littoral zones of the Caloosahatchee River where virtually all tape grass beds have been decimated since 2001. Poor water management practices (Lake Okeechobee and S-79 releases), prolonged drought, excessive herbivory, and the loss of sediment seed bank were the major contributing factors. This project will establish protected founder colonies of tape grass within the upper estuary and tributaries to restore critical fish and wildlife habitat and a seed bank for recovery of historic distribution and density of tape grass. The project will enhance restoration efforts in conjunction with the C-43 reservoir construction for maintaining minimum flows and levels for the Calooshatchee Estuary.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Lee	2,310,000
1050	M-7 GINS Dune Restoration	FDEP NW District	The proposed project seeks to restore 145 acres of degraded dune habitat at three GINS (Gulf Islands National Seashore) locations (PKI, SRI-FP and SRI-OB) using diverse, native vegetation propagated from local stock found within the GINS areas.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	3,500,000
1053	M-13 St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge Lake Wimico Land Acquisition	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Acquire 67,000 acres. Connects Lake Wimico to St. Vincent Sound; keystone piece in the completion of the National Wildlife Refuge. Hot spot of regional biodiversity. Protection of 2 major estuarine systems would provide significant water quality benefits to oyster and scallop populations in Apalachicola and St. Joseph's Bays. Diverse habitat for resident, migrating and nesting spill-affected species.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf	101,000,000
1054	M-16 Large Scale Seagrass Restoration and Protection	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Vessels of opportunity, boom placement and recovery have resulted in damage to seagrasses in ecologically sensitive areas. This project would restore and benefit seagrass habitat in the Panhandle. This would be implemented as a state-lead program. There are multiple sites throughout the Panhandle that have been impacted by oil spill response efforts. These sites would benefit from a mixture of direct prop scar restoration and signage/posting to protect shallow and sensitive areas. Specific locations include Perdido Bay, Big Lagoon, St. Joe Peninsula, St. Andrew Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Gulf	5,000,000
1055	M-17 Dickerson Bay-Bald Point Florida Forever Project/Bald Point State Park/Alligator Harbor Aquatic Preserve/St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Acquisition of approximately 4,464 acres. Moderate restoration may be required in some communities where silviculture practices where employed. Minor other restoration is anticipated in other areas given the good-quality of most of the natural communities in the project.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin, Wakulla	30,112,000
1056	M-18 Coastal Habitat Conservation for Recovery of Florida's Coasts	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Land acquisition is one of the most important tools to promote short and long-term restoration of coastal habitats following major damage events. This project would provide much needed funding for acquisition of priority coastal habitats critical to the recovery of impacted species, habitats and communities. Priority habitat acquisition targets have already been identified in federal and state plans (e.g., Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Plans, Protected Species critical habitat plans). This project would draw from these and other sources in a collaborative effort to identify, target and conserve the most important coastal habitats for recovery of impacted species and communities.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	
1057	M-19 Econfina Recharge Area Inholdings Acquisitions	Northwest Florida Water Management District	This project proposes acquiring land for conservation and enhancement in Washington, Bay and Jackson Counties.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Bay, Jackson, Washington	11,445,000
1058	M-20 Choctawhatchee Watershed Sedimentation Abatement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Abatement of sedimentation from unpaved road stream crossings.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Holmes, Jackson, Walton, Washington	9,000,000
1060	M-22 Big Bend Florida Forever Coastal Wetland Acquisition Project/Big Bend Wildlife Management Area/Big Bend Sea Grasses Aquatic Preserve	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Land acquisition project acreage (remaining coastal project acres): 2,907. Pristine coastal wetlands, with no restoration or enhancement anticipated; maritime forests and coastal barriers.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Dixie, Taylor	9,600,000
1061	M-23 Oyster Reef Restoration in Waccasassa Bay, Florida	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	This project will use a combination of proven technique to replace substrate and re-seed oyster populations on impaired oyster reefs in Waccasassa Bay in Levy County.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Dixie, Levy	1,000,000

1062	M-24 Charlotte Harbor Estuary Florida Forever Project/ Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserve /Charlotte Harbor Buffer State Preserve	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Land acquisition project acreage (remaining project acres): 13,547 combined from numerous parcels in 3 project areas. Restoration will include maintenance of hydrological process; prescribed burning to maintain native vegetation.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Lee, Sarasota	88,500,000
1063	M-25 Shellfish, Clams and Scallops at Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves	x	Restore hard & wedge clams and scallops in Pine Island Sound 12,000 acres, Lemon Bay 2,000 acres, Mouth of Peace & Myakka Rivers 1,000 acres.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Lee	1,900,000
1064	M-26 Seagrass in Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves	Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation Marine Laboratory	Restore seagrass scars in vulnerable shallow seagrass areas throughout the Charlotte Harbor Estuary with a combination of pre/post-restoration monitoring, scar repair as needed and activities aimed at modifying boater behavior (education, channel marking, etc.).	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Lee	1,000,000
1065	M-27 Hydrologic Restoration in the Coral Creek Ecosystem on the Cape Haze Peninsula, Florida	x	Phase I of this project encompasses a ~200 acre portion of the site. This phase will involve the restoration and/or enhancement of historic hydrologic flows and wetland hydroperiods, removal of exotic plant species, creation of a littoral shelf, and construction of a filter marsh system to improve water quality entering the East Branch of the creek and, ultimately, Charlotte Harbor and the Gulf of Mexico.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Lee	1,200,000
1066	M-28 Ecosystem and Shellfish Restoration, Lee and Charlotte Counties	The Nature Conservancy	Restoration of hydrologic functions, shellfish, seagrass, and mangrove habitats in Charlotte Harbor Estuary.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Charlotte, Lee	14,000,000
1067	M-29 Caloosahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Blue Head Ranch Acquisition	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Acquire a 42,000-acre easement. Completes protection of 90,000-acre ranch; 45,000 acres already under easement through NRCS Wetlands Reserve Program. Protects water quality of San Carlos Bay, which is critically important to brown pelican, skimmers, royal terns, Wilson's plovers, laughing gulls, and juvenile sea tea turtle nurseries. Part of Fish eating Creek Watershed. T&E species: grasshopper sparrow, wood stork, caracara, red cockaded woodpecker, gopher tortoise, indigo snake, scrub jay, Florida panther, Florida black bear. Dry and wet prairie.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Hendry, Lee	80,000,000
1069	M-31 Seagrass Restoration and WQ Management in Old River Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	Installing an ocean inlet pipeline across the barrier island to deliver transparent, high-salinity, low-nutrient seawater into the degraded estuary. The objectives include active regulation of residence time, salinity, nutrient concentration and water clarity with the goal of providing optimum conditions for proliferation of seagrasses and increased aquatic species diversity.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	12,000,000
1071	M-32 Seagrass Restoration and WQ Management in Saint Joe Bay Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	Installing 2 ocean inlet pipelines across the barrier island to deliver transparent, high-salinity, low-nutrient seawater into the degraded estuary. The objectives include active regulation of residence time, salinity, nutrient concentration and water clarity with the goal of providing optimum conditions for proliferation of seagrasses and increased aquatic species diversity.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin, Gulf	24,000,000
1075	M-36 Dune Habitat Restoration: Gulf Islands National Seashore and Santa Rosa Sound/Navarre, FL	NOAA, NMFS, OHC	The project consists of restoring 145 acres of dune habitats at three Gulf Islands National Seashore locations and 130 acres of dune habitats along Santa Rosa Sound. The project also includes plant propagation and dune vegetation plantings. In addition, the project would include the infrastructure development of a series of greenhouses across the panhandle.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	9,500,000

1076	M-38 High Definition Baseline Shoreline Characterization in a Geospatial Database: Gulf Coast Pilot Project	Environmental Monitoring, Mapping, Analysis and Planning System (EMMAPS) Laboratory, University of North Florida	Propose to establish a baseline of the Gulf coastal shoreline using a repurposed Hurricane Damage Assessment Rapid Response Team (HDARRT) vehicle which records GPS encoded HD video with multiple cameras. The Pilot Project would record 300 miles of HD video and photography of high value coastline in a geospatial database.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee - St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola - Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Okaloosa, Wakulla, Walton	500,000
1077	M-39 Bear Creek	The Conservation Fund	The Bear Creek project comprises a significant portion of the watershed flowing into Apalachicola and St. Andrews Bays on the Gulf of Mexico. As stated in the Bear Creek Florida Forever project summary, public acquisition of this project would help establish the Northwest Florida Ecological Greenway, a proposed system of natural areas forming a significant corridor connection between State, Federal, and Non-Profit conservation lands in the central Florida Panhandle.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Bay, Calhoun, Gulf	160,000,000
1078	M-40 Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration and Community Service	Community Collaborations International	This project increases the ability of local non-profit environmental groups, state and federal land management and environmental protection agencies to implement permitted and approved restoration projects by supplying motivated and capable volunteer support on a large scale. The proposal requests support to recruit and deploy these volunteers December 2011 through April 2012.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee - St. Andrews Rivers	Bay, Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	500,000
1080	M-43 Ecological Flow Assessment of Freshwater Flows to Apalachicola River and Bay and the Eastern Gulf of Mexico	Apalachicola Riverkeeper	The proposal includes assessment of ecological instream flow needs of the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) River system. An allocation plan for implementing conservation and alternative water management options will be developed as part of the Sustainable Management Water Plan. Implementation of the Plan will restore flows required to sustain the ecology of the ACF system and eastern Gulf of Mexico. Funding available: $200,000.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Calhoun, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Jackson, Liberty	3,000,000
1082	E-1 Escambia County Artificial Reef Construction	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	Construction of approximately 32 artificial reefs in Escambia Nearshore East and West Artificial Reef Sites and/or other permitted artificial reef sites. Each reef will consist of concrete and/or steel materials consistent with existing permits issued by Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection and US Army Corps of Engineers.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,240,000
1083	E-2 Project GreenShores- Seagrass, Salt Marsh and Oyster Habitat Restoration	Florida Department of Environmental Protection NW District	Proposal to complete restoration at Project GreenShores with the addition of 3.5 acres of salt marsh and seagrass habitat and 8 acres of oyster habitat.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,750,000
1084	E-3 Perdido Key Dune Crossovers	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	The project is seeking to construct three dune crossovers on Perdido Key to enhance public access to the Gulf beaches and protection of dune resources, while providing a structure that will support human safety response activities. This project will include installing sand in the access points to match neighboring dune elevations and construction of a 12-foot wide wooden crossover capable of supporting emergency vehicular vehicles (length will vary at each location). Benefits will include improving connectivity of Perdido Key beach mouse habitat, improved storm protection, and providing for dune protection.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	210,000
1086	E-5 Marine Turtle Program - Escambia County	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	The project is seeking to enhance the opportunity for marine turtles to successfully nest and to minimize opportunity for hatchlings to become disoriented. As a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, the entire 2010 recruitment of turtles was relocated to the Atlantic coast. To offset this loss off recruitment, Escambia County is seeking funding to enhance monitoring, education, and night lighting reduction programs within our jurisdiction.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	500,000
1087	E-6 Dune Restoration, Pensacola Beach	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	The western boundary of Pensacola Beach lies approximately 7.5 miles east of Pensacola Pass. From that point of origin the project would progress approximately 4.1 miles to the east. This beach segment has been engineered and augmented through two prior nourishment projects. The project will consist of planting appropriate dune vegetation approximately 40' seaward of the existing primary dune on one foot centers to provide a buffer to the primary dune and enhance dune habitats.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,700,000

1088	E-7 Big Lagoon State Park Boat Ramp Improvements	Florida DEP, Division of Recreation and Parks, District 1	This project would involve improving the boat ramp area to expand and enhance its use by park visitors. It would include adding an additional lane to the boat ramp, expanding boat trailer parking, improving circulation at the boat ramp and providing a new restroom. This project would rely on the completion of the project to connect the park to the city sewer septic system drainfield. This would require coordination with Escambia County to connect park facilities to the county's central sewer line. Project area is 10 acres.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	610,000
1089	E-8 Dune Restoration, Perdido Key	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	The project area on Perdido Key is within Escambia County, FL. Perdido Key is located primarily in Escambia County, is approximately 15 miles long, and extends from Pensacola Pass to the east to Perdido Pass to the west. The project area begins approximately 2.2 miles east of Perdido Pass at the Florida/Alabama state line and extends approximately 6 miles to the east. The project will consist of planting appropriate dune vegetation approximately 40' seaward of the existing primary dune on one foot centers to provide a buffer to the primary dune and enhance dune habitats.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,300,000
1090	E-9 Shorebird Program - Escambia County	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	The project is seeking to enhance the opportunity for shorebirds to successfully forage and nest on Escambia County's barrier islands. To offset projected loss of recruitment of shorebird nests resulting from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, Escambia County is seeking funding to acquire, restore, enhance and monitor habitat and establish an education program regarding shorebirds.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	500,000
1091	E-10 Perdido Key, Beach Nourishment	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	The project area on Perdido Key is within Escambia County, FL. Perdido Key is located primarily in Escambia County, is approximately 15 miles long, and extends from Pensacola Pass to the east to Perdido Pass to the west. The project area begins approximately 2.2 miles east of Perdido Pass at the Florida/Alabama state line and extends approximately 6 miles to the east. The first two miles consists of dune restoration, the next 1.7 miles within Perdido Key State Park consists of low sand placement on the upper beach, and the remainder as a traditional beach nourishment project extending into the Gulf.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	14,600,000
1093	E-12 Perdido Key State Park Beach Boardwalk Improvements	Florida DEP, Division of Recreation and Parks, District 1	This project would involve the replacement of the boardwalks leading to the beach. The existing boardwalks were reconstructed too low to the ground after Hurricane Ivan and are now being inundated by the recovering dune system. Replacement of the boardwalks would greatly improve and protect the federally listed Perdido Key Beach Mouse and its habitat that exist in the park, allow for greater recovery of the dune system and provide improved access for visitors. Project size is 5 acres.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	5,000,000
1095	E-15 Sanders Beach Habitat Restoration	Florida Department of Environmental Protection NW District	The objective of the proposed project is to restore long-term ecosystem functioning to the Pensacola Bay System through the restoration/ creation of approximately 30 acres of seagrass beds, salt marsh habitat and oyster reefs on City of Pensacola owned submerged lands. Project design is in the conceptual phase but the intention is to expand on the successful Project GreenShores restoration effort located approximately 5 miles to the east along the northern shore of Pensacola Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	6,000,000
1096	E-16 Perdido Key, Beach Nourishment	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	6.45 mile segment of already critically eroded beach with additional impacts as a result of the oil spill and the response efforts. The borrow area will now need to be assessed for oil contamination prior to the restoration project.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	13,129,880
1097	E-17 Pensacola Beach, Beach Nourishment	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	Pensacola Beach, FL is located towards the western end of Santa Rosa Island in Escambia County, FL. The western boundary of Pensacola Beach lies approximately 7.5 miles east of Pensacola Pass. From that point of origin the project would progress approximately 8.2 miles to the east. This beach segment has been engineered and augmented through two prior nourishment projects.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	28,000,000
1098	E-18 Pensacola Beach	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	8.2 mile segment of already critically eroded beach with additional impacts as a result of the oil spill and response efforts. The borrow area will need to be assessed for oil contamination prior to construction of the hurricane recovery project.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	10,465,000
1099	E-19 Big Lagoon State Park Sewer Connection	Florida DEP, Division of Recreation and Parks, District 1	Currently all park facilities are on a septic system. All of the wastewater is pumped via lift stations to a central collection point and is then distributed through a large drain field. This project would be to connect the central collection point for the wastewater to the city sewer system. Project size is 2.66 miles, 5 acres.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	650,000

1100	E-20 Tarkiln Bayou/Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Parks Fireline Installation/Maintenance	FDEP, Division of Recreation and Parks	Rental of MarshMaster II with a cutter for creating needed or maintaining existing wet prairie firelines within the two state parks. Prescribed fire can then be implemented to restore pitcherplants in wet prairie and flatwoods salamander breeding pond fuel reduction. Prescribed fire also increases the overall health of the wet prairies which help to improve water quality which eventually enters into adjacent rivers, bays and bayous. Rental of this needed equipment would take place annually for a period of five years. Project size is 7.3 miles.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	91,495
1101	E-32 Perdido Key Land Acquisition	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	The project is seeking to acquire land on Perdido Key to enhance public access to the Gulf beaches and Perdido Bay, protect listed species habitat, and provide for passive recreational activities.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay	Escambia	34,000,000
1102	E-33 Escambia County Passenger Ferry Service	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	A passenger ferry service connecting various points along the Escambia County mainland, Perdido Key and Santa Rosa Island waterfronts will provide alternative transportation for residents and visitors desiring an enjoyment of the journey as well as the destination. Four, shallow-draft diesel (bio-diesel) vessels 50-65 feet in length, with passenger capacity of 75-150 persons, will be acquired and operated for two years under this proposal.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	4,000,000
1103	E-39 Restoration / Creation of Regional Fish Habitat, Escambia County	Escambia County Board of County Commissioners	Create 2 new artificial reef sites with 304 new patch reefs.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,860,000
1104	Yates Creek Park	Clark Properties of Taylor County, LLC	The goal of this project is to create a County (or State) Park via securing BP funds for the purchase of the approximately 270 acres at and around the mouth of Yates Creek; it also includes a request for enough funds to cover projected construction costs. The park would include the creek beds of Yates Creek and Little Spring Creek, as well as the existing boat ramp for small boats, along with enough property to establish a primitive camp ground, nature trails, bird-watching stations, small parking areas and restroom facilities. It is proposed that the park be created with as little construction and disruption of the property as possible, in order to preserve the pristine nature of the area so that visitors would be able to observe a true glimpse of “Old Florida,” showing birds and other wildlife in their natural habitats. Creating this park in an environmentally responsible manner would preserve from development this Coastal Ecosystem that is home to a wide variety of plants and animals, including endangered species such as the Black Bear and the Bald Eagle. In fact, we have obtained a letter of support for this project from the Florida Wildlife Federation.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Taylor	2,400,000
1105	E-40 Escambia County Gulf Water Quality and Marine Species Monitoring	Escambia County Board of Couny Commissioners	This proposal seeks funding to conduct monitoring for four years, and can be paired with enhanced artificial reef construction to document restoration of water quality and marine/estuarine species. Monitoring will include collection and analysis of water samples, underwater fish/marine life census via SCUBA divers, remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), SONAR and other means. Data will be quantified and shared with other research entities as well as the public.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,000,000
1106	E-41 Seagrass Restoration and WQ Management in Big Lagoon Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	Installing an ocean inlet pipeline across the barrier island to deliver transparent, high-salinity, low-nutrient seawater into the degraded estuary. The objectives include active regulation of residence time, salinity, nutrient concentration and water clarity with the goal of providing optimum conditions for proliferation of seagrasses and increased aquatic species diversity.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	12,000,000
1108	E-43 Quietwater Beach Restoration	Santa Rosa Island Authority, partnering with Escambia County Board of County Commissioners	This project seeks to restore both the recreational amenity value and storm protection function of the Quietwater Beach shoreline along the Santa Rosa Sound at Pensacola Beach, Florida. At present, the 2,800-ft length of the shoreline is in need of restoration to protect the beach segment. Additionally, the project will provide predictable storm protection for the Quietwater Beach shoreline. Permits have recently been issued by FDEP and USACE. Construction plans are ready for public bid. The project will provide enhanced recreational and ecotourism opportunities regardless of age, race, gender or economic status.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,056,500
1109	E-47 Pensacola Lighthouse Tower Restoration Project	Pensacola Lighthouse and Museum	The project will restore and preserve the historic Pensacola Lighthouse tower. Funding available: $160,550.58	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	775,000

1110	E-48 Woodridge Manor - Perdido Pitcher Plant Prairie	Woodridge Investors, LLC	The goal of this project is the acquisition and preservation 40 acres of property including wetlands and associated buffers within southwest Escambia County, coupled with implementation of appropriate natural resources management. The property is under consideration for development into a 61 lot single family residential subdivision.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	590,000
1111	SR-2 Garcon Point (Pensacola Bay) Restoration	Bay Area Resource Council	Oyster reefs provide important habitat and act as storm barriers for upland marshes and forested wetlands. Installing oyster reef (oyster shell mounds and Reef Block) along 2 miles of shoreline at 2 sites on opposite sides of Garcon Point and restoring oyster reef and salt marsh habitat in eroded areas will speed the recovery of salt marsh and wetlands potentially impacted by oil. Includes public access component.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	835,000
1112	SR-4 Santa Rosa Island Dune Restoration	FDEP Ecosystem Restoration Section	The proposed project will provide an education/outreach strategy to disseminate educational materials and project overview demonstrating the relationship between coastal resources, community/humanity, endangered species impacts, and socioeconomic effects.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	3,500,000
1113	SR-5 Navarre Beach Berm & Dune Renourishment Project	Santa Rosa County, Board of County Commissioners	This project consists of restoring the two-tiered beach berm and dune over 4.1 miles of shoreline and planting native plants on top of the dune. The intent is to absorb storm energy and erosion losses within the lower berm, preserving the upper berm and restored dune to buffer more severe tropical storms. Approximately 112,000 plants of diverse native vegetation propagated from local stock will be planted. Project design has been completed, a borrow area identified, and geotechnical investigation completed.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	10,622,520
1114	SR-7 Garcon Ecosystem Florida Forever Project/Yellow River Marsh State Park/ Garcon Point Water Management Area/ Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Land acquisition of approximately 7,724 acres among multiple parcels. Management will include restoration of disturbed natural communities and perpetuation and maintenance of natural communities including regular prescribed burns to manage and maintain native vegetation. A burn management plan will be developed and ongoing species surveys and other management activities conducted.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	19,435,000
1115	SR-8 Bring the Bayous Back	City of Gulf Breeze	This proposal addresses the restoration and long term recovery of the Bayous in Gulf Breeze using oyster devices as a monitoring tool using the latest technology of saltwater circulators and to restore the health of the ecosystem by providing oxygen and breaking down any oil which is present in the bayous to increase ecosystem populations. Installed oyster devices are proposed to monitor the progress of the water quality through tissue testing during and after the project.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	643,000
1118	SR-11 Conservation, Restoration and Education on Navarre Beach	Santa Rosa County, Board of County Commissioners	Expand Programming at the Navarre Beach Marine Science Station to provide field related experience to students and community members impacted by the spill. Students will plant bitter panicum in Navarre park, and student to student educational programs.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	61,450
1119	SR-13 Escribano Point Florida Forever Project/Yellow River Wildlife Management Area/Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve/Eglin Air Force Base Buffer Parcels	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Land acquisition of approximately 1,748 acres among three different parcels.. Management Plan goals include enhancement, maintenance and restoration of the diverse natural communities including regular prescribed burns to manage and maintain native vegetation. A burn management plan has been developed and ongoing species surveys and other management activities conducted.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	17,480,000
1121	SR-16 Bagdad Mill Site Passive Park Coastal Access Improvements	Santa Rosa County	The proposed project includes the construction of a floating bock dock with connector dock to existing T Fishing Pier including a handicamp ramp from fishing pier to dock. Provision of new coastal access and recreatinal opportunities will offset losses recieved as a result of the oil spill.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	608,368
1122	SR-20 Shoreline Boat Ramp	City of Gulf Breeze	This proposal seeks funding to repair/modify one existing boat ramp (Shoreline Park Public Boat Ramp, N 30-21'/W 087-10'). The modification will include ADA compliant parking with handicap accessibility. Ramp, parking and other work will be accomplished using Best Management Practices which meet or exceed local, state and federal environmental standards.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,534,000
1123	SR-21 Wayside Boat Ramp	City of Gulf Breeze	This proposal seeks funding to repair/modify cracks and damages at the existing boat ramp (Wayside Park East Public Boat Ramp, N 30-22'/W 087-10'). This facility was used as a primary staging and launching location for BP cleanup operations. The proposal also seeks funding to repair/enhance the asphalt parking area and provide a guard house with a restroom facility. The restroom and parking area will be ADA compliant with handicap accessibility.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	263,100

1124	SR-22 Riverwalk East	City of Milton	This proposal seeks funding to expand the Milton Riverwalk facility, a walking dock bordering the river to provide easy access to the city's attractions. The expansion east approximately 2,500 feet will include construction of a 20' wide boardwalk with handrails and structural support columns. Construction and other work will be accomplished using Best Management Practices which meet or exceed local, state and federal environmental standards.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	3,400,000
1125	SR-23 Riverwalk North	City of Milton	This proposal seeks funding to expand the Milton Riverwalk facility, a walking dock bordering the river to provide easy access to the city's attractions. The expansion north approximately 2,500 feet will include construction of a 20' wide boardwalk with handrails and structural support columns. Construction and other work will be accomplished using Best Management Practices which meet or exceed local, state and federal environmental standards.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,000,000
1126	SR-24 Riverwalk South	City of Milton	This proposal seeks funding to expand the Milton Riverwalk facility, a walking dock bordering the river to provide easy access to the city's attractions. The expansion south approximately 600 feet will include construction of a 20' wide boardwalk with handrails and structural support columns. Construction and other work will be accomplished using Best Management Practices which meet or exceed local, state and federal environmental standards.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,800,000
1127	SR-25 Quinn St. Marina	City of Milton	This proposal seeks funding to modify the Quinn St. Marina. The newly constructed marina will be the focus of the city's Riverwalk. Modifications will include construction of a new building that is ADA compliant with handicap accessible parking and restroom facilities. Construction and other work will be accomplished using Best Management Practices which meet or exceed local, state and federal environmental standards.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,500,000
1128	SR-26 Santa Rosa County Beach Park SCUBA/Kayak/Reef Expansion with Boardwalk & Wash Down Areas	Navarre Marine Sanctuary	This project is a comprehensive design to allow access to the affected areas of Gulf of Mexico beaches and near shore water to swimmers, snorkelers, kayaks, paddle craft, and surfboards and local Marine Education opportunities via the Navarre Marine Science Center located 300 meters from the proposed project. All access would be Non-Motorized to ensure continued oil and petroleum free beach access. This project will take advantage of the currently installed nearshore reef and proposed reef expansion(s) included in SR-26 and SR-27.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	646,900
1129	SR-27 Santa Rosa County Nearshore Artificial Reef Pre-Deployment Plan	Navarre Marine Sanctuary	This plan seeks to permit an additional near shore reef area in the Gulf of Mexico between 1 and 3 miles south of Navarre Beach and populate the area with seven hundred four (704 estimate) artificial reefs of concrete and/or steel construction. The reef area proposed is similar to the permitted Escambia West Near Shore Reef Site and the same in total size. It is being proposed to provide habitat for estuarine and marine life. Many of the species impacted, and presumed to have been impacted, by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill will benefit from construction of new artificial reefs. Moreover, existing data documenting the economic benefits of artificial reefs to the local economy strongly validates this proposal to construct new artificial reefs as a means to accelerate ecological and economic recovery from the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. This proposal seeks funding to construct 704 (estimate) new artificial reefs to restore damaged fisheries, stimulate increased tourism and mitigate for lost fishing and diving opportunities.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,168,480
1130	SR-28 Navarre Beach Sea Turtle Conservation Center, Inc.	Santa Rosa County	The Navarre Beach Sea Turtle Conservation Center (NBSTCC) will be a non-profit organization established in Navarre Beach, Florida. The NBSTCC's main mission is the conservation and protection of sea turtles through rescue, rehabilitation and release of threatened, endangered, sick and injured sea turtles. Project consists of modification of the existing building and the construction of a new 4,000 sq. ft. medical and rehabilitation building. The NBSTCC is inside the Navarre Beach County Park.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,569,417
1133	SR-31 Gulf Coast Discovery Center	Northwest Florida Marine Education and Discovery of Gulf Ecosystems, Inc. (EDGE)	The mission of NWFL Marine Education and Discovery of Gulf Ecosystems, Inc. is to promote the appreciation, conservation, and understanding of the marine ecosystem of coastal Florida through education, service and hands-on, feet-wet experiences. The mission is accomplished by supporting existing programs of the Navarre Beach Marine Science Station and expanding on those programs to a broader audience including visitors to Northwest Florida. The project includes the construction of a 9000 sf, LEED certified, Marine Interpretive Center (Gulf Coast Discovery Center) and an Outdoor Visitor Pavilion/Classroom (Discovery Pavilion).	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	12,595,477

1134	O-1 Choctawhatchee Bay Oyster Reef and Salt Marsh Restoration	Okaloosa County	Construct multiple oyster reefs and salt marsh restorations along the Choctawhatchee Bay shoreline in coastal Okaloosa County. This effort will include an educational component for oyster gardening with instruction on how to construct oyster cages and raise oyster "spat" for propagating new oysters to replenish each reef site.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	3,000,000
1135	O-5 Ft. Walton Beach and Okaloosa Island, Beach Restoration and Nourishment, Okaloosa County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	2.8 mile segment of critically eroded beach as well as additional impacts as a result of the oil spill and response efforts this year. The borrow area may need to be assessed for oil contamination prior to the restoration project.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	17,000,000
1136	O-6 Western Destin, Okaloosa County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	The western 1.7 miles of Destin was designated as a critically eroded beach and had additional impacts as a result of the oil spill and response efforts. The Department issued a Notice of Intent to Issue a Joint Coastal Permit for the Western Destin Beach Restoration Project, R16.6 - R25.5. Because the area between R17 and R20 (Holiday Isle) suffered severe erosion from storm events, including Tropical Storm Ida, the Department issued an Emergency Joint Coastal Permit for emergency restoration on April 6, 2010. While this portion of emergency restoration was completed at a cost of $2,000,000 on September 22-23, 2010, R20 through 25.5 remains un-renourished (local sponsor is withdrawn for R22.6-R23.2) and the entire R16.6 through 25.5 remains in need of restoration for project completion.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	11,400,000
1137	O-7 Eastern Destin, Okaloosa County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	The eastern segment of Destin, R39 through R50, was designated as a critically eroded beach and had additional impacts as a result of the oil spill and response efforts.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	7,000,000
1138	O-8 Western Destin Beach Restoration Project	Okaloosa County	The project will restore two shoreline reaches within Okaloosa County: Reach 1 extends from the east jetty of East Pass to approximately 700 feet east of FDEP reference monument R-20 (R-20.7) and Reach 2 extends approximately 500 feet east of R-23 (R-23.5) to R-25.5. Initial construction requires placement of approximately 565,000 cubic yards (cy) of beach quality sand originating from a permitted borrow source. The existing dune will be enhanced by the construction of a new sand dune, planting of salt-tolerant vegetation, and installation of sand fencing and educational signage.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	8,000,000
1139	O-11 Seagrass Restoration and WQ Management in Santa Rosa Sound Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	Installing 3 ocean inlet pipelines across the barrier island to deliver transparent, high-salinity, low-nutrient seawater into the degraded estuary. The objectives include active regulation of residence time, salinity, nutrient concentration and water clarity with the goal of providing optimum conditions for proliferation of seagrasses and increased aquatic species diversity.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	36,000,000
1141	O-19 Creation of a Regional Wildlife Refuge Facility and Restoration of a Public Coastal Dune Park	Emerald Coast Wildlife Refuge	Propose to construct a wildlife rehab center on Okaloosa Island. The proposal includes marine animal pools and a necropsy lab; observation areas and outreach classrooms; restoration of sensitive wildlife habitats on the public property: public trails and wildlife viewing areas; development of a living shoreline; and a manager to supervise the facility and park for a 5-year period.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	3,500,000
1142	O-20 Okaloosa County Marine Life Center	The Gulf Coast Marine Life Center	The Gulf Coast Marine Life Center, a Florida 501(c)(3) company, in collaboration with experts from the University of Florida, the University of Miami, Louisiana State University, Texas A&M, the University of Maryland, the University of North Carolina Wilmington, and the University of New Hampshire, is dedicated to restoring the economic and environmental health of the Gulf Coast in the wake of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. This project is bringing together some of the best minds the U.S. has to offer in the fields of hatchery technology, sustainable aquaculture, fisheries science, and habitat restoration to bolster the Gulf Coast ecosystem's ability to provide viable ecological services for decades to come.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	17,545,779
1143	O-21 Okaloosa County Public Artificial Reef Assessment and Restoration	Okaloosa County-Public Works	This three phase project will assess and restore the Okaloosa County Artificial Public Reef Network. Phase I will be the physical inspection and reporting of the reef network. Phase II is the assessment of data and development of the restoration plans. Phase III will be the execution of the restoration plan and out-year monitoring.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	1,606,000

1144	O-22 Okaloosa Island Beach Reef	Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners	This project includes the design, construction and monitoring of a nearshore artificial reef that will be accessible from shore and designed for use by snorkelers, kayakers, fishermen and divers. This reef system will be constructed from the EcoSystem (or equivalent) reef construction process. In short, the Okaloosa Island Beach Reef will consist of approximately 50 pilings driven into the seabed that have specially designed limestone embedded forms lowered onto the pilings to provide habitat for marine life. This design has proven to be stable, durable and attractive to marine life and has been installed in adjacent County waters.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	302,000
1145	O-23 Multi-Site Okaloosa County Nearshore Artificial Reef Construction – Fish Haven 15 and Fish Haven 16	Okaloosa County Board of County Commissioners	This scope of these projects includes the construction build out and monitoring of two nearshore artificial reef networks designed for use by kayakers, fishermen and divers. The two nearshore artificial reef networks (Fish Havens 15 and 16) are intended to extend and separate user groups that access the stressed County artificial reef network. Each Fish Haven will contain nine individual reefs for a total of 18 proposed reefs. Artificial reefs have very high public support, provide positive economic impacts to a wide range of local businesses and enhance the offshore environment by providing habitat in an otherwise featureless terrain.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	907,132
1146	O-24 Okaloosa County - Inshore Submerged Foreign Material Assessment and Abatement	Okaloosa County-Public Works	Validated anecdotal evidence suggests that significant quantities of foreign materials including marine batteries have been discarded into Okaloosa County waters seaward from both residential, commercial and government owned properties. Okaloosa County proposes a three phase project to address the contamination assessment and remediation: Phase I: Employ qualified diving contractor to assess the nature and extent of contamination in County waters due to the presence of marine batteries and other submerged foreign materials. Phase II: Based on assessment results, a remediation plan will be developed with a project design and specifications to remove foreign material. Phase III: Removal and dispose of foreign material and/or neutralization of risk and abandon in place.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	930,000
1147	W-1 Live Oak Point Acquisition and Enhancement	Northwest Florida Water Management District	This project proposes estuarine marsh enhancement and wetland buffer acquisition in Walton County.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	1,750,000
1149	W-3 Recreation loss projects: land acquisition, boardwalks and dune crossovers	Walton County	1. Angelos Property: This parcel is approximately 3.57 acres of beach and dunes. Funding is requested for land acquisition of Angelos Property, and installation of boardwalks and dune crossovers. ($5,000,000) 2. Walton Dunes: Improvement of this beach access will provide 47 parking spaces, 2 handicapped parking spaces, a dune walkover and public restrooms. This parcel is approximately 2.4 acres of beach and dunes. It is owned by the County but remains undeveloped at this time. ($266,966.02) 3. Montigo Avenue: Improvement of this beach access will provide 20 parking spaces and a dune walkover allowing beach visitors to access the beach while protecting the dunes. This parcel is less than an acre of beach and dunes. It is owned by the County but remains undeveloped at this time. ($153,165.80) 4. Overflow Parking: This project will utilize existing right of way to provide 42 additional parking spaces for three nearby beach accesses. ($458,889.80)	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	5,879,022
1150	W-4 Deer Lake Park Development	Florida DEP, Division of Recreation and Parks, District 1	Deer Lake is a minimally developed park with limited facilities for public use. This project would add a paved access road, parking, picnic shelters and a restroom to Deer Lake State Park. The project is already designed and permitted. Project size is 7 miles.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	500,000
1151	W-5 Sand Dune Monitoring and Restoration	Walton County	Monitor 20 miles/70 acres.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	10,000,000
1152	W-6 Western Walton County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	5.0 mile segment of critically eroded beach that includes unincorporated Miramar Beach, Tang-O-Mar Beach, Gulf Pines, Sandestin, and Four Mile Village. This area had additional impacts as a result of the oil spill and response efforts this year. Strategy: Maintain restoration projects through monitoring and nourishment using sand from offshore sources; monitor the East Pass ebb shoal borrow area and east end of Santa Rosa Island for possible adverse long term effects requiring mitigation.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	15,000,000

1153	W-7 (a-g) Walton County, 30-A Beach Restoration and Nourishment	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	13.5 mile area of critically eroded shoreline has been impacted as a result of the oil spill and response efforts this year. Walton County is working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to obtain federal authorization for the restoration project. The borrow area may need to be assessed for oil contamination prior to the restoration project. Includes Beach Highlands and Dune Allen Beach through Seacrest Beach.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	45,000,000
1154	W-8 Walton County Beach Restoration	Walton County	Restore 25.6 miles/5,714 acres of beach.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	60,000,000
1155	W-9 Restoration of Species Diversity and Hydrologic Function in Coastal Wetlands	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks	Project area is 55 acres, distributed throughout Grayton Beach, Deer Lake and Topsail Hill Preserve state parks and supports varied wetland communities in the watersheds of seven coastal dune lakes. Restore original species composition and structure to the wetland communities by removal and control of woody vegetation. Reduce duff and leaf litter by 60% over time to return seepage slopes, wet prairie to historic soils properties of low organic, nutrient poor, composition. Establish photo points, vegetative transects, and depth of duff measurements to monitor groundcover composition and structure, and soil condition over time. Reintroduce fire over seven years to 100% of the cleared project area.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	300,000
1156	W-10 Live Oak Point Peninsula	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Erosion prevention through shoreline stabilization, buffer upland areas from storm surges, provide nursery and foraging habitat for a variety of aquatic organisms, restore bird habitat, and enhance natural filtering of runoff from adjacent uplands. This project further seeks the acquisition of "Section 16" school lands, outparcels and other tracts.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	
1157	W-11 Water Quality Monitoring and Restoration of 15 Coastal Dune Lakes (Can be combined with W-15)	Walton County	Biannual water quality monitoring is proposed for 10 years in the coastal dune lakes at stations that were sampled before the spill. Water quality monitoring and biological sampling is proposed in Choctawhatchee Bay and the coastal dune lakes to assess restoration needs. The project size is 50 acres.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	10,000,000
1158	W-12 Restoring Coastal Dune Lakes, Watersheds, Wetlands	Florida Three Rivers Resources Conservation and Development	Remove large woody species from wetlands in three state parks (Topsail Hill Preserve, Grayton Beach, Deer Lake); maintain with prescribed burn.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	7,684,529
1159	W-13 E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center	E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center	Various educational programs focused on conservation.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	2,000,000
1160	W-14 Walton County Marine Fisheries Hatchery/Enhancement Center	Walton County	Walton County is working with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), the Wildlife Foundation of Florida, the Northwest Florida State College (NWFSC), and the Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of NWFSC (CBA) to develop a saltwater plant nursery and fish hatchery in Churchill Bayou (Walton County, Florida). This facility will have a dual purpose; (1) serving as the primary Gulf Coast plant nursery for marine/estuarine aquatic plants needed for coastal restoration and (2) providing a recreational fish hatchery for restoring fishing activity (i.e., increase angler participation and the number of fishing trips) by providing hatchery production and eventual release of highly sought-after sportfish species such as red snapper, red drum, spotted seatrout, and Florida pompano.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	30,671,975
1161	W-15 Water Quality Monitoring and Restoration of Choctawhatchee Bay (Can be combined with W-11)	Walton County	The proposal seeks funding for water and sediment monitoring in Choctawhatchee Bay to determine potential post-oil spill impacts. Conduct species inventory, including fisheries, long-term seagrass and phytoplankton monitoring. Establish living shorelines and habitat improvement projects in the Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	10,000,000
1162	W-16 Walton County Beaches Habitat Conservation Plan	Walton County	The Habitat Conservation Plan is a multi-species program to protect and enhance federally endangered and threatened species and their habitat. Species include nesting marine turtles, shorebirds such as Piping Plover, and the Choctawhatchee Beach Mouse. It will provide a mechanism by which property owners can legally protect their beachfront property in the event of future shoreline impacts while maintaining compliance with federal law. Project size is 25.6 miles, with an affected area of 5,714 acres.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	10,000,000

1163	W-17 Offshore and Inshore Artificial Reef Construction	Walton County	This proposal is to renourish three existing near shore artificial reef sites and create three new snorkeling reef sites and four new fishing/diving reef sites in the Gulf of Mexico.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	2,457,875
1164	W-18 Infrastructure to Offset Water Quality Impacts	Walton County	In Choctawhatchee Bay and the coastal dune lakes: a) stormwater upgrade retrofits, b) stream and shoreline restoration, and c) wetland restoration for water quality improvement. Project size is 15 miles, with an affected area of 37,000 acres.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	40,000,000
1165	W-19 Marine Turtle Monitoring and Population Restoration	Walton County	The project proposes to enhance monitoring, education, and night lighting reduction programs for marine turtle conservation. Project size is 25.6 miles, with an affected area of 5,714 acres.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	70,000
1166	W-20 Shorebird Nesting Species Monitoring and Restoration of Nesting Areas and Population	Walton County	The project will acquire, restore, enhance and monitor habitat and provide education programs about shorebirds. Project size is 25.6 miles, with an affected area of 5,714 acres.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	1,250,000
1167	W-21 Walton County Restoration	South Walton Community Council	The proposal lists the following five projects 1) Coastal Dune Lakes restoration, 2) Beach Front Land Acquisition, 3) Choctawhatchee Bay monitoring and restoration, 4) Coastal Waters monitoring, and 5) Beach monitoring and compensation to Walton County for periodic loss of use of heavily impacted beach areas.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	
1168	W-22 Recreation Loss Projects: Boardwalks and Dune Crossovers	Walton County	The proposal is for a variety of beach access improvements at 6 locations. Proposed improvements include dune walkovers, boardwalks, parking, and enhanced public facilities at beach access areas.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	74,750
1169	W-23 Recreation Loss Projects: Kellogg Property Park Improvements	Walton County	This project will provide for enhancements to park features and facilities at two parcels of Kellogg Property, in Walton County. The project will include a staging area for restoring critical habitat—oyster reefs and living shorelines—within Choctawhatchee Bay and serve as an educational/demonstration area for estuarine lessons on Choctawhatchee Bay. The enhancements at both locations will provide for bird watching activities and outdoor/wildlife areas in both upland and saltmarsh.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	201,874
1170	W-25 Academy at E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center	E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center (501c3 Nokuse Education, Inc.)	This NRDA proposal is to develop an Environmental Education Academy so that High School Students who display a strong inclination for the environmental sciences can receive focused skilled training in that field.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	1,500,000
1171	W-26 Web Eco Education	E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center (501c3 Nokuse Education, Inc.)	Our existing curriculum is printed material. This NRDA proposal is to convert our environmental curriculum into a digital format which can be shared on the Worldwide Web, which will immediately benefit the 6 school districts we currently work with in the Florida Panhandle, but also provides more environmental education opportunities to schools worldwide.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	500,000
1172	W-27 NOAA Science on a Sphere at Nokuse	E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center (501c3 Nokuse Education, Inc.)	This NRDA project proposal is to enhance the educational opportunities as restoration begins with education. NOAA Science on a Sphere (http://sos.noaa.gov/What_is_SOS/index.html) is an educational tool that would enable us to show both students and the public global environmental challenges and track restoration projects worldwide.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	820,000
1173	W-28 A STEMulating Prospect	E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center (501c3 Nokuse Education, Inc.)	The E.O Wilson Biophilia Center plans to continue having 6,500 students experience STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Math) in Action and develop online/video curriculum for the students in 4th and 7th grades. Panhandle Area Education Consortium and FEC-TV can film the presentations and together we can distribute this educational material to Gulf Coast States and schools (and even worldwide). Total cost: $2 million/year for 3 years.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	6,000,000
1174	W-29 Coastal Dune Lakes Hydrologic Restoration Project	Walton County	This project proposes the removal of the old and dilapidated culverts under County Road 30A and replacing them with bridges on five (5) coastal dune lakes (Deer Lake, Big Redfish Lake, Little Redfish Lake, Alligator Lake, and Draper Lake). County Road 30A crosses these lakes where culverts separate the north and south sides of a once contiguous ecosystem. As a result, the north side of each lake has become an exclusively freshwater system while the south side has retained the brackish characteristics of a Coastal Dune Lake. The proposed project will restore the connection and circulation of the lakes and improve the lake community and adjacent ecosystems.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	2,741,079

1175	Wa-1 Brunson Landing Acquisition and Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	This project proposes acquiring land for conservation, restoration, and enhancement in Washington County.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Washington	1,470,000
1176	B-2 Beach Outfall Restoration with Environmental Enhancements	City of Panama City Beach	This project includes the restoration, replacement and enhancement of fourteen continuous stormwater outfalls.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	16,550,000
1178	B-6 Mexico Beach, Bay County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	2 miles of critically eroded beach that encompasses City of Mexico Beach, east of Mexico Beach Inlet. Area in need of sand-bypassing and was impacted by oil and response efforts.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	100,000
1179	B-8 Bay County Tourist Development Council (TDC)/Beachfront Acquisition/Development of Environmental Education Center	Bay County Tourist Development Council	Purchase beachfront property to remove derelict buildings and other debris, restore the natural dune ecosystem, increase public access to the beach. 20.32 miles along Panama City Beach, Front Beach Road.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	51,500,000
1180	Camelia/ Bear/ Navarre/ York/ Cumberland/ Warwick Stormwater Improvement	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of investigation of the existing stormwater collection and discharge piping for repair/replacement. Additionally, piping will be extended to connect low spots on York, Cumberland, and Warwick to the existing collection system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,080,046
1181	B-9 West Bay of the St. Andrew Bay Estuary and Ecosystem	Bay County, FL c/o West Bay Preservation Advisory Committee	About 14,500 acres in the WBPA area already protected through mitigation agreements, and additional lands are protected by easements. At least 4,500 acres are available for conservation purchase or easement.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	
1182	B-12 St. Andrews State Park Concession Building Replacement	Florida DEP, Division of Recreation and Parks, District 1	The current concession building is located within the beach dune system. Over the years the dunes have migrated landward and are now severely encroaching on the building. The design and permitting phase for the replacement of the building is underway and will be completed in the next 6 months. Demolition and removal of the existing structure from the dune line and constructing the building further landward will also increase the habitat for the federally listed St. Andrews Beach Mouse. Project area is 1 acre.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	400,000
1183	B-15 Panama City Beaches, Restoration and Nourishment, Bay County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	18.6 mile segment of critically eroded beach (Panama City Beaches and St. Andrews State Park). The federal project was initially constructed between August 1998 and April 1999, and nourished in 2005, and then suffered storm damage from multiple storms in 2005. In addition to the damage from 2005, there are impacts as a result of the oil spill and response efforts. Therefore, areas of the project are in need of nourishment. The borrow areas may need to be assessed for oil contamination prior to construction. The area between appx. 500 feet east of R4 and R93 is included in the Federal Panama City Beaches Erosion Control and Storm Damage Reduction Project.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	6,000,000
1184	B-16 Bay County Tourist Development Council (TDC)/Pinnacle Port/Carillon Beach Segment of Panama City Beaches Shore Protection	Bay County Tourist Development Council	Nourishment of the Pinnacle Port/Carillon Beach segment of Panama City beaches.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	49,500,000
1185	Driftwood/Navy Cove/Berry Stormwater Improvement	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of necessary infrastructure to reduce localized flooding. The project will include installation of stormwater piping, inlets, and an outfall treatment system. Acquisition of an outfall easement will be necessary.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	696,080
1186	The Soundings (Outfall Treatment)	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of an outfall treatment system on the outfall of an existing FDOT stormwater conveyance system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	260,040
1187	Pfeiffer Street Outfall (Treatment and Discharge Control)	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of an outfall treatment system and discharge controls on the outfall of an existing FDOT stormwater conveyance system into Pensacola Bay. Acquisition of easements for the treatment system will be necessary.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	390,060
1188	Eufaula (Outfall Treatment)	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of an outfall treatment system on the outfall of an existing City stormwater conveyance system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	260,040
1189	Beach Drive (Outfall Treatment)	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of an outfall treatment system on the outfall of an existing City stormwater conveyance system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	260,040
1190	San Carlos/Gilmore Septic Tank Abatement Program	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a sanitary sewer system along portions of San Carlos and Gilmore including a lift station and force main.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	763,510
1191	East Bay Heights Septic Tank Abatement Program	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a sanitary sewer system in the East Bay Heights Subdivision including a lift stations and force mains. 349 lots are slated to be transitioned from septic tanks to the new sanitary sewer system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	7,161,791
1192	Gulf Breeze/Navarre Beach Effluent Interconnect	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a force main from the eastern end of the Gulf Breeze reclaimed water system to a point where an effluent line from Navarre Beach is programmed to intercept U.S. Highway 98 in route to a proposed rapid infiltration site. The City of Gulf Breeze has a high demand for reclaimed water resulting in the permitting of shallow sand and gravel wells to be used to supplement the reclaimed supply.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,258,400

1193	Shoreline Drive Septic Tank Abatement Program	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a low pressure sanitary sewer system and individual grinder pumps along a portion of Shoreline Drive from Sunset to McLane. 61 lots are slated to be transitioned from septic tanks to the new low pressure sanitary sewer system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	769,054
1194	Aquifer Storage and Recovery System	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of construction of a system of Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) wells on the Tiger Point Golf Course to store and retrieve reclaimed water from a subsurface aquifer.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,300,090
1195	B-17 Bay County Tourist Development Council (TDC)/Bay County Beach Renourishment	Bay County Tourist Development Council	Renourishment of 18.5 miles of Panama City Beach and 3.0 miles of Mexico Beach.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	49,500,000
1196	B-19 Seagrass Restoration and WQ Management in Grand Lagoon Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	Installing an ocean inlet pipeline across the barrier island to deliver transparent, high-salinity, low-nutrient seawater into the degraded estuary. The objectives include active regulation of residence time, salinity, nutrient concentration and water clarity with the goal of providing optimum conditions for proliferation of seagrasses and increased aquatic species diversity.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	12,000,000
1197	B-21 Mexico Beach Canal Park Marina Improvements	City of Mexico Beach	City of Mexico Beach proposes several improvements to the existing Mexico Beach Canal Park. It is necessary to make improvements to this Marina because it is the only public access boating facility in the City. Improvements proposed are updating the Marina parking to a total of 94 parking places, replacing a portion of the boardwalk, and constructing new finger pier support piling and mooring pilings. A new retaining wall will be reconstructed around the canal. Other various utility updates will include water line replacement, power line replacement, utility pedestals, fish cleaning stations, and dock lighting. The final site will be landscaped to create a visually appealing site in City of Mexico Beach, FL.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	3,225,300
1198	B-22 City of Parker - Donaldson Point and Oakshore Drive Pier	City of Parker	This pier will provide fishing and recreational access to City of Parker and Tyndall Airforce Base. A 500 foot long fishing pier is proposed for use by City of Parker and Tyndall Airforce Base residents, as well as an 80 foot long dock on Donaldson Point.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	844,222
1199	B-23 Mexico Beach - Beach and Dune Renourishment Project	City of Mexico Beach	There are two phases to this project. Phase I will include increasing the Sand Bypassing from the west side of the inlet to the east side. This phase should reduce the sediment settling into the inlet from the eastern shoreline and increase the time between maintenance dredging activity. Phase II will include Beach and Dune Restoration within "critically eroded" shoreline by using material that has been stockpiled. The cost estimate preliminary engineering services, geotechnical fees, and construction phase engineering services.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	6,160,000
1200	B-24 Mexico Beach Boat Ramp Parking Facility and Beach Walkovers	City of Mexico Beach	The proposal is to construct additional parking next to the existing boat ramp on the north side of HWY 98 near 24th Street to provide efficient parking for boaters and beach-goers. The existing lot will be leveled and paved. The proposed project will add 15 regular parking spaces along with two handicapped spaces. The addition of beach walkovers (3 small and 1 large) will provide easier beach access for residents and visitors.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	113,517
1201	B-25 Crooked Creek Boat Ramp Construction	Bay County Board of County Commissioners	This project would entail constructing a new boat ramp facility/fishing pier/access road and parking area on a 7.2 acre parcel of land that Bay County is acquiring from the St. Joe Company on the west side of Crooked Creek, just north of Highway 388. Currently boaters launch into Crooked Creek at an undeveloped dirt ramp located on St. Joe property, just north of the Crooked Creek Bridge on Highway 388. The only access/parking for this ramp is on the right-of-way of Highway 388. The construction of this project would eliminate the safety concerns noted above, protect existing water quality and the associated estuarine ecosystems, as well as improve recreational access to Crooked Creek and West Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	650,000
1202	B-26 City of Panama City Marina Fishing Pier	Preble-Rish Inc.	This project proposes to construct a new fishing pier at the Panama City Marina thereby initiating use of the bay by the non-boating public. This project will provide additional recreational and fishing opportunities for the public.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,817,750
1203	B-27 City of Panama City Marina Boat Ramp and Staging Docks	Preble-Rish Inc.	This project proposes to replace a poorly functioning boat ramp at the Panama City Marina and construct new staging docks. This project will provide additional recreational and fishing opportunities for the public.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	739,450
1204	B-31 St. Andrews Marina Improvements	Marina Director, Panama City	This project proposes to rehabilitate and improve the St. Andrews Marina in Panama City, Florida. Owned by the City since 1959, this project would improve boater safety through installation of a floating dock and improved signage and parking facilities. The marina is also the center of non-boating activity, acting as a centerpiece for community festivals and a weekly farmer's market.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	313,000

1205	B-34 City of Mexico Beach Fish Cleaning Station	City of Mexico Beach	City of Mexico Beach is seeking to build a "Muffin Monster" grinder-style fish cleaning station and plumb it into the adjacent sewer lift station for disposal and treatment. By installing a grinder-style fish cleaning station, the waste will be pumped into the City's sanitary sewer system where it will then be transported to Bay County's Military Point Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility for treatment, complying with all Florida Department of Environmental Protection requirements.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	88,000
1206	B-38 City of Parker Wastewater System Improvements	City of Parker, FL	City of Parker (City) has undertaken this planning effort to ensure that its wastewater system will be capable of meeting Parker's existing and future needs. The City's wastewater system infrastructure dates back to the early 1960s and will soon be unable to support the growing community. Additional upgrades and rehabilitation improvements to the existing wastewater system are needed to prevent failure due to deterioration, meet capacity requirements, and to ensure Clean Water Act requirements are met.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,251,700
1208	G-5 St. Joseph Peninsula, Gulf County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	This is a 7.1 mile segment of critically eroded beach, which was restored in 2008 but damaged by Hurricane Gustav in August 2008. This shoreline was impacted by oil and cleanup/response efforts. Gulf County has applied for but not obtained funding assistance from FEMA for hurricane recovery. Numerous habitable structures are in imminent danger due to erosion. Borrow area will need to be assessed for oil contamination prior to hurricane recovery project.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	10,850,000
1209	G-6 Cape San Blas, Gulf County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	1.2 mile segment of critically eroded beach along Cape San Blas that includes the Stump Hole area. In 1998, the FLDEP sponsored a feasibility and design study of the hurricane evacuation route (County Road 30E) and beach management on St. Joseph Peninsula between survey monuments, with emphasis on the segment of shoreline in the vicinity of Stump Hole. This study recommended replacement of the road with a bridge in the area subject to overwash by storm tides and waves.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	55,000,000
1211	G-8 Gulf County Recreation Projects 1, 2, and 3(Priority 3-1 Update) and (Priority 4-1 Update)	Gulf County	Amended Priority 3-1: Construction of a fishing pier into St. Joseph Bay at Windmark Beach ($1,000,000) for recreational usage of the public. 4-1 Purchase of property on a canal of the Intracoastal Waterway to construct a mooring field/"safe harbor", public restrooms, and picnic facilities. The mooring field will provide a safe harbor for boaters needing to wait out the storm ($2,000,000). Priority 4-2 This project includes purchase of property located on U.S. Highway 98 (approximately 5.6 acres), adjacent to St. Joseph Bay, to construct a wayside park facility in the Highland View area. Gulf County's boating and fishing industry was detrimentally affected due to the threat of oil being disseminated through various marine species and on the coast, and this facility will provide an area for locals and visitors to enjoy the bay area.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	6,000,000
1212	G-9 St. Joseph Bay Seagrass Propeller Scar Recovery Project: Restoration, Monitoring, and Management of Propeller Scars in St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Task 1: survey seagrass injuries, manufacture, fill and deploy, sediment tubes to stabilize scars, place buoys around the restoration area to prevent re-injury, and further provide a post-activity report upon restoration completion. Central Panhandle Aquatic Preserve will monitor long-term success of the project including biannual surveys, underwater photography, and video documentation. Task 2: The second component will involve a partnership with the University of Florida's Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (Coop Unit) and the Dauphin Island Sea laboratory (DISL) to establish baseline conditions and monitor restoration progress. The boater outreach education component of this task will install Shallow Seagrass Area signage, generate 2,500 brochures, and install education signage at 3-4 popular boat ramps, and provide community and volunteer opportunities.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	2,046,458
1216	G-16 St. Joe Bay Buffer Florida Forever Project/ St. Joe Bay State Buffer Preserve/ St. Joe Bay Aquatic Preserve	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Land acquisition project; remaining acres = 3,263. Minimal restoration is anticipated given the high-quality of the natural communities in the project.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	22,188,000
1217	G-17 Cape San Blas Lighthouse Relocation Project	City of Port St. Joe	The project will relocate, restore, and preserve the Cape San Blas Lighthouse. The lighthouse, two keepers' quarters, and oil house are in grave danger due to erosion and must be relocated to preserve them. One of the lighthouse keeper's houses would be used as a museum of local history. Funding Available: $82,000.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	982,000
1220	F-1 Franklin County Boat Ramp Improvement	Franklin County Board of County Commissioners	Construction of new boat ramps to offset the lost opportunity of use of boat ramps during spill response when existing ramps were not accessible due to use by boats with boom and equipment deployment.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	5,000,000

1221	F-2 St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge Lanark Reef Acquisition	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Acquire 8.5 acres. Important habitat for nesting terns, skimmers, brown pelicans, piping plover, American oystercatcher, royal terns, and laughing gulls. Supports bird species affected by the oil spill.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	200,000
1222	F-3 Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Shoreline stabilization and marsh creation on a critically eroding bay shoreline, includes creation of a living shoreline, trail, and pier as well as educational signage and information.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	1,000,000
1223	F-5 St. George Island, Franklin County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	4.5 mile segment of critically eroded beach along the eastern gulf shoreline of St. George Island within the state park. Strategy: Landward relocation or rebuilding of damaged or existing structures; perform feasibility study; monitor; conduct dune restoration.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	
1224	F-6 Alligator Point (southwest cape) and Lighthouse Point, Franklin County R210-R225	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	A 2.8 mile segment of critically eroded beach on the east end of Alligator Point between the Southwest Cape and Lighthouse Point on St. James Island. The borrow area may need to be assessed for oil contamination prior to the restoration project.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	10,000,000
1225	F-7 Dog Island, Franklin County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	3.6 mile segment of critically eroded beach along the eastern gulf shoreline of Dog Island. Strategy: Landward relocation or rebuilding of damaged or existing structures.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	
1226	F-8 Franklin County Beach Nourishment	Franklin County Board of County Commissioners	Renourish Alligator Point, Dog Island and Carrabelle Beach, and do sand fencing and dune vegetation for St. George Island. Franklin County does not allow vehicles on beaches, but had government and BP vehicular traffic due to the spill.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	15,000,000
1227	F-9 St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge St. Marks River Land Acquisition	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Acquire 1,355 acres on St. Marks River. Juncus and Spartina marsh along ¾ mile of riverbank, hydric hardwood hummock, several hundred acres pine flatwoods restorable to longleaf pine flatwoods. Protects habitat for egrets, woodstorks, reddish egret, royal terns.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	4,700,000
1228	F-10 St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge St. Vincent Island Land Access	National Wildlife Refuge Association	Acquire 5 acres. Provides access to St. Vincent Island. Maritime liveoak vegetation important to migrating neotropical birds.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	1,300,000
1229	F-12 Cat Point Breakwater	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Restore approximately one acre of salt marsh, originally created to mitigate impacts associated with the St. George Island Bridge, through the enhancement/restoration of the breakwater and planting marsh vegetation.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	
1230	F-13 Cat Point Marsh and Oyster Habitat	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	This project will create salt marsh and oyster habitat in Apalachicola Bay through four phases: 1) construction and 2) establishment of oyster reefs, 3) shoreline and shallow water plantings, and 4) pre and post-restoration monitoring. In addition to providing a buffer zone and habitat enhancement, marsh creation and associated oyster bar creation will compensate transportation impacts through habitat expansion, water quality improvement, and shoreline vegetation stabilization.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	
1231	F-14 Hydrologic Connectivity and Wetland Function in Apalachicola Bay Watershed	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Restore historic hydrology to over 88,000 acres of freshwater and estuarine marshes through the installation of bridges, culverts, low water crossings. Previously submitted to ARRA.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	2,714,000
1232	F-15 Apalachicola Riverkeeper Community Website to Enhance Disaster Resiliency	Franklin County Board of County Commissioners	Community website for education and real time disaster response information updates.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	200,000
1233	F-16 Tate's Hell Swamp, New River Basin Hydrologic Restoration	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Hydrologic and wetland habitat restoration.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	1,940,000
1234	F-18 WRAP: Watershed Restoration, Apalachicola Project	Bioremediation, Inc.	This proposal contains Part Two of a Solutions Action Plan (SAP) which addresses problems in the watershed located from the Waste Water Treatment facility in Franklin County to the Apalachicola Bay. The proposed project includes watershed testing for toxins and active bacteria above normal levels, bay and watershed bioremediation, food handlers' health and safety, waste water plant improvements, and economic reparations.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	65,000,000

1235	F-19 Enhancement of Franklin County Parks and Boat Ramps	Franklin County Board of County Commissioners	Building new and enhanced facilities at nine separate sites in Franklin County. Some of the proposed enhancements are docks, parking, and restrooms.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	4,100,000
1236	F-20 St. George Island Marine Park	Franklin County Board of County Commissioners	The project proposes to purchase approximately 20.5 acres of undeveloped property on the bay side of St. George Island. The project will modify the existing boat basin to create a state-of-the-art boat launch facility that meets Aquatic Preserve and Outstanding Florida Waters criteria. Problems with on and off-site runoff and erosion of fill placed along the shoreline will also be addressed. The salt marsh on the west side of the project has been impacted by past dredge and fill activity and is proposed for restoration.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	1,000,000
1237	F-21 Alligator Point FSU Marine Lab	Franklin County Board of County Commissioners	This project would convert the old FSU Marine Lab at Alligator Point to a public park. Since the new FSU Marine Lab at Turkey Point was constructed, the old site at 1400 Alligator Drive has been little used. The site has deep water access close to the shore, one of the only sites on Alligator Point where this is available. This site would be developed as a public park with restrooms, a public boat ramp, picnic pavilions, and parking areas.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	222,000
1238	F-22 Apalachicola Bay/Lake Wimico/Box-R Wildlife Management Area	The Conservation Fund	The subject property is located along the SE shoreline of Lake Wimico on the Jackson River, a major tributary to the Apalachicola River and Bay. It is a critical inholding within Box-R WMA and is available for acquisition.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	2,300,000
1240	Wk-1 Shell Point, Wakulla County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	1.0 mile segment of critically eroded beach. A feasibility study was initiated in 2007. Strategy: Conduct a small scale beach restoration of the public beach area using sand from upland borrow sources; complete feasibility study; monitor.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	750,000
1241	Wk-2 Mashes Sands County Park, Wakulla County	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	0.3 mile segment of critically eroded beach. A terminal groin has been authorized but not yet constructed by the county near the west end of the park. A feasibility study was initiated in 2007. Strategy: Conduct a small scale beach restoration project using sand from upland borrow sources or from maintenance dredging of an adjoining canal entrance; complete feasibility study; monitor.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	2,100,000
1242	Wk-3 Wakulla Springs Basin Acquisition	Northwest Florida Water Management District	This project proposes acquiring land for conservation and karst/springshed water quality protection in Wakulla County.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	5,050,000
1243	Wk-4 St. Marks NWR	St. Marks NWR	Federal land acquisition plan for 1,350 acres of property to be added to St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	6,350,000
1245	Wk-8 Bayside Marina Project/Brothers Three Boat Ramp Project	Wakulla County BOCC	Since the original NRDA project was submitted in 2012, the Marina was sold and the current owner has put the property is once again for sale. The current property owner has explored developing this property to its maximum capacity by increasing single family housing. During the permitting process it was discovered that this particular site is an important sturgeon spawning area, contributing greatly to the ecosystem of the Ochlockonee Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Disturbance of this area could have a significant negative impact to the sturgeon population and the ecosystem in the Ochlocknonee Bay and Gulf of Mexico. The property is also adjacent to the St. Marks Wildlife Refuge as well as fronting the Ocklockonee River/Bay area.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
1246	Soundside Drive Septic Tank Abatement Program	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a low pressure sanitary sewer system and individual grinder pumps along Soundside Drive. Approximately 353 lots are slated to be transitioned from septic tanks to the new low pressure sanitary sewer system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	4,456,232
1247	Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of construction of a 1.5 MGD Advanced Wastewater Treatment Upgrade to the existing 2.0 MGD wastewater treatment plant.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	6,890,400
1248	Upgrade Stormwater Piping Discharge at Lions Gate	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a new stormwater overflow pipe between a residential area and a golf course.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	27,500
1249	Upgrade Stormwater Discharge Channel from FDOT areas across the east golf course	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a new stormwater overflow channel between a residential area and a golf course that receives stormwater outfall from Santa Rosa County and FDOT ditches.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	33,110
1250	Natural Gas Pipeline Loop	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a 6" natural gas pipeline across Santa Rosa Sound at the eastern extent of the developed are of Pensacola Beach.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	2,211,000
1251	Baycliff Drive Septic Tank Abatement Program	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a low pressure sanitary sewer system and individual grinder pumps along Baycliff Drive. Approximately 53 lots are slated to be transitioned from septic tanks to the new low pressure sanitary sewer system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	633,105

1252	Bayshore Road Septic Tank Abatement Program	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of a low pressure sanitary sewer system and individual grinder pumps along a portion of Bayshore Road area. 134 lots are slated to be transitioned from septic tanks to the new low pressure sanitary sewer system.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,457,280
1253	Reclaimed Water Irrigation of Out-of-Play Areas	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of an irrigation system in the out-of-play areas around the golf course for the purpose of disposal of reclaimed water during wet weather periods. This allows the golf course management team to better control irrigation on the playable area of the golf course.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	137,500
1254	Underground Installation of Cables along the business corridor of U.S. 98	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of installation of all electrical and communications cables along the business corridor of U.S. 98 underground to enhance the landscape of the area of Gulf Breeze first seen by visitors to the area.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	5,145,000
1255	Dredging Lakes on the Tiger Point Golf Courses	City of Gulf Breeze	All of the ponds and water hazards around the golf course have either direct or indirect outfalls for the Class III waters of Santa Rosa Sound. Over the years these ponds have lost their original depth due to silt deposition.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	515,000
1256	Restoration of the west course at Tiger Point Country Club	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of the reshaping and restoration of the west Tiger Point Golf Course to bring it back to a full 18 hole course.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	3,600,300
1257	Commercial Parking Garage in Business District	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of the construction of a parking garage in a commercial area that would also provide public parking for overflow traffic to Pensacola Beach.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,875,500
1258	Recovery of Water Front Property	City of Gulf Breeze	The project is to reclaim this property for future commercial development and public access to area waterways.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	3,745,500
1259	Wayside Park Breakwater	City of Gulf Breeze	The project involves the installation of rip-rap to create a breakwater protection to Wayside Park and the public boat ramp.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	445,500
1260	Gulf Breeze School Stormwater Conveyance	City of Gulf Breeze	The project consists of the installation of approximately 2,000 LF of 36" concrete pipe for the conveyance of stormwater from the school property to an existing stormwater retention area where treatment can be provided. The project is a joint activity of local governments, the City of Gulf Breeze and the Santa Rosa County School Board.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	980,100
1261	Wk-9 Mashes Sands Park - OBBT Trail Head Project	Wakulla County	Possible land acquisition and construction of a trail head for the section of the Ochlockonee Bay Bike Trail (OBBT) ending at U.S. Highway 98, beginning at the Mashes Sands Park. The OBBT is an 11.7 mile bike trail that extends from Mashes Sands Park to U.S. Highway 319, along CR 372. The OBBT was funded by the Florida DOT Work Program and is a component of a larger coastal trail planning effort known as the Capitol to the Sea Loop.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
1262	Wk-10 Mashes Sands Park - Beach Improvements and Restoration	Wakulla County	Mashes Sands Park Beach Area Projects will enhance the beach enjoyment and services to the beach going public and protect the beach area. The following projects will require at a minimum design, survey, permitting and construction: beach restoration and concrete retaining wall (ref: project wk-2), rehabilitation for the roadway and parking area, ADA parking and access path to restroom/beach, restroom facility improvements, stabilized solid waste receptacle, signage and education kiosks.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	469,008
1263	Wk-11 Mashes Sands Beach Restoration and Renourishment	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	This project will rehabilitate and restore the Mashes Sands Beach as well as protect the area from further erosion. This project would include construction of a 100-foot terminal structure on the north end of the beach fill to reduce sand losses and increase performance. It would also provide for an educational kiosk about the Mashes Sands Beach, BP restoration efforts and protection of the area's natural resources.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	1,630,000
1264	Wk-12 Mashes Sands Park - Boardwalks, Observation Platforms, Walking Paths	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	The proposal is for observation platforms, boardwalks, walking paths and signage because there are numerous areas of the Park that are not accessible. Boardwalks, walking paths, observation platforms and education kiosks would enhance visitors' experience to the Park, provide education about the environment, and protect habitats from foot traffic. At a minimum this project will require siting, design, surveying, permitting, and construction.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
1265	Wk-13 Mashes Sands Park - Boat Ramp Area Improvements	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	The proposed Boat Ramp Area Improvement Projects will provide enhanced access and safe passage for all boaters using the Park boat ramp, and will improve facilities. The project includes: rehabilitating the existing boat ramp, dredging the boat ramp canal out to the Ochlockonee River, picnic pavilions, gazebo at the point, ADA parking/access to and refurbishment of existing restroom facility, signage and education kiosks.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	649,340
1266	Wk-14 Mashes Sands Park - Canoe/Kayak Launch Project	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	A Canoe/Kayak Launch is needed because currently the Park does not have a designated launch pad. To provide for a better experience to all beach goers and to protect the environment, it is important to provide for a designated launch site with proper signage. This project will require site location at the Park, design, survey, permitting and construction.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	408,000

1267	Wk-15 Mashes Sands Park - Entrance Gate Project	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	This application for an Entrance Gate, is very much need because CR 372 ends at Mashes Sands Park, with only signage delineating the Park area. A security gate, at a minimum, is needed to protect the area during non-operating hours. The gate and other fencing that might be necessary, will require site location, design, surveying, permitting, and construction.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
1268	Wk-16 Purify Bay Improvement Projects	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	Purify Bay is owned and operated by Wakulla County, through a Florida Communities Trust Grant managed by the Department of Environmental Protection. It is approximately 435.22 acres, within the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. This site is also a planned Blueway Connection and/or launch point. This application is for the purpose of providing an appropriate canoe/kayak launch pad with appropriate signage and educational kiosks.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
1269	Wk-17 Shell Point Public Beach Improvements and Restoration	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	In 2010, boom was deployed from the Shell Point Beach area, which further contributed to erosion and damage to the area. This proposal is for restoration of the beach to provide a better experience to beach goers. It is also for a much needed boat ramp to provide boating access to the Bay since there is not a public boat ramp at Shell Point; and the closest public boat ramp is located in St. Marks. The project will also involve dredging of the channel and navigation signage for boaters.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
1270	Wk-19 Rock Landing Commercial Pier Project	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	Rock Landing is owned and operated by Wakulla County, purchased through a Florida Boating Improvement Program grant in 2006. Rock Landing is part of the Panacea Waterfronts Community Program and provides for boating and fishing activities as well as being a popular gathering spot for visitors. While it is not a beach, it has a local and regional impact with its 24-hour accessible commercial and recreational public boat ramp, 10 boat slips, and limited parking. The proposal is for the purpose of adding a commercial vessel pier that will increase public safety, enhance visitors' experience to the park, and expand docking for permitted commercial vessels, which will help to revive the commercial fishing industry as there are limited docking slips available.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
1271	Wk-20 Rock Landing Improvement Projects	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	Rock Landing is owned and operated by Wakulla County, purchased through a Florida Boating Improvement Program grant in 2006. Rock Landing is part of the Panacea Waterfronts Community Program and provides for boating and fishing activities as well as being a popular gathering spot for visitors. This project is for the purpose of expanding recreational activities at the Park, and will include: addition of a fish cleaning area, addition of a boardwalk, expanding the number of boat slips, expanded parking through land acquisition, providing stormwater management for runoff from the parking area into the Bay, and providing education kiosks and information throughout the Park area.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	
1272	Wk-21 Wooley Park Improvements and Restoration Projects	Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners	Wooley Park is owned and operated by Wakulla County and is located in Panacea, off of U.S. Highway 319, fronting Dickerson Bay and providing access to the Gulf of Mexico. This application is for the purpose of increased public safety, enhancing visitors' experience to the park, and expanding recreational activities. The project will include: paving of existing parking area, repaving of walking path, improving existing restroom facilities, adding a seasonal RV parking area, providing education kiosks and information, park lighting, bringing the existing Pier into ADA compliance, providing observation decks overlooking Dickerson Bay, providing parking near the Pier, renovating existing Piers, constructing a boardwalk connecting the two existing Piers, and a canoe/kayak launch.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	1,965,800
1273	T-1 Yates Creek Boat Ramp Gulf Access	Clark Properties of Taylor County LLC	Yates creek is a freshwater creek located on the Gulf coast in Taylor County, Florida. A large portion of Yates Creek and a natural boat ramp are contained in a 220 acre parcel owned by the Clark Properties of Taylor County. The adjoining property owners (up to 500 acres) have expressed an interest in joining the project, allowing for space for primitive camping, nature trails, bird-watching activities and educational field trips.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Taylor	5,000,000
1274	D-2 Freeman Tract/Steinhatchee River	The Conservation Fund	Propose to acquire the Freeman Tract within the Big Bend Wildlife Management Area. Located at the mouth of the Steinhatchee River, the tract will protect the water quality of the gulf and river, preserve habitat for wildlife, and provide recreational opportunities for the public.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Dixie	850,000
1275	L-1 Oyster Reef Restoration in the Suwannee Sound Region, Florida	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	This project will use a combination of proven technique to replace substrate and re-seed oyster populations on impaired oyster reefs in Suwannee Sound in Levy County.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Levy	1,000,000

1276	L-2 Caber Coastal Connector Florida Forever Project/Cedar Key Scrub State Reserve/Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Land acquisition project acreage (remaining project acres): 7,052. Project area has some areas that are disturbed as a result of silviculture management practices and some that are relatively intact. Restoration will be a high priority for future management, especially in the scrub communities and in other areas that are currently in pine plantations.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Levy	38,805,000
1277	L-3 Chambers Island/Withlacoochee River Estuary	The Conservation Fund	Land acquisition and protection at the mouth of the Withlacoochee River, with an affected area of 83,000 acres.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Levy	1,600,000
1278	C-1 Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge Paradise Point Land Acquisition	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Acquire 2.17 acres adjacent to canal into Three Sisters Springs. Manatee, bottlenose dolphin, laughing gull, brown pelican. Site of USGS manatee health assessments – capturing and tagging. Potential USGS/FWS manatee research facility.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Withlacoochee River	Citrus	2,400,000
1279	C-2 Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge Cool Springs Land Acquisition	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Acquire 6,000 acres. Documented T&E species: wood stork, brown pelican, whooping crane, more than 3,000 gopher tortoises, Florida sandhill cranes. Drains into Withlacoochee, an important nursery for multiple Gulf species.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Withlacoochee River	Citrus	35,000,000
1281	H-1 Chassahowitzka Florida Forever Project/Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area/Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Land acquisition project acreage (remaining project coastal acres) : 5,746. The area has received minimal human disturbance, the primary exception being logging operations at the turn of the century. The subtropical climate and organic soils of the swamp have assisted in healing many of the scars from logging operations, and the swamp is currently in near-pristine condition.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Withlacoochee River	Hernando	31,625,000
1282	Hb-1 Egmont Key Visitor and Education Center	Tampa Bay National Wildlife Refuges	Propose to develop a visitor center at the Egmont Key NWR with exhibits to educate the visiting public on the value of the land, its wildlife and the mission of the Refuge.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough	1,000,000
1283	Mt-1 Terra Ceia Florida Forever Project/Terra Ceia Buffer Preserve/ Terra Ceia Aquatic Preserve	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Land acquisition project acreage (remaining project acres): 3,084. Management for invasive species and restoration of coastal communities are priorities.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	20,400,000
1284	Ds-1 Lower Peace River Project	Wildlands Conservation, Inc.	Proposal to acquire and preserve almost 10,000 acres of natural lands along the Peace River, including both floodplain and adjacent uplands. The project encompasses 30 miles of Peace River frontage, approximately 6 miles along Horse Creek, one of the river's major tributaries, and 2.3 miles of Joshua Creek, another significant tributary.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	DeSoto	10,000,000
1285	Le-1 Oyster Reef in Caloosahatchee River Estuary	x	Restore 5 acres of oyster reef and 5 acres of seagrass in the vicinity of the Intracoastal Waterway to ameliorate the effects of wakes from boat traffic and reclaim oysters lost to erratic Lake Okeechobee releases down the Caloosahatchee River.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	3,000,000
1286	Le-2 Oyster Reef and Seagrass in Caloosahatchee Estuary and Estero Bay	x	Restore 18 miles of propeller scars in 1200 acres of seagrass beds; Restore/create 10 acres of oyster reefs; Examine the habitat use and status of seagrasses, oyster reefs and adjacent creeks by recreationally important fish (snook, red fish); Engage in adaptive management to manage water flows (and salinity) that will enhance and sustain oyster reefs and seagrasses in the Caloosahatchee Estuary and Estero Bay and thereby allow public officials to recognize and promote conservation; Engage the public in education and outreach on the value of oyster reefs, seagrasses and their role in enhancing the ecology and economy of SW Florida.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	4,000,000
1287	Le-3 Oyster Reef and Seagrass in Charlotte Harbor, and Tarpon Bay	Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation	Restore 1 acre of oyster reef and 1 acre of seagrass.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	750,000
1288	Le-4 Hydrologic Restoration in Sanibel and Captiva Islands in Charlotte Harbor	Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation	Reestablish altered land elevations to restore hydrology and native plant communities for colonial wading and migratory song birds. This work will be done within the 1,850 acres of land owned and managed by the Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	750,000

1289	Le-5 Mangroves in "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge	x	Restoration of mangroves along J.N. Wildlife Drive (Alligator Curve) by reintroducing tidal flushing. The refuge is part of the largest undeveloped mangrove ecosystem in the United States. Aerial imagery from 1944 shows a hydrologic connection of the "Alligator Curve" mangroves to Pine Island Sound. The construction of Wildlife Drive in the 1960s bisected this tidal creek and isolated 125 acres of mangrove wetlands from tidal flushing. The sub-basin is cut off from tidal activity on the north and south sides by upland ridges and to the east by a road that provides access to power lines which bisect Refuge property. A cross-dike separates the project area into 2 potential restoration efforts. The culvert on "Alligator Curve" will open water flow to approximately 50 acres, and installing one or more structures along the cross-dike will allow us to restore an additional 43 acres.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	500,000
1290	Le-6 Pre-restoration monitoring and mapping	x	Pre-restoration monitoring of restoration projects and mapping of existing oyster reefs is necessary in order to determine the most appropriate place for restoration and the most appropriate methodologies.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	500,000
1291	Le-7 Estero Bay Florida Forever Project/Estero Bay Buffer Preserve Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Land acquisition project acreage (remaining project acres) = 5,561 acres. Exotic species eradication activities are the primary restoration management regime projected within the pristine mangrove, salt marsh and flats with minimal if any restoration anticipated.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	36,150,000
1292	Co-1 Rookery Bay Florida Forever Project/Rookery Bay Aquatic Preserve/Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Land acquisition project acreage (remaining project acres): 2,558. Remaining parcels are all adjacent to other conservation lands, connecting to Rookery Bay Estuarine Research Reserve, Rookery bay Aquatic preserve, and Lands will be managed as part of the Rookery Bay Buffer Preserve.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	38,800,000
1293	Co-2 Restoration of Mangroves at Fruit Farm Creek Within the Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, Collier County, Florida. Phase 1.	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, partnering with Coastal Resources Group, Inc., Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, and The Conservancy of Southwest Florida	Phase 1 includes restoring approximately 250 acres of mangroves and 800 acres of estuarine mangrove habitat including tidal creeks. Conduct topographic and bathymetric surveys; and remove non-native vegetation.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	124,395
1294	Co-3 Fruit Farm Creek Mangrove Restoration	Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium (on behalf of Coastal Resources Group, Inc.)	The goals of the project are to restore tidal flows, restore blocked tidal creeks, and plant mangroves.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	1,000,000
1295	Co-4 Collier-Seminole Boat Basin	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks	Acquire permit and perform dock replacement to include approximately 300 ft. of dock. Install ADA approved kayak/canoe launch, install floating dock attachment to enhance boaters accessibility to park and river. This dock will help provide access to the Blackwater River from Collier-Seminole State Park by enhancing boaters experience with improved docking facilities and allow better access to resource for Americans with disabilities by supplying an ADA kayak/canoe launch.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	250,000
1296	Co-5 Collier-Seminole State Park Aids to Navigation	Collier-Seminole State Park	This project will replace existing old pilings and signs along the Blackwater River and estuary within the park. Additional pilings and signs will also be installed to improve navigation in areas where currently local knowledge is required. This project will improve the protection of wildlife and important habitat for several state and federally listed species, including manatees, wading birds, shorebirds, sea turtles, American crocodiles, and the smalltooth sawfish. In addition, marked slow speed zones, where the channel meanders and is narrow, will improve safety for recreational users that canoe, kayak, and boat on the park's waterways. This project will also protect the structural integrity of important shorelines where cultural sites exist by reducing wave energy and erosion from boat wakes through the use of slow speed zones. The additional signage is anticipated to decrease the number of recreational users that get disoriented and lost navigating the park's waterways.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	15,000

1298	Mn-2 Florida Keys Ecosystem Florida Forever Project/Florida Keys Wildlife and Environmental Area/Coupon Bight Aquatic Preserve/Lignumvitae Key Aquatic Preserve/Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Land acquisition project acreage (remaining project acres): 6,244 acres, consisting of parcels on 17 different sites throughout the Keys. Restoration will include management of invasive species necessary throughout most of the project area.	Keys	Everglades, Everglades West Coast	Monroe	99,700,000
1299	Mn-3 Sugarloaf Beach Ecological/Historical Conservation Project	National Wildlife Refuge Association and Defenders of Wildlife	Land acquisition, Parcel acreage: 6.4. Some areas of the property are infested with exotic invasive species, but have been targeted for restoration. Recent hurricanes have created sand deposits or raised elevations, while other areas have been scarified. High priority property for restoration.	Keys	Everglades, Everglades West Coast	Monroe	2,500,000
1300	Mn-4 Webster Wetlands	Islamorada, Village of Islands	Islamorada, Village of Islands proposes the acquisition and preservation of the Webster Wetlands, a 56.4-acre environmentally sensitive property on Lower Matecumbe Key comprised of two privately-owned parcels stretching approximately 2,400 linear feet from the Overseas Highway to the Florida Bay.	Keys	Everglades, Everglades West Coast	Monroe	325,000
1301	Mn-5 Johnson Tract/Sugarloaf Key	The Conservation Fund	The project proposes to acquire 100,000 acres, including more than 10 miles of shoreline within the Florida Keys. Protection of the Johnson Tract will help reduce development pressure in the Keys, prevent the negative impacts to water quality that would result from development, and allow the site to be managed for the survival of imperiled species.	Keys	Everglades, Everglades West Coast	Monroe	3,000,000
1302	Bd-1 Restoration of Threatened Staghorn Coral, Acropora cervicornis to a Historically Abundant Site	Nova Southeastern University	Propose to restore corals to a near-shore coral reef in Broward County, FL. Four hundred small colonies (5 cm in length) of Acropora cervicornis will be produced and allowed to grow for approximately 4 months in the National Coral Reef Institute (NCRI) Land-based Coral Nursery, located at Nova Southeastern University Oceanographic Center in Dania, FL. Corals will be transplanted to at least one 1,000-m2 (0.25 acre) reef site in Broward County, FL. Survivorship, growth, size, and condition of each transplanted coral will be monitored for one year.	Atlantic	Everglades, Everglades West Coast, Lake Worth Lagoon-Palm Beach Coast, Southeast Coast-Biscayne Bay	Broward	125,043
1303	MSP-1 Informed Restoration: Assessing the Uptake of Deepwater Horizon-Derived Heavy Metals and Organic Contaminants by Coastal Molluscan Species in the Gulf of Mexico	California Academy of Sciences	States: LA, AL, FL. Proposal to monitor oysters (Crassostrea virginica), mussels (Geukensia demissa) and marsh periwinkle snails (Littoraria irrorata) for impacts of the spill by studying the shells and soft tissues of these three species for heavy metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). Also propose to examine predators of these three species to model the potential distribution of these components into the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem. Proposal to extend this work for the next two years.	Multi-State	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	90,000
1304	MSP-2 Deployment of VisNIR DRS for Rapid, On-Site Quantification of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Louisiana State University Agricultural Center	States: LA, FL, TX. Propose to use visible near infrared diffuse reflectance spectroscopy (VisNIR DRS) to assess hydrocarbon levels. The non-destructive, proximal sensing technology uses visible and near infrared light to assess total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH).	Multi-State	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	405,154
1305	MSP-3 Habitat Mapping for Improved Stock Assessments and Developing an Integrated Habitat Restoration approach for Marine Habitats	Ocean Conservancy	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Habitat mapping will facilitate comparisons of species distributions and abundances across like habitats, allowing scientists to better stratify fishery-independent sampling by habitat type and improve the quality of information used to assess the health of fish populations.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	
1306	MSP-4 Increased Catch and Effort Reporting for the Gulf of Mexico's Marine Recreational Fishery Based on 1-Month Waves	Ocean Conservancy	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Proposal to compensate the public for lost access to fishing grounds during the 2010 Deepwater Horizon BP oil spill by increasing sampling to one month survey reporting waves versus the current two month reporting waves of the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS), which collects data to estimate total catch.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	10,000,000
1307	MSP-5 Saving the Gulf Coast One Bale at a Time	Gulf Coast Preservation and Reclamation, Inc.	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Propose to use locally grown hay and wheat straw to mitigate, prevent, and ultimately reverse coastal erosion.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	250,000
1308	MSP-6 Five-Year Extension of the Enhanced MRFSS Charter For-Hire Telephone Survey	Ocean Conservancy	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Tracking of charter for-hire (CFH) fishing effort in the Gulf of Mexico is derived from the MRFSS For-Hire telephone survey. Propose to extend the enhanced (weekly tracking) CFH telephone survey for another five years for vessels targeting reef fish species.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	5,000,000
1309	MSP-7 Gulf of Mexico Community-Based Restoration Partnership	Gulf of Mexico Foundation	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. A proposal for the Gulf of Mexico Foundation (GMF) to lead further development of the Gulf of Mexico Community-Based Restoration Partnership (GCRP), a regional multi-year partnership between the NOAA Community-Based Restoration Program (CRP, the EPA Gulf of Mexico Program Gulf Ecological Management Sites (GEMS) Program, and the GMF.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	1,500,000

1310	MSP-8 Restoring Finfish of Importance to the Northern Gulf of Mexico	Aqua Green, LLC	States: LA, MS, AL, FL. Proposal to produce marine finfish species to help restore northern Gulf of Mexico coastal waters. The following juvenile marine finfish species can be produced by the aquaculture firm Aqua Green, LLC: red drum (Sciaenops ocellatus), spotted seatrout (Cynoscion nebulosus), cobia (Rachycentron canadum), southern flounder (Paralichthys lethostigma), Florida pompano (Trachinotus carolinus), and Atlantic croaker (Micropogonias undulates).	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	5,000,000
1312	MSP-10 BioRestore®	ECOCEAN	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Proposal to effectively "rescue" a small proportion of post-larval fish before predation, then rear and release them to boost marine ecosystem recovery. BioRestore simultaneously aims to monitor biodiversity losses, to mitigate impacts and help rebuild stock of local species.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	300,000
1313	MSP-11 Low-Cost, 10-km Range Oil Spill Sensor and Spread-Predictive Sensor Deployment	University of Alabama	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. This project will establish a low-cost, remote oil spread monitoring system with a low-power, low-cost, weather-robust oil spill sensor with 10-km data transmission and corresponding sensor operation control software. The proposal also includes an oil spread boundary estimation model based on the analysis of data from oil spill sensors.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	350,000
1314	MSP-12 Electronic Video Monitoring of Commercial Catch and Discards at Sea	Ocean Conservancy	States: FL, LA, TX. Electronic video monitoring (EM) uses technology to better understand fishing-related impacts on the Gulf ecosystem. Data derived from EM will help scientists detect population-level changes (both initial declines and subsequent recovery) and will enable managers to make responsive decisions in the fishery. EM involves a system of onboard closed circuit video cameras, GPS, hydraulic pressure sensors, data storage and user interface designed for the commercial reef fish fishery, with approximately 40 commercial and federally permitted vessels.	Multi-State	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	741,960
1315	MSP-13 Quantitative Fish and Habitat Assessment and Monitoring, Using Scientific Acoustics	BioSonics, Inc.	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. The BioSonics DT-X Digital Scientific Echosounder system is a suite of tools for collection of acoustic data and analysis software for assessment of substrate and habitat characteristics - as well as fish abundance and distribution in deeper waters. BioSonics provides hardware, software, training, support, and technical services.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	30,000
1316	MSP-14 Bioremediation of Estuaries and Oil Affected Intertidal Areas	T/A Earth Creations	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Mitigation of polluted waters through filtration by mussel clusters.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	
1317	MSP-15 BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Restoration Evaluation and Monitoring Program	Ocean Conservancy	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. A restoration evaluation and monitoring program is proposed to: 1) evaluate the effectiveness of early restoration projects; 2) track the recovery of specific injured natural resources or lost or reduced services; and 3) report to the public on the status of injured resources, lost services, and progress toward restoration. Each year NOAA and USFWS would serve as joint custodians of this program and produce a report on the results of restoration measures, recovery of injured species, and newly discovered injuries.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	
1318	MSP-16 Response and Recovery of the Periphyton in the Near-Shore Habitats of the Gulf of Mexico	United States Geological Survey	States: AL, FL, LA, MS. The project proposes to sample seagrass leaves using standardized protocols, and create a database that identifies the organisms (images of species), physiological status, and community structure indices at key locations. This information will be collected across seasons to understand natural variability, and through time, to determine the impacts to the ecosystem.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	850,000
1319	MSP-17 Headwaters Coastal Forest Protection - Baldwin County, AL & Escambia/Santa Rosa Counties, FL	The Conservation Fund	States: AL, FL. Protection of approximately 100,000 acres of working forested lands in the Mobile Bay/Perdido/ Pensacola Bay Basins. The acquisition of a working forest easement over these lands would permanently protect the integrity of each of the respective estuarine systems through permanent protection of the water quality and avoidance of further sedimentation through land fragmentation and conversion. The protection from further fragmentation of this land base will ensure long-term timber management, which will continue to provide jobs for the region.	Multi-State	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	
1320	MSP-18 GOM Marine Sanctuaries	University of Houston Clear Lake	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Funds and Trustee influence should be used to promote the legislative effort to expand the marine sanctuaries in the GOM to cover all the natural reef systems as well as the bridging artificial reefs. Protecting this important habitat may help to offset some of the fisheries impacts of the oil spill.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	
1321	MSP-19 Integrated Approach to Wetland Damage Assessment, Vegetation Monitoring, and Restoration Tracking in the Gulf of Mexico	SpecTIR, LLC	States: AL, FL, LA, MS. A unified systematic approach using airborne remote sensing coupled with land-based restoration technologies is proposed to be implemented to 1) efficiently identify the extent of impacted wetlands, 2) effectively guide the restoration process from planning to completion, and 3) provide a calibrated measurement of the effectiveness of the restoration efforts over the long-term. 2000 sq km of VNIR/SWIR baseline imagery has been collected from the following NWR areas: Delta NWR, St. Marks NWR, Lower Suwannee NWR, Cedar Key NWR, Crystal River NWR, and Chassahowitzka NWR.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	3,000,000

1322	MSP-20 Deployment of New Turtle Excluder Devices in Shrimp Fisheries	Southern Shrimp Alliance, partnering with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	States: AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TX. The full deployment of new turtle excluder devices (TEDs) on all shrimp vessels required to use TEDs would reduce sea turtle injury and mortality, increase the effectiveness of public and private efforts to protect and restore threatened and endangered sea turtles, and contribute to the mitigation of the adverse impacts of the spill and clean-up activities on these species.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	10,800,000
1323	MSP-21 Gulf of Mexico Hatchery and Fisheries Restoration Consortium	Gulf Coast Research Laboratory/ University of Southern Mississippi, partnering with University of Texas Marine Science Institute (UTMSI), Louisiana University Marine Consortium (LUMCON), Auburn University (AU), Mote Marine Laboratory (MML), University of	States: AL, FL, LA, MD, MS, TX. Marine aquaculture of key species can be employed to restore fisheries through restocking and to restore economic vitality through technology transfer and stimulation of small businesses resulting in job creation. The Consortium will direct its efforts toward estuarine, inshore, nearshore and offshore fish species including migratory species found in the Gulf of Mexico.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	60,000,000
1324	MSP-22 Continued Shrimp Fishing Effort Data Collection Through the Use of an Electronic Logbook System in the Gulf of Mexico	Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Foundation, Inc.	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Complement an electronic logbook (ELB) study with onboard observers to collect data on fishing effort, red snapper bycatch, and shrimp landings within the Gulf of Mexico.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	500,000
1325	MSP-23 Introduction and Evaluation of New Designs of Propellers and Nozzles in the Gulf Shrimp Fishery for Enhanced Efficiency and Fuel Economy	Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Foundation, Inc.	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. The scope of this project will involve rigging out several collaborating vessels throughout the Gulf of Mexico with new designs of propellers and nozzles. Evaluations of fuel savings potential during actual fishing conditions will be performed using fuel flow meters. The results of this project will be shared with the fishing industry throughout the Gulf through printed reports, local workshops, and through direct contact with the industry.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	750,000
1326	MSP-24 Development and Distribution of Gear Technology to Improve Fuel Economy and Reduce Bycatch in the Gulf Shrimp Fishery	Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Foundation, Inc.	States: AL, FL, LA, MS, TX. Proposal to conduct a series of experiments aimed at documenting the fuel savings achieved by cambered trawl doors and continue to improve the bycatch reduction capability already in use in the fishery.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	1,500,000
1327	Conversion of Sunwest Mine to a Beach Park. This is part of the Sunwest project.	Pasco County	The park is designed to function as a public beach park. This project development includes 2 phases. Each phase of the park will consist of a beach area and soccer areas, restrooms, picnic shelters and picnic areas, and utilities (water, sewer and electric). In addition to these amenities there will be landscaping along the entrance, parking to accommodate all the venues, sidewalks and boardwalks connecting all amenities. Amenities from private vendors will include ski tow ropes, zip lines and other creative and fun water related activities.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Withlacoochee River, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pasco	7,489,906
1328	Destin Fisherman's Wharf Stormwater Improvement to outfall into Destin Harbor	Northwest Florida Water Management District	A pollutant separator unit and conveyance infrastructure will be installed to improve the quality of the stormwater discharge from 29 acres of commercial land use from entering into Destin Harbor and Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	251,805
1329	Bay County Spring Ave Stormwater Management Facility	Northwest Florida Water Management District	The project will include the design and construction of an 8 acre wet detention stormwater retrofit facility on a major tributary in the Watson Bayou drainage basin. The stormwater facility will be built on a parcel about 10.3 acres in size and will service a drainage area of 256 acres.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	774,775
1330	Panama City Lisenby Ave Stormwater Management Facility	Northwest Florida Water Management District	This new 6 acre regional stormwater wet detention facility is uniquely suited to provide multiple treatment and recreational functions. Water quality treatment would be provided for runoff from approximately 125 acres of untreated areas that drain into St. Andrew Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	870,497
1331	Gulf Breeze City Stormwater System Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	This project would retrofit a major portion of the city's stormwater system. Construction activities would include extensive reshaping of swales and ditches, construction of additional conveyance systems, and construction of additional swales and exfiltration systems. Stormwater from this 967 acre drainage area, currently being discharged untreated to Pensacola Bay, would be captured and treated.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,570,827

1332	Okaloosa County Tanglewood and Overbrook Stormwater Facilities Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	Tanglewood: The existing treatment system has deteriorated and requires improvements, including sediment removal, reshaping the ponds to maximize pond capacity; reconstructing the weir structures including adding bleed down orifices; and enhancing the existing littoral plantings. This will improve treatment of a 217 acre drainage basin that drains into Cinco Bayou. Overbrook: The project involves several retrofit improvements to an existing stormwater pond off Linda Cove that was originally designed as a dry detention pond. The pond will be retrofitted to perform as a 3.3 acre wet detention pond with a reconstructed weir and littoral plantings for nutrient uptake, which will provide better treatment for a 257 acre drainage area that drains into Cinco Bayou.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	483,815
1333	Fort Walton Beach Stormwater System Improvements	Northwest Florida Water Management District	The project involves several retrofit improvements to an existing wet detention pond including excavating the pond to create a forebay which will provide more treatment volume and detention time. The location of the site within a 151 acre drainage area, at a busy intersection makes it ideal for stormwater education and aesthetic opportunities.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa	963,824
1334	Land Acquisition at Escribano Point and Seven Runs Creek	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Acquiring conservation easements and/or fee simple title to environmentally sensitive lands around the Panhandle, including Escribano Point and Seven Runs Creek. Escribano Point is being managed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The conservation easement at Seven Runs Creek, which is a part of the Florida Forever project in Walton County, is being managed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of State Lands.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Santa Rosa, Walton	5,000,000
1335	Management & Restoration of Escribano Point Coastal Habitat	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Acquisition of inholdings, start-up equipment needs and recurring land management (10 yr. resource mgt. endowment) for Escribano Point Parcels in Yellow River WMA are proposed.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	1,731,035
1336	Government Street Regional Stormwater Pond at Corrine Jones Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	Government Street Regional Stormwater Pond/Park will treat stormwater runoff from 40 acres of a total 106 acre downtown basin that currently directly discharges untreated runoff into Pensacola Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,106,500
1337	Apalachicola Bay Oyster Restoration	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	This project will provide information that will allow managers to maximize the resiliency of oysters in Apalachicola Bay, and more efficiently restore oyster resources throughout the Gulf of Mexico.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	4,189,409
1341	South Garcon Point Waterway Improvement	Stacy Bryan	South Garcon Point Canal, which has a Santa Rosa County Park and Boat Ramp at its entrance is used by local residents, commercial fishermen, commercial oyster harvesters and tourist as access to East Bay, Escambia Bay and Pensacola Bay, is in need of dredging to maintain and improve access. Currently, the canal depth limits acceptable use. Maintenance of canal navigability would be improved by rock reef barriers on both sides of the canal that extend into the Bay, this would also provide a channel that permits safe operations on entrance and exit to canal. 1. Dredge South Garcon Point Canal 2. Provide Rock Jetty on both sides of opening of canal Respectfully, Stacy Bryan	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	375,000
1342	Florida Local Community Deepwater Horizon Environmental and Economic Recovery Program	Florida Division of Emergency Management	The Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM) is submitting this proposal (Proposal) requesting funds under the National Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA). Funds will be used by FDEM to supplement its mitigation investments and create a broader program, the Florida Local Community Deepwater Horizon Environmental and Economic Recovery Program (the "Program"). A unique aspect of this Proposal is that FDEM is contributing $5 million. The Program is a holistic approach that mitigates environmental impacts and vulnerabilities for those communities and citizens most affected by the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) disaster and reduces the likelihood of future damages while stimulating economic activity and creating local jobs.	FL Gulf Coast	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	25,000,000
1343	Restoring Critical Habitat (Oyster Reef Construction) within the Choctawhatchee Bay	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of NWF State College	The Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of NWF State College (CBA) will restore 10,000 square feet of oyster reef habitat annually within the Choctatwhatchee Bay using dedicated volunteers throughout Okaloosa and Walton Counties. CBA, will also expand its O.Y.S.T.E.R. (Offer Your Shell To Enhance Restoration) shell recycling program that combines public outreach/involvement with conservation practices to educate the public on the importance of estuarine habitat and to acquire shell material for oyster reef restoration. The ultimate goal of the O.Y.S.T.E.R. shell recycling program is to collect from local restaurants oyster shells that would otherwise end up in a landfill and to reuse them to construct oyster reef habitat in the bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa, Walton	1,375,000

1344	Restoring Salt Marsh Habitat within Choctawhatchee Bay	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of NWF State College	The Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of NWF State College (CBA) will restore 10,000 square feet of salt marsh habitat annually within Choctawhatchee Bay and expand its Grasses in Classes program throughout Okaloosa and Walton County. Grasses in Classes is a hands-on science education initiative that gives 4th and 5th grade students a direct role in the restoration of Choctawhatchee Bay. CBA provides teachers with watershed awareness curriculum, as well as equipment and materials required to grow shoreline grasses at their schools. Students tend salt marsh nurseries throughout the school year and receive monthly education on local estuarine topics that meet Sunshine State Standards from CBA.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Okaloosa, Walton	1,180,000
1345	Restoration Education Environment Preservation Training Wildlife Program (R.E.E.P.)	The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida	The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida and its partners will provide education and training in the areas of restoration, rehabilitation, and improvement of wildlife habitat; wildlife management research; hunter education and safety programs; coordination; development of facilities; facilities and services for conducting a hunter education and safety programs; and public use of wildlife resources. The Wildlife Education and Safety Program will include education and training in the safe handling of archery equipment;restoration, hunter responsibilities and ethics; survival; construction, operation, and maintenance of public shooting ranges; and basic wildlife management and identification.	Multi-State	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	3,000,000
1346	10-Year enhancement for improving Gulf of Mexico Sea Turtle Stranding Network response and science capacity	Ocean Conservancy	Proposed Restoration Project: The project will augment resources available to the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network (STSSN) in the Gulf, led by NOAA, and help participating entities respond to and learn from future sea turtle strandings and thus increase the survival of rescued animals and the recovery of populations impacted the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil disaster.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	1,000,000
1347	Expand and Improve Gulf of Mexico Marine Mammal Stranding Response and Science Capacity	Ocean Conservancy	Proposed Restoration Project: The project will augment resources available to the Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program (MMHSRP) network members in the Gulf, helping them respond to and learn from future marine mammal strandings and thus increase the survival of rescued animals and the recovery of populations impacted by the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill. Added benefits from this project are the ability to augment the resources and response capability across networks that serve other impacted marine wildlife species, such as sea turtles and sea birds.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	45,000,000
1348	Dock and Sea Wall Reef Ball® Habitat	Reef Innovations / Reef Ball Foundation	Project Location: Locations from Texas to South Florida. Phase I a. Aquatic Preserves b. State parks c. County Parks d. City Parks Phase 2 Private Landowners / Homeowners docks and seawalls. a. Estuary Locations b. Suitable Channels We would ask the governing bodies to prioritize the deployment locations on state and federal lands, with Reef Innovations having the authority to re-order the deployment schedule based on build and deployment logistics. Counties would provide Reef Innovations with a prioritized list docks, piers, seawalls or other habitats that need stabilization or habitat additions. The logistics and the prioritizing request list would be worked out by Reef Innovations and federal, state and county governing bodies. Project Description: Docks and seawall have historically been viewed a significant developmental impacts to the coastal environment. These areas generally have a lower overall species diversity and abundance of finfish, invertebrates, and aquatic plants when compared to surrounding natural areas. The general characteristics of seawalls is a high energy zone where water continually scours the bottom restricting natural community formation, while docks have been shown to dramatically reduce the available sunlight and increase sedimentation. These types of environments are not conducive to increasing natural community structures. The addition of Reef Ball® habitat to approved docks, piers, and seawalls not only provide physical protection in the event of seasonal storms but can increase the recruitment and survivability of juvenile finfish and invertebrate populations. These structures have also been shown to provide ideal settlement substrates bivalves, corals, and macro algae increasing natural nutrient cycling and reducing	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	3,000,000
1349	The Marinovich Proposal	Unknown	WHY Pertaining to the adult shrimp coming out of the gulf. Protect the adult shrimp coming out of gulf to spawn so they will be will able to reproduce without be caught up by trawl. change (tweak) the shrimp laws close the season from last week in march do not open until last week in June Re-closed in August not reopened end of three week into September. This may fix a FAILING INDUSTRY and bring back multitudes of jobs (INCREASE shrimp population CUT DOWN ON DRAG TIME for fisherman which will make trip shorter and less fuel.. (More shrimp for fish to eat for red snapper ,speckled trout)	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	

1350	Capacity Building, Disaster Preparedness, and Sustaining Fishing Communities in the Gulf after the BP Oil Spill	HDR Inc	In the wake of the interconnected cultural, socio-economic, and environmental effects of the BP Oil Spill, Gulf fishing communities are facing unprecedented short- and long- term challenges in sustaining their traditional lifeways. Our two years of ethnographic research investigating traditional cultural communities and properties in the Gulf during the BP Oil Spill and response efforts has demonstrated the intimate and vulnerable cultural relationships these communities have with their surrounding environments. This research also illustrated the need for more inclusivity of fishing community traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in implementing innovative capacity building strategies and the development of effective conservation and sustainability plans. McGoodwin (2001) has importantly pointed out that: Over the course of its development, much of fisheries-management science, both in theory and in practice, has had a misplaced emphasis. Whereas its first concerns should have been the human beings who utilize fisheries resources, its cornerstones were instead…the conservation of important marine-biological species…[and] allocating fisheries resources and maximizing the economic benefits from them.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	500,000
1351	Conduct tagging and tracking of large marine vertebrates in the Gulf of Mexico to monitor their status, distribution, and changes in habitat use	Ocean Conservancy	Satellite-based tags or radio transmitters will be used to track the movement, habitat use and status of marine mammals, sea turtles, and marine birds impacted by the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill. The information would be used for the following: 1) monitor species' exposure to areas of lingering DWH oil; 2) detect important changes in habitat use, distribution, or life history of species/stocks that may be a result of the spill; 3) help determine the rate of recovery since the DWH event; and 4) inform recovery strategies.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	3,500,000
1352	Conservation Educational Outreach Program (CEOP)	The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida	The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida and its strategic partners will develop a program involving cooperative efforts in cultural and natural resource conservation training and education program or projects related to trail development and maintenance, historic, cultural and native habitat restoration and rehabilitation. CEOP is a hands-on, environmental education program that teaches young people valuable lessons about wildlife management, conservation, leadership, team-building, citizenship, and communication. As a participant in CEOP, you will gain a greater understanding of the value of land and how it can be managed to benefit much wildlife and fish species. Participants will use their skills and knowledge to create better habitats for wildlife now and in the future, and be open to perhaps a career as a wildlife professional, a landowner, or an active volunteer in their community to help teach others to become good stewards of their natural resource environment.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	3,750,000
1353	Conservation and evaluation of limiting factors for American Oystercatchers along the Gulf Coast	Gulf Coast Bird Observatory	The majority of projects associated with the American Oystercatcher have been along the Atlantic seaboard with limited focus on Gulf Coast populations. In 2011, the Gulf Coast Bird Observatory embarked on a multi-year study to fill information gaps on Gulf Coast oystercatchers. We have learned much from our work so far but there are still many unknowns. We have only begun to scratch the surface of understanding of oystercatcher conservation however as there remain many unanswered qu estions. Our primary focus would be to determine how and why eggs go missing from nests and how vegetation aids in chick survival. It appears the vegetation provides chicks with critical refugia from predation but we do not have a complete picture of what type of vegetation works best. We propose to expand oystercatcher nest monitoring throughout the Gulf to determine if other Gulf oystercatchers have similar productivity and threats as Texas oystercatchers. We propose to deploy motion activated video cameras to capture egg predation events and determine without question what is causing them so that we can counteract this with appropriate conservation measures. Thirdly, we propose to conduct a detailed vegetative analysis of oystercatcher nesting islands to determine which type of vegetation provides the best chick refugia. Without this information we cannot successfully create more oystercatcher nesting habitat.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	5,800,000

1354	Red Mangrove Deployment in the Pensacola Bay System	Unknown	Mangroves, more specifically red mangroves, are great sources for improving water quality, shoreline stabilization, and recreational snorkeling and fishing. There are two known red mangroves in Escambia County, one is in Big Sabine on Santa Rosa Island and as of a few weeks ago started the development of propagules. With the appearance of a possibly shifting ecotone, red mangroves seem to be poised to survive and thrive here in restoring the Pensacola Bay System (PBS). With DEP, Escambia County, City of Pensacola, and UWF working in unison this project could work for PBS. UWF students (where I am an Environmental Studies major) could research to ensure the project is successful and help the DEP with deployment of possibly raising a certain number of plants in captivity, at first, before releasing to the PBS including Bayou Texar, Santa Rosa Sound, Pensacola Bay, Escambia Bay, etc. Results would vary, however, improved water quality, storm-water effluent (including sediment) control, shoreline stabilization, and habitat development for sea grasses, sponges, corals, etc would surely develop.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	
1355	Eco Paddle Trails And Mobile Sea Lab	Outdoor Gulf Coast	This project would help expand Outdoor Gulf Coast's conservation efforts by adding Eco Paddle kayak tours and clinics to our eco stand-up-paddleboarding tours, camps, and clinics. We would like kayaks to take people on tours to teach about marine habitats and marine life that affect recreational and commercial fishing and more. Included with this would be a mobile aquarium/sea lab to give people an underwater sample view of the touring areas.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa	50,000
1356	Oiled Wildlife Care and Education Facility	Key West Wildlife Center	The scope of the project is three-fold, first, to ensure an adequate facility in the Florida Keys is available to provide the necessary care for oiled wildlife; second, to provide a facility where training for oil spill preparedness and response can be conducted; and third, to provide a location for educational exhibits on oil spills and likely impacts on wildlife of the Florida Keys. In the event of a major oil spill, it is important to keep in mind that our local wildlife rehabilitators will not be retained by the authorities charged to manage care for oiled wildlife. Two organizations in the United States are likely to be retained by the authorities charged to manage the oiled wildlife care. Those organizations are Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research Inc. (Tri-State) in Delaware and International Bird Rescue (IBR) in California. These organizations have experienced staff trained to deal with all aspects of facility management in a major oil spill. One challenge Tri-State and IBR face is the lack of facilities equipped to care for oiled wildlife, at the site of the hazardous material spill. This project will provide a permanent facility that can be utilized for oiled wildlife care in the Florida Keys.	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	1,000,000
1357	Restoration of the "Frog Pond" Tidal Pond and Wetland	Carrabelle Waterfronts Partnership	Acquisition funding for purchase, and restoration monies to provide public access and nature center at the environmentally deteriorated area known as the "Frog Pond" at Gulf Avenue and 12th Street, Carrabelle, FL 32322 located on the Florida Big Bend Scenic Byway.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	750,000
1358	Replace septic tanks with sewers	Elizabeth Major	Would like to suggest BP money be used to replace septic tanks with sewers at least along the S Shore of East Bay in Santa Rosa County. When we visited here many many years ago before the S. shore was developed shrimp boats regularly plied the waters of the bay, often two at a time and the water was so clear sea grass could be seen growing on the sandy bottom. Can we follow the example of S. Florida http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-03-11/florida-sewer-bonds-stem-pollution-threatening-keys-muni-deals.html?cmpid=yhoo ? Thank you for your mighty efforts in restoring the damage from the oil spill and conserving our natural resources along the gulf. Respectfully, Elizabeth Major	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Okaloosa, Santa Rosa	
1359	The Escambia Natural Resources Stewardship and Environmental Education Project (The E.N.R.S.E.E pronounced The NRC)	The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida	The Citizens Against Toxic Exposure (CATE) of Pensacola, in conjunction with The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida (SSTI) proposes the development, execution and implementation of an ecological, ecosystems, species, water, recreation, ecotourism, fishing, wildlife, and sustainable living education and training project targeting disproportionately impacted poor and traditionally disadvantaged communities throughout Escambia County, Florida. Although this proposal is developed out of Escambia County, Florida, The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida proposes that we be allowed to implement our educational and training curriculum, platform and project components across the entirety of the Gulf coast region.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	2,500,000

1360	Environmental Learning and Resource Center on the Bruce Beach Site in Pensacola, Florida	The Tree of Life Holistic Counseling Resource and Referral Center	The Center will be composed of the following: auditorium, classrooms, research laboratories, gift shop, environmental education programs, art gallery of nature in art, aquarium(s) like the one in Atlanta, GA, interactive exhibits about the Bruce beach natural and cultural history, exhibits to include the ecosystems and threats to climate change, teaching and working laboratories, self guided nature trail, interpretive exhibits about the estuary system, have educational programs focused on the importance of estuarine ecosystems, offers the opportunities to learn about coastal habitats through its exhibits, live animal displays, collection of regional plants, ongoing guest lectures and coastal management workshops for environmentalists, K-12 education activities and on site programs, boating, hiking, paddling, fishing, camping, a picnic area, an area where kids can play, and other recreational activities, an African American Heritage Museum that will feature the rich history of Bruce Beach and the surrounding Tanyard and Belmont/DeVilliers Neighborhood (which was once a thriving African American business and entertainment district that featured The Chitlin Circuit), a restaurant on the style of Planet Hollywood that can display some of the exhibits, a restaurant in the African American Heritage Museum like the BB King restaurant in Orlando, Florida (that will feature music that was once played during the Chitlin Circuit era), an internet café, a theater, a dormitory, a boardwalk, spaces for vendors, office space, an empowerment center that will focus on empowering our youth with emphasis on addressing the mental health issue, trolley rides to and from Bruce Beach to the Tanyard, Belmont/DeVilliers, and the downtown area	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	
1361	Reaching Our Community	M&A Community Outreach Center, Inc	The Able Trust Foundation Strategic Employment Placement Grant GOALS: 1) Increase the number of individuals with disabilities, including disabled veterans, who are competitively employed; 2) Increase the number of individuals who are volunteering with a goal of competitive employment in an integrated work setting at minimum wage or higher; 3) Increase the number of individuals who are in post-secondary education with a goal of competitive employment in an integrated work setting at minimum wage or higher; 4) Build on and extend collaborative resource networks that support employment goals for individuals with disabilities, including disabled veterans; 5) Provide training and technical assistance to stakeholders to promote person-center transition planning, expand opportunities for post-secondary education and employment that meets the life goals of individuals with disabilities; 6) Through continuous training, coaching, and mentoring, build a strong network of employers and small business owners to hire and support individuals with disabilities; 7) Increase self-determination, self-confidence, and independence of individuals with disabilities; 8) Provide ongoing access and support to needed social, health, mental, substance abuse, counseling, and therapeutic treatment programs for clients served; 9) Provide opportunities for clients to develop social responsibility, advocacy, governance, leadership, and personal development and health; 10) To provide follow-up, case management, and employment coaching to employment placement for a minimum of 12 months	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	
1362	Technical Assistance and Research Training for Citizens with Disabilities	The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida	The purpose of this project is to develop an education and training program in order to promote accessibility for people with disabilities in all aspects of the park and recreation environment. SSTI will work with state and county departments to evaluate the current status of accessible park, recreation, and tourism programs, facilities, and services in order to determine the needs for training, technical assistance, and research needed to improve the level of accessibility services for persons with disabilities. SSTI and its strategic partners will work closely with state parks and accessibility management programs to examine trends in the park and recreation field for purposes of identifying accessibility training, technical assistance, and research needs for park and recreation professionals. SSTI and its strategic partners will utilize the educational resources and expertise of its consultants and strategic partners to work with the state and local parks to develop and implement a training and education program for park and recreation professionals at the state, local and private level, designed to increase awareness and knowledge of how to ensure that people with disabilities have equal access to park and recreation facilities, programs and opportunities. SSTI and its strategic partners will provide technical assistance, information and consultation services for park and recreation professionals at the federal, state, local and private level designed to assist them in ensuring that their facilities, programs and opportunities are accessible to people with disabilities, consistent with applicable laws, standards and regulations.	Statewide	All FL Watersheds	Statewide	3,750,000

1363	Economics and The Gulf Coastal States	Williams Consulting and Research LLC	The Objective is to collect economical data for the Gulf Coast fishermen, Anglers, processors, charter for hire and businesses that rely on our Nations marine resource to provide food and jobs for our Nation. This project will attempt to capture the true value of our Gulf of Mexico States marine resources and seafood to the Nation as a whole. Activities include the collection of economic data which will include mail out surveys, email surveys, phone calls to various users of our resources to validate the data collected from the mail out surveys. We will also meet face to face with many of our businesses. We will collect economic data from the products harvested throughout the entire seafood supply chain. We have never collect the true value to regional businesses benefitting from Gulf seafood. In most surveys they only show the x-vessel price. We will do a literature review to make sure we have included all value from the fish to the plate and all the jobs that depend on our Marine resource and all revenue that our nation receives.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	5,000,000
1364	The Florida Environmental Education Development & Stewardship Project (F.E.E.D.S.)	The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida (SSTI)	Proposal Statement The fundamental element of the F.E.E.D.S. project is to provide educational support to Escambia County, Florida proposed NRDA projects. Proposal Introduction It is our desire to account for nature's role in people's economic and social well being. It is our intent to develop training modules and materials to address environmental degradation and stresses including resource consumption, habitat destruction, and waste production that affect the entire community, but specifically disproportionately impact the poor and vulnerable. It is our effort to move our communities beyond preservation or conservation efforts to seek out new training and educational approaches to integrate environmental accountability into economic and social systems in order to preserve the fundamental resilience of our communities in Escambia County, Florida along the gulf coast. The livelihood of the poor and vulnerable is ecologically and economically stressed across all communities, to that end; our effort is to promote sustainable growth, resilience and livelihood through education and training in rural, urban areas and sectors.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	238,000
1365	Port Richey Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment Project	City of Port Richey	Phase I of the project involves a comprehensive approach to redeveloping the City of Port Richey's Downtown Waterfront District. Phase I of the project includes the dredging of the channel within Miller's Bayou between the Pithlachascotee River and the northern end of the City's Waterfront Park, the dredging of the canal between the Gill Dawg Restaurant complex and the City's Waterfront Park, relocating the City's Boat Launch from Nicks Park to the City's Waterfront Park, renovating the City's Waterfront Park, converting Nicks Park into a public municipal parking lot to serve the downtown commercial district and installing streetscape improvements including ornamental lighting, street furniture and landscaping throughout the waterfront district. Phase II of the project would involve dredging the remainder of the canal which extends around the perimeter of Miller's Bayou. Phase III of the project would involve dredging the nine (9) man made canals which are accessed from Miller's Bayou; as well as, dredging the other sixteen (16) canals, located within the City of Port Richey which are accessed from the Pithlachascotee River.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	11,704,000
1366	Cheri Lane Stormwater Improvements	Preble-Rish Inc.	This project is located between 11th Street North and Arrow Street in the City of Parker. Over the past few years the City has seen an increasing problem with flooding on Cheri Lane. Cheri Lane is a dead end road located between 11th Street North and Arrow Street. During the storms in July 2013 the flooding was bad enough to keep people from being able to get to their homes. Please see attached pictures for examples. The flooding issues are causing cracking and deterioration in the roadway. The current road has an elevation of 12' while the surrounding areas are having elevations of up to 16'. The best way to provide some relief for the area is to obtain adjacent property for a new storm water management facility and improved conveyance system. In order to get the problem water flowing to the storm water pond the ditches will need to need to be regraded and the some of the pipes will need to be replaced.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,438,786

1367	Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System. Redeployment of the C-14 Buoy	Pasco County	Repair, configure and re-deploy the C14 buoy, which is part of the Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMPS), complete with meteorological and oceanographic instrumentation. This buoy provides near real time scientific data to the University of South Florida and NOAA, which is available to the general public and used by recreational and commercial boaters and fishers. When previously deployed the buoy was important for explaining and predicting the ocean currents that affected oil transport from the DW Horizon oil spill, and was similarly used for explaining red tide occurrence and juvenile fish recruitment. Data to be collected will be readily available to the public via websites (USF and NOAA) and these data, along with coordinated model simulations and forecasts (similarly available on the web), provide necessary information on how the Gulf of Mexico operates as an ecological system.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	907,500
1368	East Bay Water Quality Enhancement Program	Santa Rosa County	The project area (Navarre area) of Santa Rosa County has been one of the fastest growing areas of Northwest Florida, in fact the unincorporated area of Navarre increased by approximately 1000 residents a year between the 2000 census and the 2013 Census (from 20,967 to approximately 35000 residents in 2013). This growth has placed tremendous pressure on the natural resources in the area. Program of work is specifically geared to improve water quality in the East Bay Estuary of the Pensacola Bay Watershed with the ultimate goal of support re-establishment and increasing oyster habitat and the amount of habitat available for recreational and commercial important shellfish and finfish while promoting the growth of submerged aquatic growth vegetation and salt marsh. The project directly complements the Pensacola East Bay Oyster Restoration project sponsored by The Nature Conservancy. Moreover, this project will also protect the estuarine system which contains sea grass beds vital to fish and other marine species such as the listed Gulf sturgeon. In addition, the project is consistent with major investments from MOEX, NRDA and NFWF funds regarding the enhancement of the adjacent Escribano Point management area.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	12,210,000
1369	Navarre Water Quality Enhancement Program	Santa Rosa County	This proposal includes four projects that would improve water quality and restore habitats in the Pensacola Bay Watershed, and especially the Santa Rosa Sound area near Navarre. These projects all fall within the scope of recommended projects and BMPs contained in the SWIM and the WMP.The watershed's diverse habitats support more than 200 species of fish and shellfish, including 70 identified rare, imperiled or threatened animal species, including the Gulf Sturgeon; and 68 rare, imperiled or threatened plant species. The primary Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council Comprehensive Plan goal addressed by this proposal is restore water quality, which contributes to a complementary goal, restore and conserve habitats.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	16,971,900
1370	Northridge/Ranchettes Sewer & Stormwater Project	Santa Rosa County	This project includes two components: The first is conversion of the Ranchette Square Subdivision from septic system to wastewater gravity line and lift station. Significant public health risks were created as a result of the damage and flooding caused by Hurricane Ivan and other more recent flooding disasters including the April 30, 2014 flooding resulting in flooding and overflows of septic systems in this area. Conversion to a sewer system would have virtually eliminated this problem. The second component would include the acquisition of drainage easements and potentially, retention pond property to facilitate a drainage avenue from the affected properties to a safe outfall in Pensacola bay. Given the topography of the area, a positive drainage outfall can be attained with minimal disruption to existing homes and properties. The project is technically feasible and the most cost effective as property acquisition is typically more costly.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	5,445,000
1371	Holley-By-The-Sea Stormwater Quality and Flood Resilience Project	Santa Rosa County	The Holley by the Sea neighborhood is a 4700 lot neighborhood located in south Santa Rosa County that was developed in 1972. Because the neighborhood was developed prior to the state and county mandated stormwater regulations the neighborhood did not include appropriate stormwater conveyance and management features necessary to control and treat stormwater prior to discharging into Tom King Bayou and eventually into East Bay. Part of the project area also discharges into Santa Rosa Sound. The area has a history of repetitive flooding and the public fully supports initiatives to alleviate these issues. In addition, this area contains hundreds of older septic tanks that could provide significant water quality improvements if abated.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	11,605,000

1372	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration of Roberts Bay Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	17,630,000
1373	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration Casey Key- ICW Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Sarasota	22,760,000
1374	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration of Lemon Bay Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Sarasota	18,760,000
1375	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration Bocilla Island-ICW Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte	16,530,000
1376	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration Bokeelia Island-Back Bay Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River	Charlotte	23,750,000
1377	WQ Management of Estero Island Dead-end Canals	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	Phase I Feasibility Study to perform site inspection, WQ review, evaluation-ranking, and project planning to improve WQ and eliminate stagnation in the dead-end canals connected to Matanzas Pass	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Lee	13,480,000
1378	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration of "The Narrows" Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	20,850,000

1379	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration of Fish Trap & Little Hickory Bays Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River	Lee	30,620,000
1380	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration of Naples Park Harbor Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Collier	18,830,000
1381	WQ Management & Seagrass Restoration of Park Shores Multi-bays Estuary	Gannett Fleming, Inc.	The proposed project is called the Tidal Activated Water Exchange System (TAWES) which was developed by Gannett Fleming to expedite water quality improvement in bays and estuaries by managing the residence time and increasing photosynthetically active radiation (PARS) to restore seagrass meadows and biodiversity. TAWES pumps water from offshore in to the estuary strategically during the ebb tide at null points and uses flood tide mixing when pumps are off. Models show rapid improvement in water quality, particularly when compared to slow incremental improvements to water quality from retrofits in surrounding developed areas	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast	Collier	38,560,000
1382	Myakka Island Conservation Corridor - Triangle Ranch	Conservation Foundation of the Gulf Coast	Conserving the 1,067-acre Triangle Ranch along the Myakka River in southwest Florida will have far reaching benefits for wildlife and human communities along the Gulf Coast. The purchase of the property will protect its unique resources and allow for future restoration, thereby improving habitat for endangered wildlife and preserving regional water quality and quantity. It will expand not only 110,000+ acres of protected land at the heart of the river corridor, but extend that protection northward unto three more miles of the Myakka River, located adjacent to Myakka River State Park. This effort has been identified by the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary as a priority for protecting the vitality of Charlotte Harbor.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	5,345,000
1383	Northwest Florida Estuaries Restoration Project	The Nature Conservancy	Continue implementing an Estuary Program approach to the panhandle communities that shifts from an in-county parochial approach to a collaborative across-jurisdictional whole system approach to conservation	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Pensacola, Perdido	Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gulf, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton	7,550,000
1384	Gulf of Mexico Alliance Restoration Coordination	Gulf of Mexico Alliance	The proposed project provides programmatic support for the Gulf of Mexico Alliance's collaborative partnership to coordinate restoration-related activities among the various agencies, organizations, resource managers, scientists, consultants, and industry experts in the region. The Gulf of Mexico Alliance proposes to conduct the coordination through its priority issue teams that are well-established and in direct alignment with the goals of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council's Comprehensive Plan.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	2,337,500

1385	Mercury effects on the reproductive success of blacktip sharks (Carcharhinus limbatus)	Florida Gulf Coast University	Project Objective: We propose to use ultrasonography and other non-lethal means to assess the reproductive status and embryonic development of wild-caught, blacktip sharks and determine whether brood size and any morphological or blood chemistry anomalies, if present, have any association with blood- or tissue-mercury levels in the female. For reasons discussed below, blacktip sharks should be a good model species for investigating the adverse effects of mercury on the reproductive success of sharks in the Gulf of Mexico, which has a known mercury problem. Accurate estimates of reproductive success are particularly important for demographic analysis and stock assessment for heavily exploited species such as blacktip sharks, which are reported to be the most frequently harvested shark species both commercially and recreationally in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. This data collection would therefore inform sustainable fishing practices and alert us to pollutant stressors potentially affecting an ecologically important living resource in the Gulf of Mexico, which is consistent with the RESTORE ACT (http://www.treasury.gov/services/restore-act/Documents/Final-Restore-Act.pdf) and is a funding priority of the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation's Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund (http://www.nfwf.org /gulf/Pages /fundingpriorities.aspx).	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Lee, Sarasota	337,211
1386	Pinellas County Conservation Land Habitat Restoration and Coastal Resiliency Management Plans	Pinellas County Office of Management & Budget	Project involves habitat restoration and development of coastal resiliency plans at the following 9 coastal Pinellas County park and preserve sites: Ft. De Soto Park, Shell Key Preserve, War Veterans' Memorial Park, Weedon Island Preserve, Boca Ciega Millennium Park, Sand Key Park, Philippe Park, Wall Springs Park and Fred Howard Park. These conservation lands total 6,083 acres of which site specific parcels will undergo habitat restoration.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,100,000
1387	Regional Sediment Management/Beneficial Use and Small-Scale Habitat Restoration	Gulf of Mexico Alliance	To build on the strengths of these successful programs, the HCRT is proposing to implement an RSM/BU program that generates more beneficial use projects in all the Gulf States while facilitating the continuation of the community-based, small-scale restoration program. The GCRP has a long history of galvanizing communities behind restoration and stewardship. GOMA efforts in RSM have increased beneficial use of sediment resources, developed peer-reviewed technical resources, and laid the groundwork for managing sediment resources more productively. Leveraging these particular assets of two long-standing partners and doing so by investing in them as a joint venture will result in more sustainable restoration outcomes and continued community-level engagement.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	5,925,000
1388	Network of Autonomous, In-Water Sensors for Water Quality BioMonitoring in the Gulf	Gulf of Mexico Alliance	The primary aim of this project is to establish a demonstration network of three Environmental Sample Processor (ESP) instruments located at strategic sites along the Florida Gulf Coast. A fourth core ESP (i.e., not deployable) will be used to continue developing tests to detect emerging targets of concern to Gulf water quality. Deployment sites have been selected to achieve the highest and most immediate impact on management decisions benefitting from early warning of biological threats to shellfish harvesting/ consumption, recreational use of coastal waters, and other local tourist activities. These installations will serve as a foundation for the future build out of a wider ESP biomonitoring network to include other locations in the state of Florida and throughout the Gulf of Mexico and be integrated within the existing and planned infrastructure of the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Ocean Observing System (GCOOS). The ESPs will be coupled with (either physically or deployed in close proximity to) existing contextual sensors that currently monitor and report physical and chemical water quality characteristics as part of the GCOOS network, thereby effectively leveraging instrument assets and data streams contributed by a number of Gulf-based institutions.	Panhandle, Big Bend, Southwest	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Suwannee River, Caloosahatchee River	Bay, Charlotte, Levy	4,559,400
1389	Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMPS): A comprehensive observing and modeling program for Florida's west coast using proven capabilities and building on existing infrastructure.	University of South Florida's College of Marine Science	We propose an initial stabilization and subsequent build out of the Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System maintained by the University of South Florida. COMPS is a network of ocean observing stations which when combined with state-of-the-art models forms a comprehensive coastal ocean observing system with proven capabilities for addressing safe and efficient navigation, marine weather, storm surge and wave preparedness, coastal ocean ecology (HABs, living marine resources, water quality) and the tracking of harmful substances.	FL Gulf Coast	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	5,890,808

1391	The Caloosahatchee River West Basin Storage Reservoir (C-43)	Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership	Coastal bays at the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River are being impaired by poor water quality due to unnatural pulses of storm water from the Lake Okeechobee basin during rainy periods and restrictions of freshwater during dry seasons. These wide fluctuations of freshwater supplies have had detrimental impacts on a variety of vital fish habitats including sea grass beds and oyster reefs. They also have caused increased nutrient levels, resulting in poor water quality. According to the Corps of Engineers, the C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir will help ensure a more natural, consistent flow of fresh water to the estuary. To restore and maintain the estuary during the dry season, the project will capture and store basin stormwater runoff, along with a portion of water discharged from Lake Okeechobee, and water will be slowly released into the Caloosahatchee, as needed. The project will consist of a 10,500-acre storage reservoir, pumps to fill the reservoir and system of canals to convey runoff and a recreational component. The project has received congressional authorization in the 2014 Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA) and is eligible for appropriations.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee River	Hendry	584,600,000
1392	Florida-Gulf Coast Angler-engaged Fish Tagging Program	Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership	Fish tagging programs can help fisheries scientists and managers track migration patterns, evaluate catch and harvest rates and determine health of fish stocks. With millions of anglers on the water annually across the Gulf, state fisheries management agencies have the opportunity to engage and utilize anglers to help tag fish and report the information when the fish are recaptured. Many states have employed angler-assisted tagging programs for legacy tagging programs as well as telemetry tagging efforts, in which anglers catch the fish and bring them alive to scientists who insert the tags. The telemetry tags then are tracked by a series of buoys within a basin to monitor fish movements. ***A comprehensive angler-engaged tagging program, including education; distribution of tagging kits; deployment and maintenance of buoys to track telemetry tags; catch-and-release tournaments conducted for the purpose of tagging fish; and long-term data analysis, monitoring and maintenance, can help scientists and fisheries managers gather valuable data. This data should be shared with other Gulf states through a coordinated effort to establish a Gulf-wide network of acoustic buoys. This network will monitor migratory patterns and areas of heavy use for recreationally vital species, facilitate a better understanding of seasonal migration patterns, and help states coordinate the setting of season dates.	FL Gulf Coast	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	10,000,000
1393	Reef Fish Barotrauma Reduction Education and Outreach Program	Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership	Reef fish such as snapper, grouper, amberjack and sometimes redfish, caught in waters deeper than 30 feet, can suffer from barotrauma, a buildup of gasses in the fish's swim bladder that can cause internal organs to be displaced and eyes to bulge from the fish's head. Recreational fishermen are practicing catch and release increasingly across the Gulf of Mexico. Restrictive seasons, creel limits and size limits are forcing the release of many reef fish and untargeted species caught out of season. Barotrauma reduction devices, which allow the fish to be returned back to the depth from which it was caught without puncturing the skin or swim bladder, have been used successfully to increase survival of caught-and-released reef fish in other parts of the United States as well as other countries. The use of these devices is not widespread by anglers and charter operators in the Gulf of Mexico, but they can be a useful tool in reducing by-catch mortality of reef fish, allowing selective harvest and potentially increasing overall access in the recreational fishery.	FL Gulf Coast	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	4,000,000

1394	Florida Boater Sea Grass Education and Outreach Program	Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership	Sea grass beds play an essential role in Gulf coastal estuaries and bay systems by providing habitat for numerous finfishes and crustaceans, helping dampen wave activity and improving water clarity and quality. Sea grass beds along Florida's Gulf Coast and throughout the entire Gulf have been negatively affected by water pollution and excess sediment entering coastal estuaries. In isolated locations, sea grass beds also have been damaged by propellers and otherwise impacted by boating and fishing activity. The recreational boating and fishing industry is trying to take proactive steps, working with state and federal agencies to reduce negative impacts to sea grasses from fishing and boating. An education and outreach effort that employs updated satellite imagery maps and other distribution materials, made available at no charge to boaters at popular marinas, can help expand awareness and avoidance of ecologically sensitive and shallow-water areas. Also, state and federal agencies should dedicate funding to working with the recreational fishing industry and the marine electronics industry to develop satellite imagery maps that identify sea grass beds and deep-water passages along the Florida Gulf Coast that can be loaded into GPS units to help boaters and fishermen identify sensitive areas on their marine electronics.	FL Gulf Coast	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	6,000,000
1395	CAST IRON REPLACEMENT - GARDEN STREET	Pensacola Energy	The purpose of this project is to replace cast iron mains in the downtown area that are subject to flooding. Portions of the Garden Street area flooded in the April 30, 2014 flood event. Due to the flood waters, the roadways and utility R/W's have experienced high water tables and sink hole activity. These situations have caused and will continue to cause soil instability throughout the area. Below is background information and explains the logic utilized to develop the projects submitted.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,148,787
1396	CAST IRON REPLACEMENT - PALAFOX TO MLK	Pensacola Energy	The purpose of this project is to replace cast iron mains in the downtown area that are subject to flooding. Portions of the subject area flooded in the April 30, 2014 flood event. Due to the flood waters, the roadways and utility R/W's have experienced high water tables and sink hole activity. These situations have caused and will continue to cause soil instability throughout the area. Outside of the projects scope, an area of water accumulating in CI pipe has been identified and repaired. The areas identified are possible entry points due to this being a flood prone area. However, there is no effective way to identify the exact points of infiltration or to predict which CI pipe has experienced flood related soil subsidence but not yet failed. In order to mitigate potential for future damage due to the flood, pipe replacement is necessary.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	1,097,835
1397	Monroe County Canal Restoration and Storm Water Retrofits	Monroe County, Board of County Commissioners	Monroe County proposes to construct and implement Federal and State-mandated stormwater and canal restoration projects in the Florida Keys, as specified in the Monroe County Canal Management Master Plan (CMMP) and the Monroe County Stormwater Management Master Plan (SMMP).	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	32,000,000
1398	Learn More about Local Waters and the Life Within	The E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center	We are flexible with dates and funding amounts described herein. This proposal "Learning More about the Local Waters and Life Within" proposal at the E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center (a 501c3 registered as Nokuse Education, Inc.) would directly affect at least 5,250 students and 200 teachers from Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington and Bay Counties and thousands from the general public. In our first five years of operation, we have educated over 26,000 students. This proposal targets teachers and students in the Gulf of Mexico coastal counties by integrating instructional lessons on dip-netting species identification, water quality and the NOAA Science on the Sphere with both written curriculum and hands-on activities at the E.O. Wilson Biophilia Center.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	750,000
1399	Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMPS): Publically assessable, real time wind, waves and currents from Pass-a-Grill Channel, Pinellas County.	University of South Florida	This project will solidify one COMPS observational site at the entrance to Pass-a-Grill Channel (St. Pete Beach) in Pinellas County, FL. Real time observations of winds, waves, currents and temperature will be provided to the general public via the internet, thereby facilitating safe navigation for recreational and commercial boaters and environmental data for tourists and beachgoers. Real time salinity measurements will also be added. Measurements of salinity, an important variable that tends to correlate with beach water quality, are generally lacking in near shore waters.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	415,910

1400	A very high resolution estuary circulation nowcast/forecast model for Tampa Bay and vicinity.	University of South Florida	We propose a very high resolution and accurate numerical circulation model for the Tampa Bay estuary and vicinity [including the Intra-Coastal Waterway (ICWW), Boca Ciega Bay, Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay and all of the major inlets and waterways]. The model exists and is vetted through publications in refereed professional journals. The next step is to set it up as an automated, daily nowcast/forecast publically available on the internet. Applications include safe and efficient navigation, water quality, larval fish recruitment, harmful algal blooms and other ecological phenomena. What makes this model unique is its fine resolution (20m), enabling the inclusion of all relevant conveyances of mass. For instance, no other estuary model includes the ICWW and all of the relevant inlets, which are necessary to properly address the flushing of water bodies and the three dimensional distribution of water properties and their transport that are so important to pollutant and water quality studies. As an example, consider the 1993 fuel oil spill in lower Tampa Bay. No tools existed then to predict how that oil would move once it left the bay and how and when it would be transported into Blind Pass and Johns Pass. Our model has that capability. Another example is a recent sewage spill from a pipe break that sent raw sewage into Boca Ciega Bay. An automated nowcast/forecast model with daily updates would provide pertinent information to emergency personnel.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota	942,646
1401	A database of FL RESTORE funding: informing the public, training students & facilitating researchers	Office of Research and Scholarship, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Florida	The RESTORE funding to the State of Florida provides an excellent opportunity for investing in activities that can improve the ecological condition of coastal areas. A potentially large number of new projects will receive funding. “Habitat Restoration” has been defined as one of two funding priorities and an unprecedented level of funding will be directed to implementation of much-needed projects linked to habitat restoration along the Floridian coastline. How do we assess the progress and impact of these efforts on the ecological condition of coast areas? This project proposes to build a database that will provide comprehensive information on the funded projects for a broad spectrum of stakeholders. Importantly, the database will be designed to: 1) make both basic and detailed information on restoration projects transparent to the public through an easily accessible web-interface; 2) compile results of projects which can be used to guide future investments in restoration; and 3) assemble information that both improves training of students in STEM fields and facilitates research opportunities.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough	1,131,895
1402	Information Sharing for Fisheries Management Enhancement	SRI International	In 2007, SRI International, a non-profit research institute headquartered in Menlo Park, California, established a regional office in St. Petersburg, Florida as part of Governor Bush’s Innovation Incentive program. One focus area of SRI’s regional office in Florida is development of advanced technology for marine research. Another is the development of state-of-the-art systems for port and maritime security. It is this latter focus area that led SRI to develop an information management platform for the federal departments of Defense and Homeland Security. Over the past 7 years, over $20M in federal investment has produced a proven, mature platform for information management. This platform, called SIMON, is a non-proprietary, open-standards-based, which the government has unlimited rights to that enables the Navy, the Coast Guard, local law enforcement, first responders and others to seamlessly share information relevant to their specific missions.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Gulf Coast Counties	880,000
1403	Educating Disabled Communities in Environmental Stewardship (E.D.C.E.S.)	The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida	The Center for Independent Living of Northwest Florida, Inc., doing business and hearinafter referred to as CIL Disability Resource Center (CILDRC), in conjunction with The Soft Skills Training Institute of Florida (SSTI) proposes the development, execution and implementation of an ecology, ecosystems, animal and plant life, water, recreation, ecotourism, fishing, wildlife, and sustainable living education and training project targeting persons with disabilities throughout Escambia County, Florida. Although this proposal is developed in Escambia County, Florida, CILDRC proposes that we be allowed to implement our educational and training curriculum, platform and project components across the neighboring Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties in Northwest Florida.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	3,300,000

1404	Lower Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Initiative	West Coast and Local Projects Section, Dispersed Water Management Section, Office of Federal Everglades Policy and Coordination	The Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Initiative is a multi-phased regional hydrologic restoration effort coordinated by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). Multiple local, state and federal agencies have participated in the effort. The project area is approximately 90 square miles and includes the following sub-watersheds: 1) Yucca Pen Creek, 2) Durden Creek, 3) Greenwell Branch, 4) Longview Run and 5) Gator Slough. Runoff from these systems originates in the northeastern reaches of the Babcock-Webb Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Charlotte County within the SFWMD and then passes through the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) to reach the outfall in Lee County within the SFWMD again. Thus, the need for regional coordination is clear.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Caloosahatchee River, Everglades West Coast Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Charlotte, Lee	15,000,000
1405	Choctawhatchee Watershed Blue Way Trail	Walton County Board of County Commissioners Public Works Division	Water trails, or “blue ways,” have been shown to be effective in bringing tourism, getting communities on their local waterways, and promoting conservation. This project proposes a multi-county blue way trail, beginning at East Pittman Landing in Holmes County, including numerous sites along Holmes Creek in Washington County, and ending at Cowford Landing in Walton County. Featured along the blue way trail would be several camping locations, ranging from designated primitive campsites to riverside cabins, that would include overnight watercraft storage for canoes and kayaks, renovations or repairs to existing river access points and ramps or the construction of new multi-use ramps, screened decks/picnic pavilions, picnic tables, grill pits, campfire circles, and public restrooms/showers where suitable. Additional features along the blue way trail would include outdoor pavilions for school, camp, and club retreats, environmental education kiosks, wildlife observatories, and informative markers of historical and/or geological significance along the blue way, its many tributaries, freshwater springs, oxbow lakes, and vast floodplain. The addition of a blue way trail will provide residents and tourists’ alike increased opportunities to explore the Choctawhatchee Watershed, visit natural springs, explore a variety of Florida’s natural flora and fauna, as well as fish and camp.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Holmes, Walton	20,000,000
1406	RESTORATION OF TIDAL FLUSHING IN SHELL KEY PRESERVE	Tampa Bay Watch	The Shell Key Preserve is a 1,800-acre Pinellas County ecological preserve established to protect sensitive marine habitats and includes one of the county's largest undeveloped barrier islands (Shell Key) as well as numerous mangrove islands, oyster bars and expansive sea grass beds.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	3,000,000
1407	INFUSE - Infrastructure Network for Financial Uplift in South Escambia	Unknown	This project is comprised primarily of overhead bicycle and pedestrian paths which will also contain overhead hardened utility corridors. These paths are to be located on the east/west axis center line of city blocks in residential areas and roughly at the 3rd floor level over streets in the downtown section. The support structures (cylindrical reinforced concrete towers alternating with steel bracing supports) will serve multiple functions as: Block-wide distribution of well water for geothermal tempering of heating and cooling for businesses and residences; Emergency Storm Shelter; Upper level dormitory space for (college) student and tourist hostels; Bicycle and pedestrian corridor allowing safe walking or biking by students to city public schools and colleges as well as connections to rooftop level at malls and libraries for residents and tourists.	Panhandle	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay	Escambia	
1408	Lake Seminole Restoration Project	Pinellas County Public Works	Lake Seminole is a highly eutrophic lake that is currently listed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as an impaired waterbody pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act. The pollutants linked to the impairment are nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) that are present at elevated levels in the lake’s water column. The lake is also listed as an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW) and is part of the Pinellas County Preserve.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	36,031,259
1409	Cherokee Sink Public Use	Florida State University; Director, Center for Economic Forecasting and Analysis	Friends of Wakulla Springs State Park, Inc., a 501c(3) non-profit educational organization, seeks funding to develop and operate a recreation area known as Cherokee Sink. This is a tract within the Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park. We are seeking funding to open Cherokee Sink, once again, to swimming, and to include uses such as SCUBA diving and public trails. Florida acquired the 1,500-acre parcel in January, 2000.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	1,401,840

1410	EDWARD BALL WAKULLA SPRINGS STATE PARK PHASED ECOSYSTEM	Wakulla Springs State Park	A) Cherokee Sink Tract Uplands We wish to reverse habitat fragmentation of this highly disturbed and clear-cut mixed upland hardwood pine forest with a sinkhole lake, within the Wakulla Springs Basin. Its cave system connects the main Wakulla spring to Spring Creek springs in Apalachee Bay, Gulf of Mexico. B) River Sinks Northwest Tract This restoration process anticipates protection of the adjacent basin swamp and sinkhole areas. The goal is to reverse the current loblolly pine plantation to a longleaf pine upland forest. (See Attached Park Restoration Plan.). The areas are connected to the Wakulla Spring and Spring Creek locations through an extensive, mapped cave system. (Attached.)	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	725,000
1412	IDEA's in Production	IDEA Services, Inc.	IDEA Investment Group, LLC (IDEA) is an international engineering and development organization with a large Project Management Team (PMT) with very broad technological and business background experiences. IDEA intends to incorporate operations for our manufacturing initiative in Panama City as IDEA's in Production for reasons that become clear in this limited description of our proposed products. Many of our professional Member/Employees are military veterans with strong associations in the Panama City, Fort Walton Beach and Eglin Air Force Base area. We have proposed projects and manufacturing/employment programs for countries around the world with similar objectives of Panama City for hosting these types of programs. We have interacted with over 150 venture capitalists, many entrepreneurial product and project developers and numerous major university research departments. These experiences showed us that manufacturing operations must have high production rates over a sustainable long period of time. Otherwise the business concept or startup is destined for failure without venture capital or on the road to early bankruptcy. The IDEA's in Production approach assures success for brilliant IDEA's that just don't make good venture-capital application sense. Our due diligence indicates that prospective technical employees and logistical access of Panama City sites will facilitate success as our center for integrated manufacturing operations. A large number of service workers (golf course, restaurants, food service, marinas and hotels) or persons dependent upon remote travel-type jobs are generally under-employed and will find rewarding and higher-compensation positions with IDEA's in Production. Many former	Panhandle			265,415,000
1416	"L"	City of Pensacola	This project is directly adjacent to the Westside Community Development Area and will offer improved landscaping, stormwater treatment and enhanced park areas that are consistent with the comprehensive Westside Community Re-development Area Plan established in 2007. Specifically, this project will enhance the existing drainage system by diverting stormwater into two proposed small retention/detention pond facilities, approximately .3 acres each, providing treatment and then discharging into a separate stormwater system down Gimble Street to Pace Boulevard. This will reduce pressure on the existing system and provide an alternative route for stormwater to mitigate future flood loss. The project will also add a hydrodynamic separator to the system as a secondary treatment system to remove sediment and floatables. The proposed project is expected to provide a level of protection up to the 25-year/12 hour design storm.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	3,009,490
1417	Hollice T. Williams Park - Stormwater Management/Recreational Facilities Project	City of Pensacola	The proposed project will construct dual use stormwater and recreational-use basins under the Interstate 110 corridor. The project will aid the City of Pensacola in collecting, treating and routing 1.3 miles of stormwater that runs off elevated lengths of Interstate 110 near its southern terminus, providing relief to diverse historical neighborhoods in flood prone areas near Hollis T. Williams Park.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	3,774,001
1418	Oyster Reef Restoration in Naples Bay, Florida	City of Naples	This project will restore oyster reefs at three sites in Naples Bay (Appendix A - Figure 1), with a total restoration area of 5 acres. Site 1 is located on the east side of Naples Bay, along the mangrove fringe south of Haldeman Creek, adjacent to a successful pilot oyster reef restoration site. Site 1 restoration area is 3.3 acres. Site 2 is in Haldeman Creek and has a restoration area of 1.4 acres. Site 3 is in upper Naples Bay and has a restoration area of 0.2 acres.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	1,013,722

1419	Coastal Headwaters Forest	The Conservation Fund	The primary objectives of Coastal Headwaters are to: 1) Establish a conservation easement which requires longleaf pine restoration and protects the land as a working longleaf forest in perpetuity 2) Protect water quality and quantity by preventing conversion to more intensive uses and managing the property for longleaf pine, including prescribed fired 3) Support working forest related economic development in local communities and create and expand markets for longleaf pine products 4) Buffer and protect area military installations and provide potential training and mitigation opportunities 5) Provide ecological benefits for plants and animals inherent to the longleaf ecosystem 6) Demonstrate that a landscape-level longleaf forest restoration and working forest model can be successful No other opportunity of this kind exists in the longleaf pine landscape. This project will serve as a model for restoration of longleaf pine at the landscape scale, leading the way for other working forest landowners to think differently about longleaf restoration. Moreover, it will demonstrate the strength of public and private partnerships to achieve a shared vision for conservation.	Panhandle	Perdido, Pensacola	Escambia, Santa Rosa	90,000,000
1420	Water Quality Targets for Seagrass Restoration in Pensacola and Perdido Bays	Escambia County Natural Resources Management Department	The estuaries of the western panhandle of Florida have lost approximately 95 percent of their seagrass coverage between 1950 and 1980. Of the reduced amount of seagrass left in Pensacola Bay, a further 43 percent loss occurred between 1992 and 2003. Seagrasses in Perdido Bay have diminished 80% in area between 1987 and 2002. Recent assessments of the health of Pensacola Bay have concluded that water clarity should be sufficient to allow seagrass to grow in those areas that had lost their extensive seagrass meadows. However, seagrass beds are not recovering to their historic coverage. Lack of recovery may be due to an under estimate of local seagrass light requirements or other water quality problems. The development of locally-derived water clarity requirements for seagrass meadows would be, by itself, insufficient information to guide resource management actions in Pensacola and Perdido Bays. Should it be determined that water clarity is inadequate for supporting seagrass reestablishment, the appropriate management response would require knowledge of what factor(s) should be acted upon to improve water clarity. This proposal would determine: current and historic offshore extents and depth limits of seagrass meadows, the minimum light requirements of existing seagrass meadows; the light environment in areas that historically supported seagrass, but which are currently devoid of coverage; influence of phytoplankton, tannins and suspended sediments on water clarity. Results will be disseminated for local peer review and public input. A final report will include recommendations for the restoration of seagrass coverage in Pensacola Bay and Perdido Bay.	Panhandle	Perdido, Pensacola	Escambia, Santa Rosa	420,000
1421	Indian Creek Park Expansion	Apalachicola Riverkeepers	Indian Creek Park was purchased by TPL using FCT funding in 2005. The purpose of the park was to remove development from the near shore area that was impacting the water quality and degrading the land on the Eastern Shore of Apalachicola Bay. Since that time, the park has been cleaned up and maintained by Franklin County. Under a project from USFWS and NFWF, the shoreline along the bay has restored using a living shoreline technique permitted by the Florida DEP and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The primary purpose of this proposal is to expand the park from its current two acres to 7 acres under fee simple acquisition and an additional 25 acres using a combination of conservation easements connecting the park with existing buffers set aside by developments along Indian Creek in Eastpoint Florida.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	5,000,000

1422	West Bay Preservation (Phase I)	The Trust for Public Land (TPL)	This proposal is for acquisition of a portion of the West Bay Preservation Area. There is the potential for future acquisition phases and restoration activities that would be submitted as separate project proposals. The West Bay Preservation Area, added to the Florida Forever acquisition priority list in 2012 under the "Climate Change Lands" category, includes numerous wetlands and areas in commercial timber that are important for the health of West Bay and the St. Andrew Bay system. The land could also support low-impact public use, including hiking, biking, nature observation and paddle-craft launches. Approximately 9,600 acres are already under a conservation easement, which will substantially reduce the eventual land acquisition cost for these acres. The conservation easement does not provide for public access. Another 4,500 acres are identified under the Florida Forever project as "Essential Parcels." Restoration of the commercial timber areas, including bedded and ditched areas, will enhance the health of the bay system. Some restoration is already underway on the conservation easement areas. Because the estimated cost to acquire both fee title to the 4,500 acres and the underlying fee to the 9,600 acres subject to the easement is expected to be substantial, this proposed acquisition of $2.5 million will only be for a portion of the total property. TPL is presently working with the landowner, The St. Joe Company, to identify approximately $2.5 million of property, and will have that configuration prior to the March 18, 2016 pre-approval submission date. If this application is approved and funded, and the property acquired as proposed, TPL anticipates it will use this model to apply for a Phase II application in 2017.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St.Andrew	Bay	2,500,000
1423	Reclaim our Coasts (ROC): Increasing the quantity and quality of Florida's terrestrial and marine habitats for sea turtles	Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research, University of Florida	The Deepwater Horizon oil spill negatively affected Florida's beaches for nesting sea turtles and marine habitats along the Panhandle and the Peninsula west coast of the State. Oil that remains in the water and washed-up on the beach has the potential to degrade nesting, foraging and developmental habitats and thus, reduce the overall quantity and quality of Florida's terrestrial and marine habitats for sea turtles. In addition, oil incorporated into the beach can negatively affect developing embryos resulting in reduced hatching success or hatchling fitness. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill added to an already compromised status of many of Florida's beaches and in-water habitats important for sea turtle reproduction and growth. During 2015, the Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research held an Expert Working Group workshop to develop a strategic plan for Florida sea turtles as part of Disney's Reverse the Decline of Florida Sea Turtles initiative. Based on the input of more than 30 experts, several key strategies were identified to address threats to Florida sea turtles and improve their conservation outlook. Among the specific activities being developed is a program to "Reclaim Our Coasts", the purpose of which is to increase the quantity and quality of nesting and nearshore habitats for sea turtles in Florida. We propose to identify and remove barriers to nesting sea turtles and emerging hatchlings, and remove in-water debris from seagrass beds and reefs, which will help to offset the harm caused by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The removal of barriers to nesting turtles from beaches will increase available nesting habitat for adult female sea turtles and improve the quality of habitat for both nesting turtles and hatchlings. The	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	1,200,000
1424	Apalachicola Ecosystem Functional Analysis Assessment	Apalachicola Riverkeepers	The feasibility study would describe and provide initial setup of an Ecosystem Functional Analysis (EFA) for the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River System that will focus on recovery (to the extent practical) and future management of the Apalachicola River, Floodplain and Bay.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	50,000
1425	Apalachicola Regional Natural Resource Restoration Corps Initiative	Franklin's Promise Coalition	Apalachicola Regional Natural Resource Restoration Corps Initiative by the Conservation Corps of the Forgotten Coast, will help to restore and protect the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, and coastal wetlands of the Apalachicola Region. The Conservation Corps crews will focus on restoring habitat and water quality, replenish and protect living coastal and marine resources, enhance community resiliency, and revitalize the area economy .	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Multiple panhandle counties	250,000
1426	Apalachicola River Drainage System Conference	Apalachee Regional Planning Council (ARPC) for the Riparian County Stakeholder Coalition (RCSC)	To coordinate and facilitate a national conference to be held in the Apalachicola Basin in recognition of the 40th Anniversary of the 1976 Apalachicola River Drainage System Conference held in Gainesville, Florida. Invitations to the conference would be targeted to all the Public/Private Apalachicola Watershed Stakeholders on the National, State and Local levels and would mimic the conference held in 1976.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Undetermined	40,000

1427	Apalachicola River Slough Fluvial Geomorphic Restoration and Evaluation	Apalachicola Riverkeepers	his project will develop a scientifically-sound geomorphic/hydrologic restoration strategy emphasizing reconnection of floodplain sloughs, drawing upon prior scientific research and input from agency staff, researchers, and NGO partners experienced and knowledgeable about the river and estuary, along with systematic field work and sediment sampling, analysis of remotely sensed imagery, state-of-the-art geomorphic analysis and hydrodynamic modeling. It will implement at least three pilot projects to reconnect sloughs and will measure outcomes over a 1-2-year period, and establish protocols for continued monitoring into the future.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	3,400,000
1428	Comprehensive Apalachicola Watershed Recovery and Management Plan	Apalachee Regional Planning Council (ARPC) for the Riparian County Stakeholder Coalition (RCSC)	The proposed Comprehensive Apalachicola Watershed Recovery and Management Plan would include: 1) an inclusive and broad planning process that addresses the needs of a diverse group of the Apalachicola Watershed's stakeholders; 2) a recognition of the balance between ecosystem, community, and economic health; 3) an understanding that activities on the land have an impact on adjoining water bodies; and 4) a focus on continuing the State of Florida and Federal Agencies' goals of restoring, protecting and maintaining the viability of the ecological functions of the natural system and the natural resource based economy that these functions support.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf, Liberty, Calhoun, Gadsden, Jackson	250,000
1429	Big Bend Wildlife Management Area Recreation Improvements	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Big Bend WMA is a key coastal wildlife management area that conserves upland habitats and the Big Bend Seagrass Aquatic Preserve just offshore. The WMA provides stunning scenery and a wide variety of recreational opportunities including seasonal hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, boating, biking, hiking and other recreational activities. Big Bend WMA is a gateway for boaters and paddlers to access many creeks, rivers, tidal marshes and the Gulf of Mexico over a 60-mile stretch of the Florida coast. The proposed improvements to the Freeman House will provide an important environmental education/ecotourism destination in the Jena and Steinhatchee communities. This facility is being jointly operated with Dixie County. This project will also provide improved public access to the Jena Unit in the community of Horseshoe Beach for the first time. These facilities will also support the FWC-managed segment of the Big Bend Saltwater Paddling Trail. Kiosks and interpretive signs will provide visitor orientation to Big Bend WMA at all entrances and will introduce visitors to the abundant opportunities on the Area. Big Bend WMA has been one of the most popular destinations for visitors in the Florida Wildlife Management Area System for many years. Based on traffic counter data estimates, 181,000 visitors annually will benefit from the improved recreation facilities for this area. The proposed improvements to the Freeman House (trails, boat dock, ADA improvements and environmental education displays) will create an important ecotourism destination as well as a recreational amenity for the citizens and visitors to Jena and nearby Steinhatchee. The proposal will develop and enhance a comprehensive system of hiking, boating access and paddling	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Taylor, Dixie	2,078,000
1430	Habitat and Public Access Improvements to Coastal Counties	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The Great Florida Birding and Wildlife Trail (Trail) is a project of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The Trail, a network of sites selected for their excellent wildlife viewing, is one of the premier wildlife viewing programs in the United States. It is designed to conserve and enhance Florida's conservation lands and wildlife habitats by promoting wildlife-viewing, and providing conservation education as well as economic opportunity through wildlife-based tourism. Wildlife viewing is extremely popular in Florida among both residents and tourists, second only to visiting the beach (2011 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan [SCORP]). Public access infrastructure for the trail includes way finding signs that direct wildlife viewers to the Trail sites. Recent research conducted for FWC has shown that 65% of wildlife viewers have decided to visit a Trail site based on seeing the signs. Once at the site, the visitor experience is enhanced via wildlife viewing access amenities such as viewing structures, interpretive signs and access improvements such as board walks. This project focuses on the quality and quantity of wildlife-based recreational opportunities in the 12 county region by improving the overall experience for those visiting existing Trail sites while reducing resource degradation and wildlife viewing disturbances. The project contains four (4) key components: 1) Assessment of current GFBWT way finding, visitor orientation upon arrival at the site, and public access improvement needs. Also included will be an assessment of public use impacts on habitat and wildlife. This will be conducted through on site visits and consultation with trail site staff to determine what site improvements are needed to improve habitat, wildlife viewing experiences and public access	Panhandle, Big Bend	Perdido Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew Bay, Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Suwannee, Springs Coast	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Bay, Wakulla, Franklin, Levy, Citrus,	6,968,500

1431	Improving recreational access and amenities on the Grassy Point Addition to the Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The Grassy Point parcel provides scenic water views and a wide range of recreational uses such as paddling, camping, fishing, wildlife viewing and nature study. It contains two existing primitive campgrounds. The Bayside and Bayou campgrounds currently contain 12 and 4 designated sites respectively. The Bayside campground also contains a group camp area. The Bayou campground has an unimproved hand launch for small boats such as canoes, kayaks or johnboats. Both campgrounds have port-a-lets, and informational kiosks that are at the end of their service life. The proposed amenities will improve the camping experience, public safety at this remote site and prevent resource damage at the campgrounds. A Public Access Biologist will develop and manage nature-based recreation opportunities on Escribano Point and coastal wildlife management areas in the Panhandle of Florida. This project will include redesigning the Bayside campground to separate day use and camping areas and constructing public access improvements at both sites to include: • Public Access Biologist to develop and manage recreation opportunities such as enhanced paddling and hiking trails and recreation programs for visitors. • Entrance kiosk for the Grassy Point parcel, interpretive information, parking • Install vault toilet facilities at both campgrounds • Replace the informational kiosks at each campground • Stabilize the hand launch at the Bayou Campground to prevent erosion • Install well at the Bayside campground • Construct a picnic pavilion at the Bayside Campground • Host camper at the Bayside Campground • Construct a boat dock at the Bayside Campground for use by campers and to provide access to the campground by FWC law	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Santa Rosa	765,000
1432	Improving recreational access to the Box-R Wildlife Management Area	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project will have two components: designing and constructing visitor contact points at three locations and preserving, developing improved access to the Area, and interpreting a significant historical site located on Box-R WMA. The visitor contact points for interpretation will consist of roofed kiosks to house information panels about the fish and wildlife resources found on the property as well as its recreational opportunities. The kiosks will be installed near the main entrance and at the heavily used boat launch located on land subleased to Franklin County. A hand launch paddling access will be developed to provide access to Huckleberry Creek. • Construct public access improvements to the site (parking, stabilized trails, vault toilet) • Provide a stabilized hand launch paddling access to Huckleberry Creek • Construct interpretive displays Box-R WMA contains a significant historical site referred to as the Tilton Complex. The complex consists of the remains of a large saw mill operation (tram, water tower and drying kiln) and three residential areas, two for white management and employees and one for African-Americans workers. Lumbering is an important part of the history of this wildlife management area and continues to be an important part of the heritage of this region to the present day. In the Inventory and Assessment of the Cultural Resources in the Box-R Wildlife Management Area prepared by the Florida Division of Historical Resources, the Tilton complex is described as representing “one of a few archaeological examples of Panhandle Florida sawmills dating to this time period.” (See attachment.) Exhibits will interpret both the history and operation of the lumber operation and the significance of these forested	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf	1,694,000
1433	Northwest Region Volunteer Services Biologist	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The Regional Volunteer Coordinator will assist FWC staff by 1) identifying project needs, 2) designing project elements so they can be successfully accomplished with volunteer assistance, and 3) will recruit, help train and manage the volunteers. With the assistance of these volunteers, FWC staff will leverage agency resources including resources received for Deepwater Horizon funded projects to achieve greater conservation benefits. Projects supported by volunteers can be accomplished for less cost, extend over longer time periods and over larger geographic areas, can attract external resources and partners, and free staff to work on additional priorities. The Northwest Region Volunteer Coordinator will join a successful team of coordinators working in other parts of the state. The projects supported by coordinators include exotic species monitoring and control, imperiled species monitoring, and a variety of stewardship projects including habitat restoration.	Panhandle, Big Bend	Perdido Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Suwannee River	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Liberty, Gulf, Franklin, Gadsden, Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson	604,234

1434	2D-3D Tampa Port Authority Soil Islands Breakwater	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project would install linear oyster-reef breakwaters on portions of the north and south ends along the east side of Island 2D and the eastern shoreline of Island 3D to provide foraging habitat for American Oystercatchers. The breakwater would also reduce erosion impacts, mainly from recreational boaters in the bay but also ship wakes and storm waves. The breakwater structures are composed of arrays of hollow reefballs, formulated of pH-neutral concrete designed to promote oyster attachment and to intercept waves and boat wake energy. The oyster-reef breakwater structures would be installed near to the shore in the water, parallel to the islands' shorelines. The breakwater would allow adult oystercatchers to remain on their territories while foraging on the breakwater structures for oysters and the invertebrate animals that live on oyster reefs and provide supplemental invertebrate food for the young oystercatcher chicks to glean themselves, increasing their survival. The breakwater would also deter erosion and provide a quiet water "living shoreline".	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	2,142,799
1435	Addressing the threat of monofilament entanglement for coastal wildlife	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	1. Coordinate with internal and external partners to identify problem "hotspots" for monofilament entanglement statewide, and identify priority management needs for each hotspot. 2. Work with piers and marinas to reduce the threat of feeding and entanglement by providing signage, monofilament receptacles, and fish carcass receptacles as necessary. 3. Coordinate with internal and external partners to draft and disseminate key messages to educate the public on proper disposal of monofilament and fish carcasses. Examples include engaging with fishing gear manufacturers to promote and advertise the need for proper disposal, and placing key messages in boater's guides, electronic and print media, annual news releases, and information on FWC and partner websites.4. Assist with coordination of ongoing efforts and work with partners to start new efforts to remove monofilament from waterways, especially in key roosting, nesting, and foraging areas.	Statewide	All FL coastal watersheds	All FL coastal counties	356,118
1436	Alafia Bank Restoration and Breakwater Reef	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project would build on the experience from the Alafia Bank Sunken Island breakwater project phase 1 installed in fall 2011 and additional breakwater installed in summer 2014. The breakwaters were fabricated at a nearby marina and port facility and deployed to the project site on a crane barge. The installed breakwater successfully intercepts high-energy waves/ship wakes, reduces wave energy reaching the shore, and has created a quieter water shoreline, retaining sediments, and slowing erosion to protect key nesting trees for pelicans, herons, and spoonbills, and beach-nesting habitat for American Oystercatchers. The breakwater also provides oyster reef structure and fisheries habitat	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	2,463,725
1437	Caloosahatchee Oxbow Restoration	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The intent of the proposed project is to enhance and restore the oxbows of the Caloosahatchee River which will have ecological, economical, and social benefits. In particular, 8 out of 41 oxbows have been identified because of their higher level of environmental degradation. Important points of oxbow restoration are: • Each oxbow has unique challenges, restoration design is unique for each oxbow. • All include dredging of accumulated sediments 75 ft width by 5 ft depth. • Estimate total length 20,100 linear feet. • Approximate quantity of dredged material 188,000 cubic yards.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Lee	4,356,000
1439	Clearwater Harbor Intracoastal Islands Restoration	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project would restore three spoil islands in Clear Water Harbor that were used successfully in the past by beach nesting birds. Currently, the three islands targeted have eroded below the mean high tide line and do not have any habitat that is suitable for nesting birds. New material will be added to the islands to restore them to their original 3-5 acre footprint while also raising the elevation of the islands to remain above the waterline during normal tidal fluctuations.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	2,709,055
1441	Creation and Enhancement of Oyster Shell Rakes in Northeast Florida	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The FWC will work with the Department of Environmental Protection to permit, design and implement the creation of 10 oyster shell rakes suitable for oystercatcher nesting along the Amelia and Tolomato Rivers. The new rakes will be created at a higher elevation in order to create nesting habitat that is less likely to be overwashed, hence increasing hatch success for the birds nesting on the rake. One rake may support 1-2 pairs of nesting oystercatchers.	NorthAtlantic	Nassau-St. Marys, Lower St. Johns, Upper East Coast	Nassau, Duval, St. John	968,000

1442	Crystal River Power Plant Spoil Island Enhancement	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project seeks to restore up to 5 spoil island sites along the Crystal River Power Plant barge canal to provide breeding habitat for seabirds and shorebirds. The target size of each spoil island will be a minimum of 5-acre sand or sand/shell island. Vegetation management, social attraction techniques (call broadcasting system and decoys), predator control (electric fencing and/or trapping), and enhanced law enforcement presence may be implemented as needed at these sites after island creation.	Big Bend	Springs Coast	Citrus	
1443	Determining an Economic Model for Payments Based on Managing Forests for Increased Regional Water Availability	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project proposes to develop a payment structure which will relate the cost savings of deferred or eliminated water resource infrastructure needs and cost of Consumptive Use Permitting to ecosystem service benefits provided by landowners.	Statewide	Apalicola-Chipola, Charlotte Harbor, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Indian River Lagoon, St. Johns, Nassau-St. Marys, Ochlockonee- St. Marks, Ocklawaha, Pensacola, Perdido, Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Springs Coast, Suwannee, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries,	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	250,000
1444	Dunedin Sand Key West Island Breakwater	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project would install a V-shaped breakwater to intercept the onshore wave energy, protecting the west end of the island from erosion. The proposed breakwater structures are hollow reefballs, formulated of pH-neutral concrete designed to promote oyster attachment and to intercept waves and boat wake energy. The reefball breakwater structures would be installed near to the shore on the western end of Dunedin Sand Key West, in the water, parallel to the island's shorelines, to create quiet water shorelines where mangroves, salt marsh grasses, and sandy beaches provide nesting habitat for colonial waterbirds.	Southwest	Springs coast	Pinellas	154,550
1445	Enhancement of Audubon Island, FL	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Audubon Island shorebird nesting habitat enhancement: remove the riprap wall on the north end of the island, riprap a larger atoll, and fill most of the additional area (approximately 1.14 additional acres) with fresh dredged sediment. A 0.26 acre lagoon area will be created on the west side of the island. The non-vegetated area of the new, enlarged island (approximately 1.17 acres) will be planted with Salicornia and other grasses and sedges.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	2,063,981
1446	Enhancement of oyster shell rakes in Cedar Key, FL to benefit wintering and breeding American Oystercatchers	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project will restore 6 Cedar Key oyster reefs used by oystercatchers as high tide roosting or nesting habitats using two new techniques in oyster restoration: (1) use of cultch, limestone and bagged building blocks of living oysters transplanted to create a barrier of instant living reef that is resilient to even heavy wave action and protects growing reef inside the barrier and (2) designing reefs to enhance water flow around reef structure in a way that allows built reefs to naturally expand.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Levy	958,329

1447	Enhancing dune habitats to improve conservation of beach mice and other imperiled coastal wildlife species	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The goal of our project is to incorporate an adaptive management framework to improve habitat quality and connectivity in the coastal dune ecosystem by implementing targeted restoration actions and utilize robust tools to evaluate the success of those actions for wildlife species and these fragile habitats. Restoration actions will be focused on priority areas to directly improve habitat quality and the resiliency of the coastal dune ecosystem, and to enhance and protect the wildlife populations that are dependent on these valuable habitats. The four objectives of the proposed project are: 1). Restore the primary or fore dunes across the Florida Panhandle to increase connectivity for and enhance movement by isolated wildlife populations. 2). Restore vegetation in gaps in the primary and secondary dunes caused by erosion from human disturbance and impacts from storms. Gaps create vulnerabilities that reduce the resilience of the dune ecosystem to impacts from wave action during storm events, which can then severely erode and destroy the remaining dune habitat. 3). Enhance plant diversity in areas that have not been restored or not been fully restored to further increase ecosystem resilience and restore and protect wildlife species there. 4). Incorporate strategic evaluation of project success for robust adaptive management to improve future restoration actions using metrics based on habitat quality and the status of beach mouse populations.	Panhandle	Perdido Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew Bay	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf	5,300,000
1449	Evaluate effectiveness of wildlife BMPs and Ecosystem Services Cooperation Conservation	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project proposes to evaluate the effectiveness of wildlife BMPs on aquatic habitat by monitoring water quality characteristics for 8 state-imperiled species. Habitat characteristics such as: adequate shade for temperature regulation, woody debris, substrate, channel stability and habitat connectivity within streams and stream corridors are critical habitat components that influence water quality. FWC will develop and implement demonstration plots that will be designed to assess the effectiveness of proposed practices on aquatic and riparian habitat in watersheds within the Gulf of Mexico contributing basin.	Statewide	Apalachicola-Chipola,Choctawahatchee-St.Andrew,Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Pensacola, Perdido, Suwannee	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	500,000
1451	FSUCML Estuarine Habitat Enhancement	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Three-pronged plan to enhance intertidal and coastal habitats: (1) to remove dredge cast and plant native salt marsh vegetation; (2) to enhance and expand existing oyster reef habitat; and (3) to re-establish a historic waterbird nesting habitat site while maintaining foraging habitat for non-breeding shorebirds. While the project would occur within an area of approximately 25+ acres, the actual project footprint will cover ~2.5 acres, including approximately 0.25 acre of saltmarsh, 1.25 acres of oyster reef (0.5 created, 0.75 enhanced), and 1 acre of waterbird nesting habitat.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	495,000
1452	Gravel Rooftop Nesting Habitat Enhancement	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The goal of the project is to enhance/restore 25 historic shorebird and seabird rooftop nesting sites of the 368 suitable sites identified by Zambrano and Warraich (2010). This project could be completed in a 5-year time frame, conducting 5 projects per year. The rooftop enhancement/restoration would include removal of old gravel roofs and installation of new gravel roofs with 2-inch gravel depth, installation of chick fencing around rooftop perimeters to keep chicks from falling off edges, installation of shade structures on rooftops to reduce mortality to seabirds and shorebirds from avian predators, and the use of bird broadcast systems and least tern decoys as social attraction systems to increase the likelihood of nesting at the project sites.	Statewide	Choctowhatchee-St.Andrew, Indian River Lagoon, Everglades, Lake Worth Lagoon-Palm Beach Coast, Spring Coast	Bay, Brevard, Monroe, Okaloosa, Palm Beach, Pinellas	8,625,590
1453	Implement a Prescribed Fire Ecosystem Resiliency Program on Florida's Gulf Coast	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Funds for prescribed fire on public and private lands near the Gulf Coast	Statewide	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	25,000,000
1454	Indian Rocks Beach South Island Breakwater	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The project will install reefballs in a linear array parallel to the Intracoastal Waterway to intercept the wake energy and protect the shoreline and the mangrove trees from erosional loss on the ICW side of the Indian Rocks Beach south island. The hollow structure of the reefballs and their placement in adjacent rows allow the wakes to enter the reefball arrays, where the energy is expended, so that the area between the line of reefball arrays and the islands is a quiet water zone, called a “living shoreline”. The island has hosted a colonial waterbird colony for over 25 years, including sporadic nesting by state-listed Tricolored Herons and Roseate Spoonbills. The island is also used for nesting by state-listed American Oystercatchers. In past years Gray Kingbirds also nested on the island.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	154,550

1455	Jeff Flanders Conservation Easement	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Mr. Flanders has recently purchased 405 acres on the Apalachicola River. he is planning on restoring the uplands to longleaf pine but the remaining 285 acres of bottomland front the Apalachicola River. The property is bordered on the south by the Corbin-Tucker Conservation Easement held by the DEP Division of State Lands and bordered on the northwest corner by the Hazel and Herselle Wilderness Preserve held by the Bay County Conservancy.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Calhoun	400,000
1457	Little Bird Island and Spoil Island Restoration in NE FL	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project seeks to restore Little Bird Island and up to 3 spoil island sites (TBD) in northeast FL to provide breeding habitat for seabirds and shorebirds. The target size of each spoil island will be a minimum of 5-7-acre sand or sand/shell island. Vegetation management, social attraction techniques (call broadcasting system and decoys), predator control (electric fencing and/or trapping), and enhanced law enforcement presence may be implemented as needed at each site after island creation.	NorthAtlantic	Nassau-St. Marys, Lower St. Johns	Nassau, Duval	
1458	MK Ranch Hydrological Restoration	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	MK Ranch is a large expanse on historic tidal marsh, roughly 5,000 acres, in the lower Apalachicola River Basin, which acts as a filter and storage area for water flowing from upland sites to the creeks, rivers, and eventually Apalachicola Bay and Lake Wimico. Historic land use patterns and hydrologic alterations within ARWEA including road construction, ditch excavation, draining, and construction of dikes and berms have altered water flow patterns and hydro periods on the area. The goal of this project is to restore historical wetland structure and function by reconnecting the natural drainage pathways within the watershed. This should in turn help to restore the historic flow regime to the estuary and improve habitat conditions in stream and wetland habitats of ARWEA and Apalachicola Bay.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Gulf	10,000,000
1459	Northeast Florida Coastal Predator Management	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	FWC staff will work with local land management staff (e.g., FL State Parks, city or county, etc.) to identify which important nesting sites in coastal NE FL need predator management (i.e., where predation is a primary cause of nest failure) and what methods (if any) are feasible and appropriate at each location. Staff will then proceed to use non-lethal or lethal methods to control predators at these sites.	NorthAtlantic	Nassau-St. Marys, Lower St. Johns, Upper East Coast, Indian River Lagoon	Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Volusia, Brevard	85,580
1460	Panhandle Salt Marsh Restoration and Associated Imperiled Species (Diamondback Terrapin, Mink, and Salt Marsh Songbird) Monitoring	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The goals of this project for diamond back terrapins, mink and saltmarsh songbirds : 1) Document occurrence locations in western panhandle tidal creeks, coastal salt marshes, estuaries, lagoons, and barrier islands. 2) Collect morphometric, demographic, and habitat association data for all terrapins captured. 3) Use scute notching to uniquely mark all captured diamondback terrapins to aid in population estimates and future movement/dispersal investigations. 4) Evaluate the efficacy of a variety of survey techniques across habitat types (e.g. tidal creek seigning, head counts, modified crab traps, nest searching, and visual surveys). 5) Collect tissue samples from identified species and perform genetic and contaminant analyses. For saltmash conservation, the goal will be to increase the amount of priority saltmarsh habitat for these species.	Panhandle	Perdido Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Bay, Apalachicola-Chipola Bay	Franklin, Escambia, Gulf, Santa Rosa, Bay	8,372,654
1463	Restoration of Five Spoil Islands in the Indian River Lagoon, Brevard and Saint Lucie Counties, FL	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The goal of this project is to restore five spoil islands in the Indian River Lagoon in Brevard and Saint Lucie Counties to make them suitable nesting habitat for shorebirds and seabirds. The main species to benefit from the project would be least terns (Sternula antillarum) and black skimmers (Rynchops niger). American oystercatchers (Haematopus palliatus) may use the new islands for nesting as well. All three of these species were documented to have been impacted by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill.	Atlantic	Indian River Lagoon, St. Lucie-Loxahatchee	Brevard, St. Lucie	21,837,585
1464	Restoration of Florida Gulf of Mexico Mangrove Habitat by Removing Brazilian Pepper	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Control Brazilian Pepper in remote areas of the Everglades National Park. This restoration project has three components: plan development, research, and treatment. Emphasis needs to be given to the development of a plan that meets NPS policy requirements before treatment can begin.	SouthAtlantic	Everglades	Dade	
1465	Restoration of Native Communities in Brazilian Pepper Dominated Areas in Big Cypress	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Prior to the establishment of Big Cypress National Preserve many areas of native habitat were physically altered for agricultural. These altered areas were later abandoned when Big Cypress National Preserve was established. These former agricultural areas (~700acres) have become dominated by the non-native Brazilian pepper (Schinus terebinthifolius). Project will restore native flatwoods pine habitat to these acreages using proven exotic plant removal and restoration techniques.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	477,500
1466	West-Central Marine, Estuarine and Springs Restoration Program	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	An FWC coordinated restoration program to implement marine, estuarine, and springs restoration projects along the southwest coast of FL: Living Shorelines and Oyster Habitat Restoration and Springs Restoration	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Springs Coast	Hillsborough, Sarasota, Charlotte	10,000,000

1468	Dot Dash Bird Colony Islands Breakwater	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project would install an offfshore breakwater to intercept the onshore wake energy, protecting the west side of Dot Island from erosion and the mangrove trees. The breakwater structures are hollow reefballs, formulated of pH-neutral concrete designed to promote oyster attachment and to intercept waves and boat wake energy. The reefball breakwater structures would be installed near to the shore on the western end of the Dot Island, in the water, parallel to the island's shorelines. The breakwater would protect mangrove nesting habitat for colonial waterbirds, deter erosion, and provide the quiet water "living shoreline" environment that will promote continued island existence.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	132,550
1469	Programmatic Expansion of Stock Enhancement Research at the FL Fish and Wildlife Research Institute	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The FL Fish and Wildlife Research Institute's marine Stock Enhancement Research Program (SER) has been operating at a Field Station in Palmetto, FL (at Port Manatee) since 1988. The Stock Enhancement Research Facility (SERF) function was primarily for production of red drum in large ponds for stock enhancement field research. The SERF at Port Manatee has exceeded its life expectancy, and it requires a redesign because the emphasis of fish production by FWC has transitioned from ponds to indoor tanks with recirculating water filtration to reduce facility footprint and reduce water use. Also, the program has expanded to include research into optimizing intensive aquaculture of red drum and to identify hatchery practices to maximize genetic diversity of hatchery fish and to produce fish with characteristics most similar to wild fish. Modern facilities are needed to conduct experimental laboratory and field research and to produce large enough numbers of fish for field research experiments. A facility of approximately 35,000ft2 is needed to update and expand the stock enhancement research program. In the first year a construction/engineering firm will be selected and design of the facilities begun. Facilities design will be completed and construction begun in the second year. Facilities construction will be completed, and equipment installation, initial operations and research will begin in the third year. By the fourth year, the facility is fully operational. After construction, the facility requires routine maintenance and daily operations budgets and staffing to support the research and production of sportfish. Ultimately the goal of the FWRI Stock Enhancement Research Program is to develop practices that produce and release hatchery sportfish that have	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	12,468,500
1470	Ecological Evaluation and Monitoring of the Sanibel River	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The Sanibel River is a nine mile-long stream of mostly freshwater located on Sanibel Island, FL. A comprehensive study of the river's fauna and its vulnerability to Gulf of Mexico environmental perturbations and sea level rise has never been conducted. The purposes of the project are to 1) determine the current ecological status of the Sanibel River in the context of Gulf restoration activities and climate change and, 2) ascertain threats to the biological integrity of the river ecosystem. Once baseline faunal structure has been documented (year 1) a five year monitoring program will be implemented to track the trajectory of the integrity of the river ecosystem. The project has four Objectives: 1) Survey the Sanibel River to establish a baseline catalog of salt, estuarine, and freshwater fauna. Two sampling events to be conducted each study year, one in the spring (March-April) and one in the fall (September-October). 2) Monitor faunal structure in the river ecosystem for an additional 5 year period (2 sampling events per year). 3) Collect and analyze water samples from the river during each faunal sampling event. 4) Based upon analysis of results from sampling events, determine the ecological status of the river ecosystem and identify existing or potential threats to the integrity of the fauna. Environmental factors to be considered in analyses include climate change, land use patterns, drought, flow reduction, habitat destruction, and pollutants. Implementation of this project is especially important because the status of the freshwater fauna of the Sanibel River has never been documented and this fauna is especially susceptible to impacts from coastal pollution (e.g. oil spills) and sea level rise, both of which can effect the river fauna's tenuous position as a freshwater	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Charlotte, Lee, Sarasota	809,100

1471	Development of an Aerial Video Survey and Monitoring System (AVSMS)	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The objective of this project is to develop and furnish to natural resources researchers and managers a portable aerial video/photo system. This system will provide conservation personnel with a tool capable of recording highly detailed aerial imagery allowing for the survey and monitoring of many wildlife species and their habitats without the risks and costs associated with traditional aerial survey and monitoring methods. New, ultra-high definition (UHD) 4k video technology employing high frame and shutter rates along with advancements in software and peripheral hardware have made it possible to build an aerial video system capable of collecting high quality aerial wildlife and habitat related data. This form of remote sensing has the potential to greatly reduce the cost and dangers associated with aerial surveys and monitoring by allowing these efforts to be conducted using fixed-wing aircraft versus helicopters, reducing the number of highly trained biologist observers needed in the aircraft (in some cases to zero), and increasing the altitude and speed at which the aircraft can be flown. This project would involve contracting with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) engineers to build a portable UHD aerial video platform capable of capturing imagery with sufficient resolution and clarity to allow for the identification of small, hard to detect objects (for example small brown ducks) from altitudes of up to 500 feet moving at speeds of up to 140 mile per hour. This portable system would be designed to mount to both fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters. The aerial video system would incorporate a 4K imager; RAW UHD data stream with incorporated sensor data; 4K capable optics with iris, focus, and zoom capability; gyroscopic image stabilization;	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	192,000
1472	Fiding the foraging grounds of the nearly 10,000 green turtles that now nest on Florida beaches	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	• Identify foraging areas used by adult green turtles nesting in Florida using a combination of satellite telemetry, intrinsic markers (genetics and stable isotopes), and in-water captures. Results will guide conservation action on behalf of the reproductive segment of Florida's green turtle population – a segment of extremely high demographic importance. • Investigate distribution and abundance of adult and large sub-adult green turtles in the Florida Keys, the only currently known foraging area for adult green turtles that nest in Florida, using aerial surveys, satellite telemetry and in-water observations. • Describe habitat features and ecological characteristics of foraging area hotspots used by adult and sub-adult green turtles. This information will provide a baseline for habitat restoration in the event of future environmental disasters and habitat changes related to climate change. • Refine knowledge of the genetic structure of the green turtle population nesting in Florida to identify management units throughout the State. This information is vital to the development of appropriate recovery actions. • Use advanced molecular techniques to improve assignment of green turtles to their natal rookery of origin (being able to distinguish rookery of origin). • Investigate whether intrinsic markers (such as stable isotopes that are assimilated into tissues from the diet and reflect information on both food sources, as well as geographic location where individuals feed) can be used to infer post-nesting migration destinations of green turtles nesting in Florida as has been done for Florida's nesting loggerhead. The isotopic approach, if validated, would enable sample sizes that are more representative at the population level	Statewide	Pensacola Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Everglades West Coast, Everglades, Florida Keys, Southeast Coast - Biscayne Bay, Lake Worth Lagoon - Palm Beach Coast, St. Lucie - Loxahatchee, Indian River Lagoon, Upper East Coast	Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Sarasota, Lee, Collier, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, St. Lucie, Martin	4,100,811
1473	Integrated Red Tide Monitoring and Forecasting to Protect Human and Environmental Health along Florida's Gulf Coast	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	In recent decades, the frequency, spatial extent, and economic impact of harmful algal blooms (HABs), commonly known as red tides, has increased in Gulf of Mexico coastal waters. Concurrently, pressures on the coastal zone to supply a variety of socioeconomic benefits and services have also increased. Estimated economic losses associated with HABs in the US (excluding public health effects) exceed $50M/year. The complexity of HABs presents considerable challenges to science-based, coastal resource management. To mitigate the negative effects of blooms, managers require efficient and effective monitoring as well as operational bloom forecasts. In FL, the infrastructure and partnerships for enhanced monitoring and forecasting exists, but projects not been implemented due to funding limitations. This project will enhance existing monitoring, integrate data streams across agencies, and result in comprehensive forecast products – ultimately providing coastal managers, regulators, and public health officials with near-real time, actionable data needed for timely decision making to reduce the negative effects of HABs. The project components are as follows: • Routine offshore monitoring (i.e., ship-based, autonomous) • High-frequency monitoring of shellfish harvesting areas • Integration of observing data streams (e.g., sample results, imagery, citizen science) • Integration of existing short-term forecasts of respiratory irritation and bloom movement • Enhancement of existing fisheries models • Operationalization of seasonal Karenia brevis forecasts • Dissemination of monitoring information and forecasts to stakeholders and the public	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	2,000,000

1474	Coastal waterbird monitoring and protection	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Here, we propose a five-year colonial waterbird monitoring, research, and management program. The objectives of the program will be: 1. Identify, monitor, and post wading bird colonies across Florida's gulf coast, including inland colonies with a connection to coastal foraging habitat. We will use boat- and ground-based surveys rather than aerial surveys so we get accurate counts of dark-plumaged waders, which is a high priority information need (FWC Avian Assembly - 2015). Rationale: it has been >20 years since FWC has made a concerted effort to monitor wading bird colonies, and many colonies are unposted. Surveys of dark-plumaged waders are particularly lacking. 2.Coordinate with, and provide resources to external partners (e.g., Audubon Florida, Charlotte Harbor Aquatic Preserves) as needed to standardize monitoring protocols and share data. Rationale: we want to avoid duplication of effort with the many groups who monitor colonies between Tampa and Marco Island, but we also want to provide them resources to do monitoring in a manner consistent with our goals. 3. Quantify the effectiveness of informational (i.e., educational signs that lack enforceable language) and regulatory (i.e., violations can result in tickets/fines) posting in reducing disturbance to nesting birds, and develop best practices that allow us to dynamically post colonies in a manner that protects birds but also acknowledges input from affected stakeholders. Rationale: There has been no evaluation to date of the relative effectiveness of informational and regulatory signs. 4. Remove mesomammals and other others predators as needed at priority colonies. Rationale: targeted removal of predators at colonies has been shown to be an effective conservation measure. 5. Produce	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,020,000
1475	Engineered Field Systems (Automated Monitors, Artifical Refugia, and Automated Education) To Enhance Hatchery Effectiveness	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	A hatchery can do more than just raise fish. The proposal is to increase the impact and success of stock enhancement activities with assisted engineered technical solutions for monitoring, stocked fish protection, and education. Our goal is to integrate three innovations into fish hatchery operations to enhance the success of hatcheries in a community: (1) employ automated sensors both fixed and mobile for both fish and water quality assessments, (2) implement novel underwater engineered protection structures (Refugia) for critical lifecycle fish protection and (3) use augmented reality interactive outdoor spaces to increase the education and communications of both a hatchery and its related underwater stocking activities. Raising saltwater fish and large scale stocking experiments are not yet predictable and reliable and are species and location-dependent. Our proposed test site, the Pensacola Hatchery, will be the first state-wide facility for large-scale saltwater fish production in FL. The production facility is partly experimental in nature and in further need of scientific evidence that can demonstrate successful increased stock fish populations. Rigorous spatial-temporal monitoring can help provide the answers but such studies are too costly using traditional FIM approaches. Automated Vehicles and Sensors can deliver statistically valid sampling to collect fisheries-independent data (fish counts and water quality measurements) to supplement both human based FIM and fisheries-dependent information obtained from anglers and commercial fishing operations. Pensacola Bay is a noted impaired coastal area. The bay system is ranked as one of the most degraded in the State. Missing a significant portion of its	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	4,217,613
1476	Enhanced assessment in support of improved recovery and resilience of GOM reef-fish fisheries	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Overall, our objective is to increase the quantity and quality of fisheries independent data for managed fishes, their potential prey, habitat quality and abundance, and physicochemical oceanographic parameters that will be used to: (1) assess the recovery of offshore assemblages in association with restoration efforts implemented in response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, (2) improve and expand single-species stock assessments for managed fishes, and (3) foster improved ecosystem-based assessment and management capabilities. Our strategy involves a series of interrelated tasks that, combined, will yield improved assessment capabilities as well as improved understanding of ecosystem-level structure and function. Within estuarine systems, surveys of polyhaline seagrass habitat will be conducted with both a 183-m haul seine and a 6.1-m otter trawl to quantify the relative abundance of juvenile reef fishes. In coastal and offshore systems, sampling will be focused primarily on natural and artificial reef habitats. Since little is currently known regarding either the broad-scale or fine-scale distribution of reef habitats in the Gulf of Mexico, a significant component of proposed research efforts involves acoustic mapping efforts to characterize and quantify various habitat types. Following a stratified-random survey design, randomly selected locations (various spatial strata extending from the FL Keys to the FL-Alabama border in waters out to 200 m depth) will be mapped with a combination of side-scan and multibeam sonar to identify natural and artificial reef habitats. The spatial coverage of specific habitat types (e.g., ledges, potholes, low-relief hard bottom, prefabricated artificial reefs) within each acoustic survey will be determined through	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	

1477	iTAG (integrated tracking of aquatic animals in the GOM) network: building capability in Florida	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The main objective of this project is to develop a large-scale telemetry program to help provide the high resolution ecological data needed to assess: (1) a species' vulnerability to the oil spill or other spatially-explicit mortality event due to their mobility, spawning site selection, and fidelity; and (2) to develop data streams which draw on 21st century technology and can improve our ability to manage Gulf fisheries effectively. FWC/FWRI has been leading efforts to use telemetry at the large marine ecosystem scale to inform management through the development of the iTAG (Integrated Tracking of Aquatic Animals in the Gulf of Mexico) network, holding workshops in 2014 and 2015 to develop the iTAG network. Discussions with the full group helped frame the key issues needed: • Government support to help develop the infrastructure and maintenance for large-scale acoustic monitoring of marine fish; • Ability to share detection data within the Gulf of Mexico, with other telemetry networks, and with oceanographic data; • Integrative research for assessment and management purposes; • Sentinel arrays that are consistently deployed to detect changes over time; • Technology transfer between vendors and scientists; • Economies of scale with equipment/leverage resources through different projects and leverage funding; • Identify gaps in spatial coverage in the Gulf of Mexico where infrastructure is needed; • Improve communication through annual meetings and forums. Current investment in acoustic telemetry in the Gulf of Mexico includes approximately 1,062 receivers (see the iTAG map of current receiver deployments in the Gulf of Mexico), but with little acoustic monitoring in the Big Bend or Panhandle regions of FL which were	Panhandle, Big Bend	Pensacola Bay, Apalachicola-Chipola river, Suwannee	Santa Rosa, Franklin, Levy	7,122,121
1478	Determining relative importance of foraging areas used by loggerheads nesting in Florida using stable isotope and hatchling productivity data	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	• Identify geographic foraging area hotspots of the overall loggerhead aggregation nesting in FL and by management unit. • Examine annual variation in the relative contribution of each foraging hotspot to the overall loggerhead aggregation nesting in FL and to each management unit. • Evaluate whether female foraging area location relates to reproductive output (i.e., clutch size, hatching and emergence success, remigration interval) and nesting phenology (i.e., time of arrival to the nesting beach).	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	737,788
1479	Avian and Terrestrial Wildlife Health Program	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The focus of this project is to provide funding for an OPS Wildlife Veterinarian (WV) position, an OPS technician position, and associated expenses. The WV position has been funded through grants and cooperative agreements which may end this fiscal year. Continuing this position is essential to FWC's efforts to provide high-quality, statewide wildlife veterinary support and to help implement fish and wildlife health programs recommended by the newly formed Fish and Wildlife Disease Standing Team (FWDST). The WV position will provide support to the Wildlife Health subsection and subsequently to the entire agency. Investigations are triggered by a report from the Bird Mortality Database, FWC biologists, other agencies, wildlife rehabilitators, or the public of a significant mortality event. Upon receiving the report the WV will immediately assess the situation through direct contact with the reporter and will decide if further action is necessary. If the situation cannot be resolved over the phone (e.g. by providing information on reducing disease risks at bird feeders) then the WV or a biologist will investigate the site and collect carcasses and environmental data and samples for further analyses. A complete necropsy and appropriate diagnostics will be performed at the Wildlife Research Laboratory (Gainesville) or other diagnostic laboratory and the results relayed to the reporter and appropriate agency personnel. If appropriate, the WV will initiate management actions to mitigate the disease event. The WV will continue to lead or assist with ongoing research and monitoring projects focused on parasites and diseases that 1) were detected during these mortality investigations or 2) are at risk of being introduced into FL. Critically important wildlife parasites and diseases	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	730,000

1480	Evaluating and monitoring ecosystem services with existing and emerging remote sensing technology	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project will integrate and evaluate the effectiveness of spatially explicit data across a range ship, air, and satellite based data products for the purpose of evaluating and monitoring ecosystem services. Our goal is to address large programmatic needs of the Information Science and Management Section (IS&M) of the FL Fish and Wildlife Research Institute by identifying and filling coastal data gaps, evaluating how existing and new technology can map and monitor ecosystem services, and creating infrastructure for emerging technologies that can help assess ecosystem services in an adaptive management context. The first phase of the project will involve identifying information gaps and monitoring needs throughout FL's Gulf coast by holding stakeholder workshops with scientists that specialize in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM) ecosystem. Following this effort, several mapping programs will be implemented to fill data gaps using a variety of data collection platforms. The final phases of the project will involve quantifying spatially explicit ecosystem services across data formats and spatio-temporal scales. Deliverables of this project include a comprehensive spatial database containing remote sensing information collected by numerous partners throughout the GOM, quantitative estimates of ecosystems services derived from these data, and an online ecosystem services toolkit for communicating project results. This project will also provide recommendations for remote sensing data needs and documentation of best practices for acquisition, processing, interpretation, and dissemination of traditional and newly available remotely sensed data. Funding through this project will help IS&M provide much needed internal support for FWC's	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	913,500
1481	Improved monitoring of baitfish off the Florida panhandle	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Impacts of the Deepwater Horizon disaster (DWHD) on Gulf of Mexico fishery resources remain largely undetermined. What is well known is that a large portion of the Gulf experienced widespread oiling during peak spawning periods for a number of economically- and ecologically- important fishes. This fact has generated concern about potential long-term impacts to fisheries. Exacerbating this concern is the reality that the existing management of many fisheries in the Gulf is based largely on harvest data collected from the fishery (fishery-dependent data), with a great deal of uncertainty and long delays in data availability. There is widespread recognition that these data collection programs are not of a high enough resolution necessary to support management decisions in the wake of uncertainty generated by potential effects of the spill. This recognition has surfaced a need for enhanced high-resolution survey and monitoring efforts that complement and expand existing data collection programs, and where possible, incorporate ecosystem-level considerations. In the Gulf of Mexico, research and monitoring activities have long focused on reef fishes, especially Red Snapper. Receiving considerably less attention, from a monitoring perspective, are baitfish populations (e.g., Gulf Menhaden, Atlantic Thread Herring). Baitfish populations have historically supported extensive commercial fisheries, with Gulf Menhaden supporting one of the oldest and largest fisheries in the United States. Despite their generally-consistent productivity, there has been a recurring concern with periodic declines in landing of various commercially-important baitfishes. These dramatic fluctuations not only have the potential to impact	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola	Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin	665,000
1483	Improvement of FWC Marine Mammal Necropsy Laboratory/Enhanced Marine Mammal Response	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Improve or replace the state marine mammal necropsy facility currently in St. Petersburg, FL. The facility was originally built in 1991 and was designed to meet the needs of handling approximately 150 carcasses per year. Over the years however, trends in carcass loads have vastly surpassed the original estimation especially with the onset of Unusual Mortality Events that can results in hundreds of carcasses within a relatively brief period. Sustain advancements and enhance marine mammal stranding capacity in FL by providing continued support to a 5-year scope supported by the GEBF.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough, Manatee, Pinellas	5,000,000

1486	Distribution of and taxonomic status of mink in northwest Florida	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Four disjunct subspecies of mink (Neovison vison) occur in FL. Three of the subspecies are thought to be restricted to salt marshes, including the 2 that occur along the gulf coast. A project conducted by the FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) is defining the current distribution of the subspecies in salt marshes of the Big Bend region, but the distribution of mink in northwest FL remains poorly understood and few occurrence records exist. This lack of data hinders conservation of mink populations because it is difficult to detect even coarse population trends or to assess environmental impacts without knowing where mink occur. If, as suspected, mink along the gulf coast occupy only salt marshes, their populations are subject to habitat loss, sea level rise, and contamination, such as from oil spills. Because salt marsh is patchily distributed in northwest FL, local mink populations may be relatively isolated and at high risk of extirpation or reduced gene flow ion. In addition, mink are known to be sensitive to mercury, and contamination of gulf waters or prey species by mercury or other heavy metals may lower survival and reproductive success, further limiting FL mink population persistence along the Gulf coast. Currently, biologists not only don't know is any mink populations in northwest FL are declining or at risk, they also don't know for sure where any mink occur. In order to determine the current status of mink populations in northwest FL and identify risks to them, biologists first need to obtain data on extent of occurrence, area of occupancy, habitat selection, and contaminant levels. In addition, genetic data and analysis are needed confirm mink taxonomy of FL mink populations along the Gulf coast and to identify potential barriers	Panhandle	Perdido Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews, Apalachicola-Chipola	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin	348,000
1487	Resource mapping of marine habitats important to Gulf of Mexico sea turtles which were affected by the Deepwater Horizon Oil spill	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Surface-pelagic = SP; Benthic Habitat = BH • [SP] Identify and monitor Sargassum drift habitat within the in the Gulf of Mexico and nearby Atlantic and Caribbean waters as part of a regional, collaborative monitoring program. • [SP] Monitor juvenile sea turtle occurrence, density, and seasonality within regional sites using on-water transect techniques. • [SP] Link Sargassum habitat extents with measured juvenile sea turtle densities (from captures and transects). • [SP] Validate Sargassum habitat estimates using satellite imagery and field observations. • [SP] Investigate usage of surface-pelagic habitats by sea turtles during fall, winter, and spring through a temporal expansion of survey effort. • [SP] Understand the threat of marine debris to surface-pelagic turtles through an examination of diet samples and by developing a method for quantifying debris found within surveyed habitat. • [SP] Assemble remotely sensed observations to produce a spatiotemporal representation of surface-pelagic habitat in the Gulf of Mexico. • [SP] Map the estimated abundance and distribution of surface-pelagic juvenile turtles in the Gulf of Mexico based on the occurrence of surface-pelagic habitat and the behavior and movements of observed and telemetered turtles. • [BH] Describe the distribution, habitat use, and foraging behavior of loggerheads on the WFS within the eastern Gulf of Mexico. • [BH] Identify the isotopic signature of the WFS loggerhead residence area based on ratios of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur stable isotopes of skin and scute samples. • Use new data, existing datasets, and density estimates (from vessel and aerial transects) to describe potential intersections between sea turtles and anthropogenic threats within the Gulf of Mexico (e.g., fisheries	Gulf of Mexico	Gulfwide	Gulfwide	4,524,474
1488	Advancements in Florida's sea turtle conservation research data collection, analyses, and communication	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	• Develop and implement a secure sea turtle conservation research and monitoring data management plan for FL's sea turtle research program. • Develop online and mobile data entry applications where such tools would streamline data entry and improve data accuracy. • Collaborate with the National Marine Fisheries Service to ensure that our STSSN data management protocol is compatible with their regional data management efforts. • Increase and expedite sea turtle data and information sharing by developing web-based reports and summarized data sets geared towards satisfying conservation management data needs. • Increase data analytical activities and reduce staff data management efforts by establishing a centralized sea turtle research data environment. • Establish a secure and accessible sea turtle data and information archive to house records produced by legacy research and monitoring projects.	Gulf of Mexico	Gulfwide	Gulfwide	885,156

1489	Increasing gulf sea turtle populations through identifying problems and restoring the sea turtle nesting beaches	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	• Measure variables related to nearshore topography, beach morphology, slope, beach width, plant diversity/density in the foredune, and sand grain size (independent variables). • Measure nest density (dependent variable). • Develop models that characterize the beach, nearshore features, and degree of anthropogenic influences. • Determine key variables that associate with nesting density by using resource selection function models. • Develop management plans that will increase nesting and hatchling production. Restoration result • Reduce egg mortality by using appropriate sand for nourishment projects. • Reduce nest washouts by creating a beach profile that is appropriate for nesting – allowing a turtle to nest close to the dune as it does on natural beaches. • Reduce frequency of non-nesting emergences due to unnatural beach profiles resulting from beach nourishment. • Produce a management plan for beach nourishment projects to increase nesting and hatchling production.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	341,537
1490	Restoring gulf sea turtle populations by reducing hatchling disorientation on the beaches of Florida	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	• Measure hatchling orientation with a two strata methodology: o Detailed – Measure hatchling orientation accuracy along with beach slope, distance between dune and nest, dune height, celestial phase, moon illumination length, humidity, cloud cover, and light intensity using light meters on selected index beaches. o Less detailed – Conduct statewide surveys of hatchling orientation accuracy along with light surveys using light meters. • Estimate the numbers of hatchlings that are currently unable to reach to ocean due to natural and artificial causes (see the attached file: Figure 1 and 2). • Compare hatchling orientation accuracy between previous assessments (1993 – 1997) and the currently proposed work. • Monitor hatchling orientation accuracy along with measurements of light intensity. • Map severity of hatchling disorientation from artificial lighting as a guide to light management efforts, representing all Florida beaches. Restoration result • Reduce rates of hatchling and adult turtle disorientation. • Increase survivorship of hatchlings. • Produce better informed light management strategies to protect sea turtles nesting on the beaches along Florida.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	647,974
1491	Restore FL Keys Water Quality, Coral Reef Ecosystems, and Nearshore Hardbottom Habitats	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The well-documented, widespread progressive degradation of the FL Keys coral reef and shallow-water hardbottom ecosystems has resulted in an ever-increasing acceptance by resource managers that direct intervention through the active restoration of this ecosystem's components is now necessary to reverse this trend. The U.S. Coral Reef Task Force has identified a reduction in land-based sources of pollution and active restoration of coral reefs as essential actions necessary to enhance community resiliency of coral reefs. In the FL Keys, the joint EPA/FDEP/NOAA Water Quality Protection Program (WQPP) in partnership with Monroe County has directed extensive effort to reduce nutrient sources and enhance water quality. That effort has included developing the science underpinnings and supporting the infrastructure development for central sewers. Now, they are moving forward on developing the best management practices and technologies for restoring water quality in canals. Simultaneously, a partnership has developed among multiple governmental and non-governmental organizations to conduct coral reef ecosystem restoration and the FWC is leading a similar partnership in developing and conducting sponge restoration in the shallow hardbottom community. To date, the WQPP's restorative efforts have focused on the implementation of a central sewer system to reduce nutrient input. However, the WQPP partners now recognize that the next action should be the restoration of water quality within the degraded canal systems. Active restoration of coral reefs is still in its infancy. Present efforts have largely been centered on corals and have only just begun to develop restoration actions designed to restore the	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	50,000,000
1492	Economic Valuation of Coastal Wetlands, Seagrass, and Oyster Reefs Restoration	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The proposed project will estimate the economic value of restoring coastal wetlands, seagrass and oyster reefs in FL. More specifically, the project will focus on benefits from the restoration in terms of improved ecosystem services including wildlife habitat, wading birds, commercial and recreational saltwater fisheries, water quality and storm surge protection. Three separate contingent valuation surveys will be designed to collect information about Floridians' preferences and perceptions regarding coastal wetlands, seagrass, and oyster reefs restoration projects and based on the information, value estimates will be measured. The monetary values obtained from the project will guide the policymaking.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	638,748

1494	Monitoring and evaluation of juvenile Gulf of Mexico Sturgeon habitats, status, and trends from FL waters	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project will be conducted in five year segments. Segment one will focus efforts primarily in the Pensacola Bay watershed. Year one of segment one will focus on habitat mapping and evaluation of techniques needed to collect juvenile sturgeon. Years two through four of segment one will be dedicated to determining both daily and seasonal habitat use and movement of juvenile Gulf Sturgeon. Results from these segments will be used to conduct a mark-recapture study to determine abundance of juvenile sturgeon from the Pensacola Bay watershed during year five of segment one. Subsequent segments will apply knowledge gained from segment one to monitor the status and trends of juvenile Gulf Sturgeon abundance from additional critical habitats within the range of the species in FL. This will include (but not necessarily limited to) the Choctawhatchee, Apalachicola, and Suwannee watersheds.	Panhandle, Big Bend	Perdido, Pensacola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola, Suwannee	Escambia, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	724,061
1495	Enhancing Florida's Oil Spill Response, Planning, Modeling and Damage Assessment Capabilities	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project proposes to focus on a meaningful and much needed capability for the State of Florida: oil spill trajectory modeling for response preparedness planning using NOAA's GNOME (General NOAA Operational Modeling Environment) software and surface currents provided through the GOODS data server from Florida academic institutions actively running operational oceanographic models. This is an elegant solution to a nagging problem that has hindered Florida's overall preparedness to oil spills, both large and small: no state sponsored or managed oceanographic modeling for oil spills. This project proposes to coordinate and contract these academic institutions to provide GNOME-readable outputs so that GNOME can be used (by both the state and NOAA) for a number of purposes: 1. Contingency planning for oil spill response (running various oil spill scenarios under varying seasonal and weather conditions) to better understand ocean circulation and produce improved response plans. 2) Producing oil spill trajectory models specifically designed for oil spill drills and exercises in a given area. For instance, if two vessels were to collide in the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in the Florida Panhandle, where is the oil going and when will it get there? 3) Evaluating planned booming and collection strategies for potential effectiveness, including those strategies developed for Florida's Tidal Inlet Protection Strategies (TIPS) for Oil Spill Response. 4) Develop forward-looking quantitative risk assessments for any coastal community or region using best available data with multi-run statistical probability consensus modeling that would support better oil spill preparedness.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	2,500,000
1496	Aquatic Animal Health Monitoring and Assessment: Integration and Enhancement of FWRI Programmatic Capabilities	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The goal of this project is to integrate health data from a range of species, to study disease outbreaks from an epidemiological perspective, and to conduct the basic and applied research needed to characterize and effectively respond to disease in communities of marine organisms. By understanding spatial and temporal disease trends in relation to environmental factors at different scales, we can assess if there are common patterns that may trigger disease outbreaks in different species at the community level. From this vantage, it may then be possible to link environmental correlates with appropriate management actions to reduce causal factors. The increasing incidence of diverse disease outbreaks and emerging pathogens in a range of aquatic animal species under FWC jurisdiction demonstrates a significant need for an enhanced fish and wildlife health programmatic diagnostic infrastructure and financial support. Objectives: The proposed project would consist of seven objectives that would integrate well with other FWRI, agency or interagency priority initiatives: 1. Integrate health monitoring and research with existing programs. Expand on fundamental protocols that were developed, e.g. with FIM. 2. Provide support for emerging disease issues in marine animal communities. E.g. seafan mortality, stony coral disease, octocoral disease, shrimp microsporidiosis, snapper microsporidosis, hard clam tumors. 3. Conduct special research projects on emerging or known health issues of importance (i.e. those with high media interest, or spin-off findings from events; e.g. manatee die-off in IRL). 4. Conduct baseline health monitoring of species of interest (i.e. fish and invertebrates with a high potential to serve as biological	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	4,721,562

1497	Gulf MetaCode (GMeC): Next Gen Census and Long-Term Monitoring of FL's Gulf Biodiversity	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	There are roughly 10,600 species of fish and invertebrates known from the Gulf of Mexico, over 9,000 of which are invertebrates. Although massive initiatives are providing an organized taxonomic and biogeographic framework that will increase knowledge on the constituents of the Gulf of Mexico's faunal communities—i.e., what species are there and where they occur—there is not a centralized initiative that will link this framework to applied ecological and management research. The link would be expertly identified voucher specimens with associated DNA sequence data, and the most efficacious applied biodiversity and fisheries research would involve using environmental sampling and metabarcoding to rapidly monitor biodiversity. Monitoring of this nature would inform policymakers on changes in species composition and relative abundance of the ecosystem through time. Therefore, the two objectives of this project are: 1) to produce a DNA sequence library to identify species, and 2) to use this resource and new technology to rapidly assess biodiversity of Gulf communities at standardized spatial and temporal intervals. Identification using DNA sequence data—e.g., DNA barcoding—has been incredibly useful in an various scientific studies such as detecting seafood and herbal medicine fraud, biodiversity assessments, and metabarcoding studies (see below). The broad applicability of these data has spurred large-scale initiatives to census biodiversity (Moorea Biocode Project and the International Barcode of Life Initiative). Building a DNA sequence library would involve utilizing existing natural history collection material [FWRI and the FL Museum of Natural History (FLMNH)] and comprehensive field sampling to census the Gulf of Mexico's	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,779,000
1498	Fisheries-Independent Monitoring in Pensacola Bay FL	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The proposed project would establish a Fisheries-Independent Monitoring (FIM) program in the Pensacola Bay region. The FIM program currently samples estuarine and offshore areas in five regions along peninsular FL and in one area in FL's Panhandle. The FIM program provides timely and accurate data that are used by resource managers to manage fishery stocks, and to establish environmental goals, such as Minimum Flows and Levels. Stocks of estuarine and reef-fish species in FL's western panhandle have largely been understudied. To properly manage these stocks, data from the Pensacola Bay estuary and offshore reefs are very important. The beaches, estuaries, and reefs in the FL Panhandle were the areas that were previously soiled by oil from the Deepwater Horizon incident. The western panhandle also has the FL beaches, estuaries, and reefs that are in closest proximity to Deepwater Horizon oil that remains buried or on the bottom in offshore waters. As such, the Pensacola region is most likely to be directly impacted when these deposits become re-suspended by storms or currents. Having baseline fisheries data from this area prior to such an anthropogenic or natural perturbation would be beneficial to resource managers to identify and protect essential habitats, assess potential impacts, and prioritize restoration and recovery efforts. Estuarine sampling in Pensacola Bay and Santa Rosa Sound will be conducted with the standardized gears, methods and protocols that FIM uses elsewhere in the state. Approximately 70 to 80 sites will be sampled for water quality, habitat, and fish abundance and sizes each month within the estuary. These data will be used to assess abundance trends; develop age/growth parameters; identify spawning periodicity	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	673,000
1499	Restoring gulf sea turtle populations through acquisition of high-density nesting beaches	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	• Protect nesting areas of sea turtles by purchasing habitat of high value to these populations • Many purchased properties would be within areas already managed for sea turtle conservation • A subset of properties would include structures threatened by erosion and likely to become armored, which would eliminate nesting habitat Restoration result • For ACNWR and Palm Beach County, ~70 to 110 loggerhead nests protected each year per 100 meters of shoreline, ~10–90 green turtle nests annually per 100 meters of shoreline, and protection of leatherback sea turtles at lower densities • Protection would eliminate the hazard of future armoring, nest mortality from beach fill placement, and hatchling mortality from unmanaged artificial lighting • Restoration value will increase with future sea level rise	Statewide	Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Lake Worth Lagoon-Palm Beach Coast, Indian River Lagoon	Sarasota, Palm Beach, Brevard, Charlotte	14,737,920

1500	Tracking Sea Turtle Nesting and Increasing Hatchling Production in Florida: A Comprehensive Approach	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	• Collect annual nest count data on 207 beaches participating in the FWRI Statewide Nesting Beach Survey (SNBS) program to provide a near census and support management activities on behalf of sea turtles. • Collect annual nest count data on 32 beaches participating in the FWRI Index Nesting Beach Survey (INBS) program to estimate nesting population trends; expand the INBS program to include additional beaches in the Panhandle to enhance detection of population trends for this distinct loggerhead subpopulation. • Refine knowledge of the genetic structure of the green turtle population nesting in Florida to identify management units throughout the state. This information is vital for the development of appropriate recovery actions. • Maintain the online sea turtle Nest Atlas (http://myfwc.com/research/wildlife/sea-turtles/nesting/nesting-atlas/), which provides current, detailed information on sea turtle nest distribution and density throughout the state to managers, the press, the scientific community and the public. • Measure statewide sea turtle hatchling production through the FWRI Nest Productivity Assessment (NPA) program, which ensures standardized data collection and complements nest counts. • Gather the scientific data necessary to support development of a statewide strategy to reduce impacts of predation on sea turtle nests through integration of FWRI nesting and productivity data and appropriate predation research. Use the existing NPA program as a platform to evaluate effectiveness of predator reduction and other management actions. Evaluate the efficacy of a variety of lethal and non-lethal predator control methods through sound scientific research to provide a basis for adaptive	Statewide	Perdido River & Bay, Pensacola Bay, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers, Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers, Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, Everglades West Coast, Everglades, Florida	All FL coastal counties	4,285,786
1501	Habitat Restoration and Wildlife Monitoring in Cedar Key Scrub and Wacassassa Bay State Reserves	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	These parks are contiguous and jointly administered by the Florida Park Service with assistance from FWC and others. They include large areas of scrub which need restoration and management. Cedar Key Scrub supports the most isolated and most imperiled genetic unit of Florida Scrub-Jays, which need habitat restoration and subsequent translocation of jays to augment the population. In addition, these two parks include large areas of salt marsh and other coastal habitats in need of management, with other imperiled wildlife species that would benefit from management and monitoring. I believe this is an ideal candidate for a watershed project that integrates uplands and estuaries and coastline. I am willing to partner with others to write a comprehensive project plan.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, Union	200,000
1502	Improve fisheries habitat management through integrated coastal wetlands, seagrass, and oyster reef assessment and restoration	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The State of Florida has more than 2.3 million acres of seagrass, 739,000 acres of salt marsh, 674,000 acres of mangroves, and 13,586 acres of bivalve reef. This highly collaborative program (currently over 60 partners) will produce updated maps of seagrass, coastal wetland, and oyster reef abundance and distribution and conduct monitoring of three essential fisheries habitats along the entire Florida Gulf of Mexico coastline to inform resource management actions. Mapping information will be updated every six years and monitoring information will be updated every 2 years. For instance, comprehensive seagrass mapping and monitoring data was invaluable during the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill (booming plans, response activities, damage assessments) and for evaluating response to management actions (nutrient reductions, prop scar avoidance actions, fish population fluctuations). Meanwhile recent marsh and oyster mortality events in St. Joe and Apalachicola Bays, respectively, have focused attention on the need for coordinated, systematic coastal wetland and oyster reef monitoring programs, which currently do not exist within the State of Florida. As part of the rebuilding and protection of essential seagrass beds and fisheries habitat, FWC Law Enforcement will provide dedicated vessel patrols in our state's designated aquatic preserves. There are a total of 41 aquatic preserves throughout the state of Florida that account for 2.2 million acres of critical habitat. These dedicated patrols in aquatic preserves will provide added protection of essential habitat by conducting high visibility patrol, educating the public on safe practices when boating in shallow waters so as to avoid seagrass damage, and enforcement of F.S.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	12,387,540

1503	Single and multi-species assessments incorporating environmental effects	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission conducts stock assessments for several important biological resources occurring in FL's marine habitats. The Stock Assessment group is currently comprised of eight scientists whose responsibilities include processing fish abundance monitoring and biological sampling data for input into population dynamics models and developing state-of-the-art stock assessments to provide advice to resource managers. This is done for specific state fisheries and for fisheries managed jointly with the interstate management commissions (Gulf State and Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission) and the Federal management councils (Gulf, South Atlantic, and Caribbean Fishery Management Councils). The complexities of assessments has increased with the incorporation of more readily available environmental observations into single-species assessments and with the development of multi-species ecosystem models. These developments have been driven by the acknowledged large impacts that interactions between species can have when particular species are managed for high levels of abundance. These strategies can be sensitive to limitations within the prey base and to environmental and climatological changes that have complex consequences for the effectiveness of the management harvest levels for many fisheries resources. The proposed project will allow for further work on incorporating environment/ecosystem components into traditional stock assessments without sacrificing the Stock Assessment Group's ability to support current management's needs for timely biological assessments of the status of FL's fisheries resources. Two new stock assessment team members will be hired to	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	50,000,000
1504	An ecological baseline supporting ecosystem services, resilience, and restoration for Florida's Gulf coast estuaries	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	It is difficult to either assess damages or restore natural resources degraded by significant disturbances (such as oil spills or hurricanes) without an adequate ecological baseline. Similarly, decisions regarding maximizing ecosystem services, sustainability of shorelines, and community resilience are made most effective using the same information. The goal of this project is to assemble habitat information important for fish species and coastal communities and use it to run spatial statistical models to estimate spatial distributions and abundance of key fish species in the estuaries along Florida's Gulf coast. The objectives include: (1) map the key environmental indicators important for estuarine fish species, (2) run a new statistically-robust habitat suitability model (HSM) that estimates relationships between fish species life-stages across environmental gradients, (3) generate maps of the relative abundance of fish species life-stages by season, (4) coordinate with communities and emergency response professionals to provide the maps in formats most useful to them (emergency response and resilience), and (5) engage communities to see how best the results of this work can support ecosystem services, local economies, and sustainable working shorelines. Key aspects of this project include mapping water-column and benthic habitats in each estuary on the west coast of Florida. Benthic habitats include bathymetry and bottom types. Benthic mapping will include the use of a vertical sonar system to classify bottom types and the use of interferometric sidescan-sonar. The coastal ocean circulation will be modeled and mapped into each estuary with estuarine-specific models to determine seasonal temperature, salinity, and water current patterns. The circulation	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	8,100,726
1505	Establish a comprehensive coral reef and hardbottom assessment program for the Gulf of Mexico	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This program will expand an existing comprehensive coral monitoring program in the FL Keys and Dry Tortugas and add hardbottom resources on the West FL Shelf in the Gulf of Mexico, which are currently unmapped and largely undocumented. Benthic resources in the Gulf of Mexico and the FL Keys include hard corals, soft corals, sponges, and other invertebrates critical for providing essential habitat and a prey source for fisheries. This program will provide annual information on the health and status of the benthic resources, will identify threats to the system, and will be integrated with existing fisheries management programs. These data will be collected using a combination of underwater visual survey techniques. Demographic visual and photographic surveys will be performed to characterize invertebrate assemblages at survey sites.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	500,000

1506	Enhanced Fishery-Dependent Monitoring for Recovery of Gulf of Mexico Fisheries	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The overarching goal of the proposed study is to continue the significant and meaningful expansion of the collection of fisheries-dependent data in the northern and eastern Gulf of Mexico that was initiated following the Deepwater Horizon oil spill and that is needed to: (1) assess the recovery of offshore fisheries in association with restoration efforts, (2) improve and expand single-species stock assessments for managed fishes, (3) improve timeliness and precision of data used to sustainably manage recreational fisheries with Annual Catch Limits, and (4) collect fishery-dependent data that are compatible with fishery-independent sampling efforts in the region and that foster improved ecosystem-based assessment and management capabilities. Objectives: 1. Build upon and enhance existing fisheries dependent monitoring programs and develop a long-term time-series from integrated surveys that fully address monitoring and stock assessment data needs specific to offshore recreational fisheries. 2. Collect high resolution catch data for both harvested and discarded fish in the private boat and for-hire (charter and headboat) segments of the offshore recreational fishery, including: • catch-per-unit-effort; • age and size distribution; • methods of capture, handling and release within the fishery; • areas and depths of capture and release; and • changes in harvest and discarding behavior and catch composition over time in response to stock recruitment and regulatory actions. 3. Collect data on recreational fishing effort with enhanced spatial and temporal resolution that is suitable to accurately assess and properly manage offshore recreational fisheries operating in the Gulf of Mexico adjacent to FL. 4. Increase sampling of commercial	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	1,150,600
1507	Management and monitoring of imperiled salt marsh birds on Florida's gulf coast	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project will restore/conserve nesting and foraging habitat and address relevant data gaps for salt marsh bird species. Salt marsh songbirds were among the species that were directly and indirectly injured by the DWH spill (Chapter 4, Draft Programmatic Damage Assessment), including those covered by FWC's Imperiled Species Management Plan (Wakulla Seaside Sparrow, Marian's Marsh Wren, Scott's Seaside Sparrow).	Statewide	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All Florida Gulf Coast Counties	1,700,000
1508	Expand FWC's Fish Biology program to the northern Gulf (Pensacola, FL)	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The goal of this project is to expand FWC's Fish Biology program to the northern Gulf of Mexico. The focus of this program is reproductive biology, age and growth, and habitat use of marine fishes. Staff work closely with scientists in fisheries stock assessment and ecosystem modeling, at both the federal and state level, to address gaps in knowledge, particularly for information and parameters that are found to be sensitive in statistical modeling efforts. These parameters include estimates of fishing mortality, stock boundaries, site fidelity, connectivity, and dispersal. Program staff work closely with stakeholders (e.g., other agencies, municipalities, fisheries user groups) to address emerging management needs. The goal is to maximize data collection by using novel sampling methods and new technologies (e.g., otolith microchemistry, stable isotopes, genetics) in these pursuits. Currently, this program is centered at FWRI headquarters in St Petersburg. To facilitate a larger role in restoration and assessment efforts in the northern Gulf of Mexico, our objective is to position infrastructure, staff, and logistics in Pensacola, FL. This location is an ideal launch point for expanding fish studies in the region. The western Panhandle of FL has extensive offshore reefs, artificial reefs, and inshore habitats that support large commercial and recreational fishing fleets. These fleets target reef species such as red snapper and gag; nearshore species such as cobia; and inshore species such as spotted seatrout and red drum. The proximity of Pensacola to large fishing fleets allows for cooperative research with stakeholders and access to fishing knowledge and sampling platforms. Pensacola is also close to our neighboring Gulf states. This connectivity, via the	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Walton	4,769,422
1509	Identifying and implementing science and management needs in the Nature coast region of Florida including climate change monitoring and prioritized adaptation strategies on conservation lands.	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The goal of this proposed project is to implement selected adaptation strategies and monitoring actions identified in the "A Scenario-based Approach for Implementing Climate Adaptation On Public Conservation Lands" - a State Wildlife Grant funded project (July 2015 - December 2016) and to identify and implement science needs for the Nature coast region of Florida, as identified by the Big Bend Conservation Area Partnership (BBCAP). The goals of the SWG funded project are to incorporate uncertainty into a long-term conservation planning framework. And to use that framework to examine management objectives at local and regional scales to determine whether adjustments are warranted to enhance long-term success. Potential adaptation strategies and monitoring actions will be developed through a partner driven workshop process. The BBCAP is a consortium of representatives from federal and state agencies, NGOs, and academic institutions that have either direct responsibilities (land management) or indirect (research investments) in this region. The focus of this group is coordination of Science in the service of conservation for this region of Florida. The group will work together to share regional information (research, restoration, management) with each other and coordinate efforts to facilitate enhanced outcomes. At the May 2015 BBCAP meeting, a preliminary list of Science needs was developed, including climate related changes in the ecosystems (i.e., how the plants and animals will respond), managing fire dependent systems with climate changes, restoration strategies that are "climate smart", altered hydrology and salinity shifts, and mangrove migration and marsh conversion. Identified data gaps included the need for	Big Bend, Southwest	Apalachicola-Chipola, Suwannee, Springs Coast	Wakulla, Taylor, Dixie, Levy, Citrus, Hernando	2,800,000

1510	Pre- and Post-restoration Assessment of FL Gulf Coast River Ecosystems	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Purpose of the project is to provide long-term, ongoing, assessment of the ecological condition of FL Gulf coast river systems using the structure of freshwater invertebrate indicator communities as the primary monitoring tool. The project is proposed for a period of six years. Monitoring of the health of these coastal ecosystems is critical given potential environmental perturbation associated with the Gulf oil spill and climate change-associated sea level rise. The structure of freshwater invertebrate assemblages is a proven and reliable instrument for evaluating aquatic ecosystem health and is especially effective in riverine systems. Long-term monitoring sites will be established in each river system; the number and location of monitoring sites will be basin-dependent. At each site standard habitat-specific quantitative and qualitative methods will be employed to obtain representative samples of the freshwater invertebrate biota. Relevant environmental parameters will be measured at each site concurrent with sampling. Parametric, nonparametric, and multi-variate analyses will focus upon discerning habitat and water quality trends through time and in relation to restoration activities and disturbance events. An added benefit to the project is the collection of data relevant to the status of federal and state listed species and FL Species of Greatest Conservation Need, including 14 federally listed freshwater mussel species in the FL panhandle and a number of imperiled gastropod and insect species.	Panhandle, Big Bend	Perdido, Pensacola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola, Suwannee	Escambia, Walton, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Washington, Bay, Calhoun, Liberty, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Taylor, Lafayette, Dixie, Gilfchrist	3,592,230
1511	An ecological baseline supporting ecosystem services, resilience, and restoration on the West FL Shelf	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	It is difficult to either assess damages or restore natural resources degraded by significant disturbances (such as oil spills or hurricanes) without an adequate ecological baseline. Similarly, decisions regarding maximizing ecosystem services, sustainability of shorelines, and community resilience are made most effective using the same information. The goal of this project is to assemble habitat information important for fish species and coastal communities and use it to run spatial statistical models to estimate spatial distributions and abundance of key fish species in the estuaries along FL's Gulf coast. The objectives include: (1) map the key environmental indicators important for estuarine fish species, (2) run a new statistically-robust habitat suitability model (HSM) that estimates relationships between fish species life-stages across environmental gradients, (3) generate maps of the relative abundance of fish species life-stages by season, (4) coordinate with communities and emergency response professionals to provide the maps in formats most useful to them (emergency response and resilience), and (5) engage communities to see how best the results of this work can support ecosystem services, local economies, and sustainable working shorelines. Key aspects of this project include mapping water-column and benthic habitats in each estuary on the west coast of FL. Benthic habitats include bathymetry and bottom types. Benthic mapping will include the use of a vertical sonar system to classify bottom types and the use of interferometric sidescan-sonar. The coastal ocean circulation will be modeled and mapped into each estuary with estuarine-specific models to determine seasonal temperature, salinity, and water current patterns. The circulation	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	6,742,200
1512	NW Florida Lionfish Control	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project would fund removal efforts across a much larger scale than the referenced studies, encompassing a region from Escambia to Franklin counties (7 total). Removals would occur twice a year per county. Each removal event would be coordinated by hired staff, and recruit local volunteer divers to participate in order to increase effectiveness on a larger scale. Incentives would be used to promote participation in these competitive events. Specific regions offshore would be divided and prioritized based on previous reports and diver history at these locations. These sections would then be assigned to participating diver groups in order to cover as large an area as possible during each removal event. The existing Reef Rangers program, developed by the FWC Lionfish Outreach Program, would act as a framework for reporting and data collection as part of these events. This program allows divers to pledge to conduct regular removals at local reefs of their choice by providing mapped artificial reef coordinates in Florida. This system will prevent overlap in diver efforts during removal events, as well as act as a mechanism for data collection and storage. Additional state funding has been requested to enhance this program and maintain the website, database and reporting system functionality.	Panhandle	Perdido, Pensacola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin	3,790,000

1513	Saltmarsh Habitat Restoration in St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The intent of the proposed project is to augment ecosystem services of the riparian system by restoring salt marsh habitat and historic hydrological conditions. Among the critical ecosystem services provided by saltmarsh habitat are the provision of refugia, providing breeding and feeding needs for a wide variety of ecologically and economically important fish, invertebrate and bird species, including protected species. Saltmarsh ecosystems of coastal Florida are critical to the long-term viability of regional fisheries by providing protective nursery habitat for juvenile fish. Wading birds and songbirds utilize productive and contiguous marsh communities as feeding and loafing areas. Sediment stabilization, protection against riparian erosion, carbon sequestration and the improvement of water quality are additional benefits that will ultimately improve the health and resilience of the riparian ecosystem through the restoration of saltmarsh habitat. Both the execution of the project as well as its long-term monitoring will restore riparian shoreline and essential fish and avian habitat while creating important education and public outreach opportunities. Science-based monitoring will follow methods for coastal habitat monitoring outlined by the NOAA Coastal Ocean Program (McTigue et al. 2005). Monitoring will be conducted over a 3 year term and include one pre-restoration assessment and 2 annual post-restoration assessments at 5 of the 24 restoration sites along the 5.5 km restoration area. Three nearby reference sites will also be selected as control sites and monitored at the same time and frequency as the restoration sites.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Wakulla	11,000,000
1514	St. Joe Timberlands Project	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The phased Lake Wimico to St. Joseph Bay - St. Joe Timberland Project located in Franklin and Gulf counties preserves approximately 67,473 acres bordering the critically important Apalachicola Bay and St. Joe Bay coastal bay systems.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin, Gulf	283,384,427
1515	Wacissa/ Aucilla River Sinks Project	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The Wacissa/ Aucilla River Sinks Project preserves approximately 10,151 acres adjacent to the Aucilla Wildlife Management Area (AWMA) in Jefferson and Taylor counties.	Panhandle	Aucilla River/ Flint Rock Tract	Jefferson	42,632,884
1516	Apalachicola River Project	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This phased Apalachicola River project preserves approximately 11,098 acres adjacent to the Apalachicola River and a network of conservation lands in Franklin and Gulf counties, Florida.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	46,611,717
1517	Dickerson Bay/ Bald Point Project	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The phased Dickerson Bay/ Bald Point project, including the Bluffs of St. Teresa, preserves approximately 20,365 acres adjacent to Bald Point State Park with two miles of Gulf of Mexico frontage, 6.2 miles on Ochlocknee Bay and 8.5 miles along the Ochlocknee River. This project contains uplands and coastal wetlands that front Dickerson, Levy and Ochlocknee bays.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers, Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers	Franklin	85,532,867
1518	Lower Suwannee River and Gulf Watershed Project	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This phased project within Florida's Big Bend preserves approximately 50,384 acres in Taylor and Dixie counties adjacent to the Big Bend Wildlife Management Area (BBWMA).	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Columbia, Dixie, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lafayette, Levy, Madison, Suwannee, Taylor, Union	211,613,564
1519	Chassahowitzka Florida Forever Project/ Chassahowitzka Wildlife Management Area/ Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Conserve and manage 5,746 coastal acres in Hernando County.	Southwest	Withlacoochee River	Lake	24,133,200
1520	Charlotte Harbor Estuary/ Aquatic Preserve/ Buffer State Preserve	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Project acreage of 6,325 combined from parcels in three project areas (i.e., the Myakka River Estuary, the Cape Haze/Charlotte Harbor, and the Charlotte Harbor projects).	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	22,993,167
1521	Land acquisition and perpetual management for habitat and species conservation-FL Keys	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Preserve the 6,414 FL Keys Ecosystem	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	52,299,756
1522	Shoal River Buffer Project	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The Shoal River Buffer Project (SRBP) preserves approximately 2,174 acres in Okaloosa County adjacent to the Shoal River designated an Outstanding Florida Water. The SRBP increases biodiversity, preserves landscape linkages, conserves habitat for imperiled and rare species, ecological greenways, surface waters, and functional wetlands. Acquiring this property would contribute to protecting the water quality of the Shoal River drainage area flowing into the Yellow River connecting to Pensacola and the Gulf of Mexico.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Okaloosa	8,760,960

1523	Economic Valuation of Improved Saltwater Fisheries	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The proposed project will estimate the economic value of improving saltwater fisheries. The project will specifically focus on species including tarpon, bonefish, snook, spotted seatrout, red drum, and permit, as well as several reef fish species including goliath grouper and mutton snapper. A contingent valuation survey will be designed to collect information about Anglers' preferences and perceptions regarding saltwater fishing in FL and based on the information, monetary value estimates will be measured. The monetary values obtained from the project will guide the policymaking.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	212,916
1524	Restore Local Community Recovery while promoting a Sustainable Environment - Retreat Center	Divine Bliss International, Inc.	Divine Bliss International, Inc. is focused on creating a large retreat / convention center in the Counties directly and adversely impacted by the Deep Water Horizon Oil Spill. Divine Bliss International, Inc. would like to restore a property that has been closed down or vacant and rejuvenate it with new life. Our proposal is similar to the the intent behind the EPA's Brownfield Initiatives. Our project is restore a closed or vacant existing property that already has existing infrastructure and revitalizing it, while maintaining the fundamental principles of environmental sustainable living. One such property of particular interest (that has been closed and inactive) for some time is the Blue Springs Baptist Conference Center located in Marianna in Jackson County, Florida. Other potential properties will be considered by Divine Bliss International, Inc. that will serve the dual purpose of giving new birth to a closed property and that will spur new growth and resilience in the surrounding community while practicing a sustainable and environmental friendly operation.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Jackson	5,000,000
1525	Monitoring and reducing mercury in Apalachicola, Florida	Whom Cares, Inc.	The project scope is to acquire at least 41 acres of land within Franklin County, Florida that borders the Apalachicola watershed that will be monitored over a period of five years. Studies will be performed to gather data about the chemical composition of the land and gauge the existence and effects of external elements on the surrounding watershed in order to determine their effects on the local wildlife and fish, with an emphasis on Mercury. Ongoing research to find ways to properly dispose of household items containing Mercury. Research will be geared towards developing methods that will encourage voluntary compliance as opposed to government mandates on Mercury disposal. Exploring ways to bring Bio Remediation to households for mediation of toxins affecting local land and waterways. The data gathered will be utilized to assist corporations and local governments in making product and policy decisions that improve the state of the Apalachicola region, its land, wildlife, and fish. Another acre of land will be purchased in closer proximity to the town that will be utilized as conservation and educational center to share the research and information learned from the studies with the public.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola Rivers	Franklin	7,199,500
1526	Blackwater Hatchery Renovation and Expansion	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Upgrading Blackwater Fish Hatchery to expand capacity to replenish imperiled fish and mussels, produce diadromous fish to improve population levels within coastal populations, and propagate species to conserve genetic integrity of Panhandle populations. While the Commission already produces and stocks gulf striped bass, we are proposing the use of stock enhancement of gulf sturgeon, alligator gar, shoal bass, darters, and imperiled mussels as a species conservation action to supplement populations as habitat restoration projects are completed. Hatchery propagation is an effective and critical element of imperiled species recovery (fish and aquatic invertebrates).	Panhandle	Perdido, Pensacola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Liberty, Gulf, Franklin, Gadsden, Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson	
1527	Restoration, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Southwest Coastal Rivers, Marshes and Estuarine Fishes	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Specific objectives are to 1) determine basic life history information including: diets, age and growth, mortality, size at sexual maturity, seasonal abundance and distribution of important sportfishes representative of Gulf Coast rivers, 2) track movement patterns to understand habitat use and identify critical habitat to both euryhaline and stenohaline fishes, 3) estimate the directed fishery exploitation levels for selected sportfish species in these systems, 4) identify and inventory the location and magnitude of habitat degradation within the Myakka, Little Manatee, and Alafia rivers, 5) identify and inventory fish passage impacts at road crossings, and 6) develop, for the Myakka, Little Manatee, and Alafia rivers, a prioritized Restoration Plan for state, federal, local agencies, and private land owners for implementing conservation and restoration efforts. Additionally, we plan to engage stakeholders to find out what issues are important with regards to each of the coastal rivers. These data can then be used to prioritize management and restoration work in our coastal systems in conjunction with the data collected from this project.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Springs Coast, Withlacoochee, Everglades West Coast, Sarasota-Peace-Myakka, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Charlotte, Citrus, Hernando, Lee, Manatee, Sarasota, Pasco	

1528	Water Quality Improvements to Enhance Fisheries Habitat in the Chipola River (Apalachicola River Basin)	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	The goal of this project is to build on existing threats assessment projects to prioritize and develop solutions to stream crossings and degraded banks that are negatively impacting the Chipola river and its habitat. The proposed project will contribute to the overall goals of restoring and preserving the river and its downstream estuaries. A reduction in sediment will benefit Gulf sturgeon, Gulf striped bass, alligator gar and other imperiled species. Habitat improvements will also benefit many species of birds that were also impacted by the oil spill. Additionally, we plan to engage stakeholders to find out what issues are important with regards to each of the coastal rivers. These data can then be used to prioritize management and restoration work in our coastal systems in conjunction with the data collected from this project.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin, Gulf, Bay, Jackson	
1529	Port of Pensacola Maritime Infrastructure Berth 6 Restoration	City of Pensacola	Constructed in the 1960's and exposed to almost 50 years harsh saltwater and general working environment, berth #6 and its' infrastructure has reached the end of its service life and was subsequently closed to operations in 2014. The damage includes numerous piles with spalling, damaged beams with exposed and corroding reinforcing, spalling and cracking of previously applied repairs and topside slabs showing distress the full length of berth #6. Activities requiring the movement of vehicles or cargo across the Berth #6 deck are presently prohibited. As one of only five deepwater berths at the port, closure of the berth #6 and infrastructure has reduced operational capability of the port by 20% effectively reducing productivity by that percentage plus a loss in flexibility accommodating multiple vessel calls during the same timeframe. Benefits of full infrastructure implementation include that the Berth #6 Infrastructure project will restore Port Pensacola to fully operational status directly benefiting the economy and workforce of the City of Pensacola, Escambia County, and the entire Gulf Region. Functional and modern access points in support of logistics i.e., ports, airports, inland ports, are critical to maintaining economic competitiveness (both domestic and internationally) and drive overall economic growth, and provide tremendous long-term benefits to the regional labor force. Furthermore, the Berth #6 project is planned will have pier side sanitary sewage discharge stations (to minimize the need to discharge at sea) and shore power connections (to reduce vessel operation of less efficient onboard generators) promote additional environmental benefits	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	15,200,000
1530	Hydrodynamic Study for Choctawhatchee Bay	Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance of NWF State College	The Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance (CBA) of Northwest Florida State College proposes the development and linkage of a hydrodynamic model, nutrient budget and circulation study for Choctawhatchee Bay. This project will directly address fundamental knowledge gaps and enhance management and decision-making efforts for the Choctawhatchee Bay. The information and tools delivered by this proposal will allow managers the ability to forecast and assess the ecological stability and water quality of Choctawhatchee Bay as a function of current and future environmental conditions. Judicious use of this information will lead to continued and improved economic and esthetic value of the Choctawhatchee Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa, Walton	447,194
1531	Mexico Beach Sea Turtle-Beach Mouse Habitat and Tyndall AFB Mission Protection Project	Defenders of Wildlife	The goal of this project to acquire a 120-acre tract to conserve the important beach and scrub habitat found on this site and to ensure development doesn't encroach and impede upon Tyndall Air Force Base's (TAFB) mission. Due to the presence of the critical habitat for the Federally endangered St. Andrew beach mouse and loggerhead sea turtle, the portion of the tract that we are specifically interested in being acquired and conserved is a 120-acre tract south of US 98 extending to the Gulf of Mexico (an aerial site map may be viewed at http://tinyurl.com/z2sk8f8). The US Army Corps of Engineers is currently considering a residential development permit application for this site. The project's proposed development footprint would destroy 10 acres of wetlands and approximately 40 acres of federally-designated critical habitat for the St. Andrew beach mouse (consisting of most of the St. Andrews beach mouse habitat on-site), and would fragment critical beach mouse habitat extending to the west on TAFB and on private property to the east of the site (a USFWS map showing critical habitat may be downloaded from http://tinyurl.com/z2sk8f8). Additionally, development of this site may result in loss of a nesting beach for the loggerhead sea turtle and snowy plover, and it provides wintering habitat for the piping plover. We are concerned that this wilderness beach habitat will be lost to development unless the tract is acquired and protected. Pictures of this tract may be viewed at: http://tinyurl.com/zcxyyt6.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	4,455,000

1532	Lafayette Forest Conservation Easement	The Conservation Fund	The proposed 6,700-plus-acre Lafayette Forest Conservation Easement is an opportunity to protect a large tract of land in Florida's "woodbasket" region. The project is located within the Lafayette Forest Florida Forever (FF) project boundary, and shares a roughly eight-mile boundary with the Suwannee River Water Management District's (WMD) Mallory Swamp Restoration Area. Much of the property is classified as important functional wetland, and is of strong interest to the Suwannee River Water Management District for expansion of water resource development projects already completed/underway in Mallory Swamp. Such projects will benefit water quality throughout this portion of the Gulf region.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Lafayette	4,575,000
1533	Gilchrist Forest Conservation Easement	The Conservation Fund	The proposed 14,400-plus-acre Gilchrist Forest Conservation Easement is an opportunity to protect a vast tract of land in Florida's "woodbasket" region. The easement would guarantee that the property would remain as an open, working landscape – benefitting the economy and natural resources of the Gulf region. Much of the property is considered an important functional wetland, and is of interest to the Suwannee River Water Management District for potential water resource development projects that will benefit this portion of the Gulf region.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Gilchrist	9,125,000
1534	Gilman Forest Conservation Easement	The Conservation Fund	The proposed 22,000-acre +/- Gilman Forest Conservation Easement is an opportunity to protect a vast tract of land in Florida's "woodbasket" region. Most of the project is located within the San Pedro Bay Florida Forever (FF) project boundary, and is located near the privately-held San Pedro Bay mitigation bank. FF refers to San Pedro Bay as the largest area of privately owned roadless land remaining in Florida. Much of the property is considered an important functional wetland, and is of interest to the Suwannee River Water Management District for potential water resource development projects that will benefit this portion of the Gulf region.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Madison, Taylor	10,520,000
1535	Sanders Beach Park Regional Stormwater Treatment Facility	City of Pensacola	This program of work involves two phases with the goal of reducing nutrient and sediment flow into Pensacola Bay. The basin area is approximately 237 acres and is divided into four sub-basins 2-10, 2-11, 2-19 and part of 2-20. The project will also reduce the flooding potential in the vicinity of the regional pond location. The proposed 2nd phase of the project would entail purchasing a 1.48 acre property, Zelica Grotto Hall, which adjoins the City-owned Sanders Beach Community Resource Center, Park, and Boat Ramp. This property is currently estimated to have over 90% impervious area, including the existing building and paved parking lot with no stormwater treatment or attenuation facilities on site. Photos of the property are shown in Figure 3.	Panhandle	Pensacola Bay	Escambia	4,394,307
1536	Two Mile Channel Navigation	Franklin County BOCC	The project includes hydraulic dredging of the Two Mile Federal Navigation Channel to a depth of 6 feet plus 2 feet of advance maintenance for a total of -8 feet mean low water plus 2 feet allowable overdepth. Dredge material of 450,000 cubic yards will be disposed of on an upland disposal area located on the North side of U.S. Highway 98. The upland disposal area's berms are currently in need of repair, reconstruction of these berms will take place prior to dredging activities. The activities will occur over approximately 40 acres of sovereignty submerged lands (61 acres dredging). The project will be conducted within Apalachicola Bay, a Class II Outstanding Florida Waterbody, Prohibited and Restricted for Shellfish Harvesting. The history of the Two Mile Channel dates back to 1959 when the channel was first dredged. The second leg of the Two Mile Channel dredging project and associated breakwaters were completed in 1976. For years oystermen traveled between the houses and the oyster bars through the shallow waters of the bay. The open water can be hazardous for oystermen traveling back in small boats loaded with 1,000 pounds of oysters. The channel was dredged to allow fishing boats to travel close to shore, saving travel time to fishing areas of the bay, and saving time in rough weather/waters. A permit was issued by FDEP on March 21, 2000 for maintenance dredging of the channel; however, the project was never funded and the permit expired in 2010. Currently the channel is filling in and restricting access for boaters and fishermen. The channel must be dredged to maintain navigation.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	6,495,240

1537	Eastpoint Channel Navigation	Franklin County BOCC	The project includes hydraulic dredging of the Eastpoint Federal Navigation Channel to a depth of 6 feet plus 2 feet of advance maintenance and 2 feet allowable overdepth for a total of -10 feet mean low water. Dredge material of 244,000 cubic yards will be disposed of via a 26-acre dredged material containment cell on the south side of the existing western Eastpoint breakwater. The dredge material containment cell will be constructed of a geotextile fabric covered sand base, sand-filled geotubes, and sand dikes using sand from the bottom of St. George Sound adjacent to the sand structures. The elevation of the sand and geotube berms and sand dikes will be approximately +3 feet MLLW, and the base of the berms and sand dikes will be approximately 30-40 feet wide. The activities will occur over approximately 46 acres of sovereignty submerged lands (20 acres dredging, 26 acres dredged material containment cell). The project will be conducted within St. George Sound, a Class II Outstanding Florida Waterbody, Prohibited and Restricted for Shellfish Harvesting. From the late 1950's through the 1980s the Eastpoint Channel was fully functional with over 400 oyster boats calling Eastpoint their home port. Shrimp boats as large as 56 feet would unload their catch to dealers located all along the waterfront. Eastpoint had a thriving seafood economy with oyster and shrimp houses lining the harbor. Hundreds of people were employed along the waterfront helping to off-load and process catches from the boats. Today, only five of the fifteen seafood houses remain on the waterfront and most of the oysters harvested are brought in by truck for processing. The channel is too shallow for boats to unload their catch The Eastpoint Channel hasn't been dredged in	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	4,710,255
1538	General Daniel "Chappie" James Memorial Park Low Impact Development & Stormwater Treatment Project	City of Pensacola	General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. Memorial Park is a multifaceted Low Impact Development (LID) and Stormwater Treatment project that will encompass a proposed museum and flight academy at an historic park in Pensacola. The project will achieve the multiple public purposes of tourism development, park enhancement, stormwater mitigation, historic preservation, education/workforce development, economic stimulation, and neighborhood revitalization.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	645,000
1539	City of Calloway Kimbrel Ave Drainage Improvements	City of Callaway	This project consists of the replacement of 3 existing ERCP culverts with two 3x5 box culverts. The existing culverts have several joint failures that are undermining the roadway and need to be replaced. This project has been designed and permitted and is shovel ready. This project will also provide upstream and downstream slope stabilization. The intent of this project is to provide the proper roadway safety to citizens of the City. This project will also reduce the amount of sedimentation that is entering East Bay.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	160,196
1540	Escambia County Offer Your Shell To Enhance Restoration (OYSTER) Project	Escambia County	The Escambia County Offer Your Shell to Enhance Restoration (OYSTER) project seeks to collect recycled oyster shell from local restaurants to be used as substrate to restore 200 reefs in the Pensacola Bay System (PBS) and restore 47 Living Shorelines, or 4700 linear feet of waterfront footage, with 23,500 sq ft of vegetation. The project builds a Living Shoreline Demonstration area at Civitan Park (West Pensacola) with 4 oyster reefs. There are many projects in the Pensacola area that have been completed under Project OYSTER. Project OYSTER is a cooperative effort between Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and Keep Pensacola Beautiful (KPB) to provide clean recycled oyster shell for reef substrate with shell collected from local restaurants, and restoring Living Shoreline (LS) projects with oyster reefs and shoreline vegetation planting.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	610,802
1541	Escambia Wood Treating Superfund Redevelopment Master Plan	Escambia County	The Project entails the development of a Master Redevelopment Plan for the redevelopment of an EPA Superfund site located in the Escambia County Palafox Redevelopment and Brownfields Area. The 26-acre Escambia Wood Treating Company site in Pensacola Florida is an abandoned wood preserving facility (EPA ID# FLD008168346). From 1942 until its closing in 1982, Escambia manufactured wood products treated with creosote and pentachlorophenol (PCP). Contamination from Escambia activities has impacted 96 acres of land and a ground water plume that extends approximately 1.3 miles from the site.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	50,000

1542	11 Mile Creek Basin	Escambia County	This project will add eleven ponds in the Eleven Mile Creek basin that will provide flood attenuation, improve water quality, create additional recreation facilities within the project area, and have a direct impact on all coastal areas of Escambia County that border Perdido Bay. Site one (1) is a pond near the Green Hills Road Tributary which would be designed and constructed in year one. The remaining ten (10) pond/stream restoration sites in the Eleven Mile Creek basin are being rated for land acquisition purposes from a pool of 19 possible locations. A study addressing the Green Hills pond siting and the remaining 10 pond siting ratings and acquisition requirements is attached. One of the broader goals of this project is to reduce downstream stormwater flow rates and improve overall water quality for the downstream outfall locations. The Green Hills site consists of construction of pond and/or floodplain restoration site upstream of the Green Hills Road culvert crossing. Sigma Consulting Group (SIGMA) developed a pond siting report for the Green Hills Tributary to the Eleven Mile Creek Watershed after the April 2014 storm event which highlighted the need for flood control within the Basin. An immediate benefit is that Green Hills Road will not be subject to roadway flooding (water overtopping the road due to excessive stormwater runoff) during a 25-year storm event. Construction of eleven ponds will reduce roadway flooding and improve motorist safety throughout the Eleven Mile Creek basin. Improved roadways increase traffic, encourage travel and tourism, and ultimately stimulate the economy. Ponds 2 through 11 are stormwater ponds/floodplain creation sites that will similarly improve the Eleven Mile Creek Watershed downstream of the	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	3,800,000
1543	City of Parker Regional Stormwater at Cheri Lane	City of Parker	The proposed project will include a regional stormwater pond to provide water quality and attentuation for the majority of the City of Parker, prior to releasing runoff into East Bay. In order to implement the project, land acquistion, installation of storm pipes/collection system, and re-grading/planting of roadside ditches and swales will be required.	Panhandle	Choctwhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	4,463,910
1544	Navy Point Rain Gardens & Community Greens	Escambia County	This project proposes to adapt empty lots in a low-lying area of Navy Point for a low-impact, Green Infrastructure solution to managing storm water, restoring the Bayou Grande estuary, preserving habitat, and revitalizing the neighborhood community. The design employs two key components: (1) rain gardens and other bioretention measures and (2) community garden plots. Improvements in storm water management have ameliorated but not eliminated the flood risk in this area.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	859,078
1545	Parker Water System Improvements	City of Parker	This project consists of the replacement of approximately 35,000 LF of old, deteriorating cast iron and PVC pipe in the City of Parker, Florida. The City has identified this project as a priority due to frequent pipe failures, boil water notices, and maintenance costs. Currently,approximately 15.46% of the City's water is lost and wasted due to the leaks within the aging infrastructure. In addition, the cast iron pipes are susceptible to tuberculation which is a form of internal corrosion that can facilitate the growth of unwanted bacteria inside the water lines.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	3,346,275
1546	Earl Gilbert Park Living Shoreline	City of Parker	This project consists of constructing approximately 220 linear feet of living shoreline and breakwater along the southern beach of the Earl Gilbert Park in order to prevent further erosion, renourish the beach, and promote marine life diversity, growth, and ecosystem function.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	272,250
1547	City of Callaway Sandy Creek Water Main Improvements	City of Callaway	The proposed project consists of approximately 7,675 LF of 6” PVC watermain, 8,160 LF of 8” PVC watermain, and 3,100 LF of 10” PVC watermain. This project will also include 38 new fire hydrants throughout the community.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	1,424,588
1548	City of Mexico Beach Sand By-passing and Beach Renourishment	City of Mexico Beach	This project consists of Beach and Dune Restoration for 6,300 LF of the critically eroded shoreline in Mexico Beach, Bay County, FL (R-128 through R-138 as designated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems June 2008). The Beach Management Plan lists two alternatives for this restoration. This project intends to follow the second alternative which consists of a vehicular sand transport method of restoration or other approved method. However, due to the time that has elapsed since the study was first written, additional analysis of existing conditions is proposed to confirm the best method of transport. This alternative includes stockpiling sand that the City is currently dredging out of the west sand trap located west of the Mexico Beach Canal and West Jetty, east of the Inlet, trucking it east, and placing it within the fill limits between R-132 and R-138. After meeting with FDEP and the USACE, it was determined that the vehicular sand transport could not be performed during turtle season which is May 1st through October 31st.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	1,915,490

1549	Carpenter Creek and Bayou Texar Economic and Environmental Revitalization Plan	Escambia County	Restoring Carpenter Creek will restore habitat, revitalize the economy surrounding the watershed, and improve public health. Project vision is a green and blue corridor of clean water with healthy, diverse, native biological components; a meandering greenway with trails; and safe public access with opportunities for streamside dining and entertainment. Economic benefits will include increased property values, reduced costs for dredging and flood recovery, recreation/tourism opportunities, workforce enhancements, fishing/seafood industry improvements. Building upon previous planning efforts and existing information, this project will develop a master plan that is a unified, publicly-supported vision and then implement plan components. The master plan, which will be based on community/stakeholder input and watershed assessments, will identify community goals, illustrate project components, and combine science and engineering with restoration and revitalization for Escambia County that will translate to the broader Gulf Region. The master plan will identify/prioritize projects, funding needs, and implementation schedule. Initial implementation will undertake stream restoration, establish greenway with wetlands/riparian areas, improve water flow and quality, minimize flooding, stabilize banks, and provide safe public access for increasing recreation opportunities. Please see Attachment 1.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	3,530,000
1550	City of Mexico Beach Wastewater Improvements	City of Mexico Beach	The City of Mexico Beach is currently experiencing problems with inflow and infiltration within the City's sewer system. Based on the 2014 City pump data, the average per capita total flows during dry months was 230 gallons per capita. The average per capita total flows during wet months was 287 gallons per capita. This preliminary data indicates that Mexico Beach has an excessive inflow and infiltration of stormwater and/or groundwater into the sewer system. The project consist of planning, design, construction, and technical services for rehabilitation of the sewer system in Mexico Beach. The planning phase of the project will include smoke testing and a televised inspection of approximately 99,100 LF of gravity sewer system and manholes. Based on the information gathered during planning, design and rehabilitation of sewer mains and manholes through the City will be performed. The project will also include replacement of up 1,000 laterals.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	6,270,612
1551	Escambia County Large Vessel Reef(s) Project	Escambia County	The Proposed Escambia County Large Vessel Reef(s) Project seeks $1.5M to acquire, prepare and deploy one or more large vessels as artificial reef(s) in a permitted reef site in the Gulf of Mexico. Upon notification of award, Escambia County Marine Resources Division (MRD) will acquire a list of vessels available for reefing from the US Navy and US Maritime Administration (MARAD). Navy and MARAD constantly process vessels “out of service”, therefore, the inventory of ships available for reefing is constantly changing. From the list of available vessels, MRD will select one or more vessels of substantial size (200-300+ feet in length), preferably vessel(s) with distinctive attributes and/or distinguished service, to serve as artificial reef habitat, as well as create large media interest and publicity.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	1,650,000
1552	Forest Creek Apartment Complex	Escambia County	Proposed project will acquire approximately 12 acres in the Bayou Chico watershed within the historic floodplain of Jones Creek. The apartment complex continues to be susceptible to significant flooding. Numerous flood events have been documented dating back to the 1980’s up through the recent April 2014 Flood. Past flooding has often required both emergency extraction and temporary relocation of residents. The proposed project will relocate at risk residents, mitigate coastal flooding, restore natural resources, improve water quality in Jones Creek and Bayou Chico, and expand the Southwest Greenway Trail System.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	2,232,120
1553	Perdido River Habitat Restoration	Escambia County	The goal of this project is to remove the fill road and return Black Lake channel to its original width and extend the existing 24' bridge to fully span the channel and connect the northern and southern portions of the Preserve to restore the hydraulic regime of the system. Success of the project will be based on the following performance metrics and benefits (items 1 - 2 will be measured for 3 years to help achieve success, items 3 - 4 are additional expected benefits): 1. Black Lake channel restored to historical dimensions; 2. shoreline stabilized with minimal erosion post project completion; 3. habitat upstream of former fill road begin to convert to historical composition due to restored hydraulic regime (weather dependent); 4. reduction of sedimentation into Perdido River from the Black Lake system.	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	334,950

1554	City of Mexico Beach - Beach Outfall Project	City of Mexico Beach	The City of Mexico Beach has one primary outfall on the beach that drains the inland marsh areas and runoff from the City. The primary outfall is located at 8th street where the canal drains to the Gulf. A large portion of Mexico Beach surface drains runoff directly into the canal. The City has implemented measures to treat runoff before it enters the canal in order to maintain the environmental quality of the beach, however, the City has identified the 8th Street outfall as a potential health hazard to recreational use of the City beach. The City is proposing a beach outfall to pipe the canal approximately 1,500 feet offshore in order to dilute and disperse contaminants from the canal at safe distances from the beach such that the associated health risks to residents and citizens are minimized.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	6,165,500
1555	Tarkiln Bayou Preserve Restoration of Big Muddy	Escambia County	This project focuses on restoring a severed connection between overgrown, woody-dominated seepage slope and wet prairie and wet flatwoods. Dupont Point road has been rutted and wallowed by off-road 4 x 4 traffic prior to park management. Ruts and wallows are up to 3' deep and 30' wide and run along a 2900' long stretch of road. This fireline severs the flow of freshwater from the seepage slope and basin swamp communities in the northern part of the park and Bronson Field NAS, to the wet prairie and wet flatwoods to the south.	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	412,372
1556	City of Mexico Beach Regional Stormwater Detention	City of Mexico Beach	The City of Mexico Beach currently suffers from a lack of stormwater management facilities and subsequently localized flooding of streets, yards, and homes as well as discharging untreated stormwater into surrounding surface waters within identified areas of the municipality. The City performed an engineering study in 2015 in order to analyze the causes and potential solutions to the City's stormwater management problems. The study revealed several issues with the City's existing infrastructure which contribute to the localized flooding. There were also specific areas where conveyance and water quality of stormwater could be improved. The City of Mexico Beach has identified the project area for stormwater improvements in order to improve water quality emptying into the Gulf at the 8th Street Canal and to reduce localized flooding within this area. The improvements will include a regional detention area at the intersection of Wysong Avenue and Robyn Lane.	Panhandle	Choctwhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	1,539,953
1557	Bayou Chico Restoration	Escambia County	Water quality of Bayou Chico must be improved in order to comply with Federal Court Order and Clean Water Act. The overall goal of this project is to improve water quality by removing enriched nutrients, metals, and other pollutants from re-suspension of contaminated sediments. Additional long term goals of this project include improved benthic habitat and biological activity, improved circulation, decrease in turbidity, and improved conditions for submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) establishment.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	25,110,966
1558	City of Callaway Poston Drive Improvements	City of Callaway	This project consists of the paving and stabilization of an existing dirt roadway (Poston Drive) for the purpose of improving water runoff quality within the St. Andrew Bay System. A roadside swale system is also proposed in an effort to convey stormwater runoff to the point(s) of discharge. The roadway is located within the limits of City of Callaway (City). The intent of this project is to reduce the impact of sedimentation and pollutant discharge into East Bay which part of the St. Andrew Bay System.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	584,089
1559	Jones Swamp Wetland Preserve Management & Ecosystem Restoration	Escambia County	The proposed project will develop and implement a comprehensive management plan for the Jones Swamp Wetland Preserve, restore natural areas, and complete unfinished sections of the Southwest Greenway Trail System. Full implementation of the plan will include acquisition of key parcels, fire management, invasive species control, wetland restoration, riparian buffer expansion, wildlife habitat improvements, public access, trail construction, and development and implementation of a cohesive environmental education plan. Project is scalable depending on funding availability. Measurable successful outcomes are possible with development of the plan and implementation of the key components included within the request. Other priorities could then be completed in accordance with the plan as additional funding becomes available.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	1,034,000

1560	Lake Charlene / Bridle Trail	Escambia County	This project improves coastal flood protection by retrofitting and replacing existing stormwater management infrastructure, strategically adding new stormwater management components, increasing attenuation volume, and enhancing species habitats and existing ecosystems. Water quality enhancements will be provided via a phased approach consisting of erosion stabilization, stormwater infrastructure improvements, and stormwater runoff treatment. The Bridle Trail Project will install an emergency outfall from the Bridle Trail Pond to a County owned wetland named Turtle Lake Swamp west of Cambellton Lane. Installation of the emergency outfall will reduce flooding in Bridle Trail and Lake Charlene areas. Phase I will obtain permits, design an emergency outfall from the Bridle Trail Pond and install a stormwater system to Turtle Lake Swamp.	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	1,100,000
1561	Woodlands -UWF Scenic Hills–St Luke's Church Neighborhood Partnership Stream Restoration & Flood Protection	Escambia County	The Woodlands -UWF Scenic Hills–St Luke's Church Neighborhood Partnership Stream Restoration & Flood Protection Project will restore and protect natural resources by restoring ecological function, increasing native vegetation, increasing wetland varieties of plants and species, removing non-native and invasive species, utilizing best management practices, and reducing pollutant loadings and nutrients through increased stormwater treatment. The proposed golf course improvements will increase use of the course by enhancing course aesthetics, along with increased marketing, thus promoting tourism and consumption of seafood, served at the club restaurant. The project utilizes an enhancement of the existing public drainage system in the Woodlands Subdivision, combined with drainage and water quality improvements to existing private stormwater management systems to create a public drainage system through donation of easements.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	4,142,248
1562	Lionfish Commercialization & Harvest	Escambia County	The project will address the following in support of Lionfish control and economic development in Escambia County: Lionfish Commercialization Promotion of Lionfish Ecotourism, Work-force Development, Environmental Outreach and Awareness. This two year Pilot Project will focus on the "commercialization" of Lionfish to establish a new sustainable seafood fishery in Escambia County. This project therefore focuses on: (1) establishing and supporting a coalition of dedicated spear fishermen to meet and expand the current market for Lionfish, (2) assisting businesses and fishermen with the regulatory requirements of Lionfish harvest and sale, (3) promoting Lionfish related dive tourism and the consumption of Lionfish as a sustainable seafood in partnership with regional and state tourism agencies, (4) facilitating research to better understand the impacts of Lionfish and the construction of more effective collection methods, and (5) promoting workforce development and Lionfish awareness through collaborative educational partnerships.	Panhandle	Perdido, Pensacola	Escambia	359,128
1563	Perdido Key Gulf of Mexico Public Access	Escambia County	The goals to be achieved include: 1) Protect environmentally sensitive coastal dune habitats through managed public access and implementation of best management practices to minimize negative interaction between people and the endangered species found on Perdido Key 2) Enhance the Perdido Key experience for the handicapped user through installation of firm and stable surfaces onto the bathing beach and observation platforms 3) Enhance the ability for the general public and tourist to gain access to the recreational amenities of the beach and Gulf of Mexico waters 4) Provide an educational kiosk regarding the environmental uniqueness of Perdido Key Performance metrics will include: 1) Document continued utilization of dune and beach habitats by endemic endangered species 2) Public surveys regarding ease of access to Perdido Key gulf beaches 3) Surveys to determine the effectiveness of ADA improvements Benefits - This project serves to improve public beach-front access parking by 37%, provide for covered picnic pavilions, restroom, educational materials, and an environmentally friendly access to the beach via dune walkover and enhanced path on the bathing beach. These amenities will greatly enhance the human experience of Perdido Key while also enhancing the environment.	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	1,812,800

1564	Navy Blvd Beautification and Navy Point Restoration	Escambia County	This project restores and protects natural resources eliminating nonpoint source loadings by converting septic tank systems into a closed service sanitary sewer system, restoring ecological function of Bayou Grande, restoring shorelines, wetland creation, stream restoration along a tributary of Bayou Grande, improving water quality and pollutant loadings into Bayou Grande, increase stormwater attenuation prior to discharge, increasing native vegetation, restoring wetland varieties of plants and species, removing non-native and invasive species, utilizing best management practices, and reducing pollutant loadings and nutrients through treatment.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	18,722,000
1565	Sanders Beach Regional Stormwater Pond Park	City of Pensacola	This program of work involves two phases with the goal of reducing nutrient and sediment flow into Pensacola Bay. The basin area is approximately 260 acres and is divided into four sub-basins 2-10, 2-11, 2-19 and part of 2-20. The project location is shown in Figure 1 while the basin area is illustrated in Figure 2. The project will also reduce the flooding potential in the vicinity of the regional pond location.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	2,999,212
1566	Tri-County Artificial Reef Program	Franklin County BOCC	he purpose of this effort is to develop a regional Artificial Reef Plan for surface waters of Franklin, Wakulla, and Gulf counties. The scope of the effort will include 1) broad-based public outreach and engagement utilizing a variety of mechanisms; 2) determination of artificial reef need, goals, and objectives; 3) development of a Tri-County Artificial Reef Plan that interfaces with the National Artificial Reef Plan, the FWC Strategic Artificial Reef Plan and other applicable artificial reef guidance documents; 4) development through exclusionary mapping as part of the Reef Plan a site plan that would identify locations and sizes of artificial permit areas to be utilized over a ten year life of the permit(s) to be secured; 5) Utilization of diver surveys to evaluate conceptually selected areas; 6) development of an accurate complete joint DEP/Army Corps of Engineers application to submit to the regulatory agencies (if site(s) are in state waters or a Corps permit if in federal waters); and others activities that may be deemed necessary to complete a Tri-County Artificial Reef Plan.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Gulf, Wakulla, Franklin	2,654,349
1567	City of Mexico Beach - Salt Creek Restoration	City of Mexico Beach	The scope of the proposed project for the restoration of Salt Creek is the design and construction of a new crossing over Salt Creek in Mexico Beach, and shoring up eroding shorelines. Due to age and environmental conditions, erosion around the existing culvert at Salt Creek is causing the road to fail. The retaining wall on the west side of Canal Parkway is bowing out, and the makeshift rip-rap slope on the eastside of Canal parkway is cracking with erosion issues becoming significant. The culvert itself restricts free flow of the creek. The proposed restoration project will replace the failing roadway section, existing culvert, failing retaining walls and rip-rap slope with environmentally friendly solutions such as a bottomless culvert and geosynthetic sand bags that facilitate native, natural growth. The proposed redesign will restore the creek to a more natural free-flowing condition which will eliminate the kind of sediment build-up now present on the west side of Canal Parkway.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	481,910
1568	City of Mexico Beach Pier - Structural Repairs	City of Mexico Beach	The scope of the proposed project is the design and implementation of structural repairs to a portion of the existing pier in Mexico Beach. Due to age and environmental conditions, the pier has structural deficiencies. The project will be to replace deficient pile sections, apply protective coverings to other piles and shore up bracing and pier components. The intent of this project is to make the pier more resilient as it is an important draw for tourists that vacation in Mexico Beach.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	189,172
1569	Big Bend Seagrass Propeller Scarring Restoration and Boater Education	University of Florida School of Forest Resources and Conservation	This project aims to 1) evaluate variations on the Sediment Tube restoration technique for effectiveness in the Big Bend, 2) produce a set of best practices for propeller scar restoration in the Big Bend region, 3) implement propeller scar restoration in scarring hotspots, and 4) deploy in-water aids to navigation to protect restored areas and expand an existing boater education campaign aimed at reducing the occurrence of new seagrass scars (the Scars Hurt campaign, more at beseagrasssafe.com).	Big Bend	Ochlockonee-St. Marks Rivers, Suwannee, Springs Coast, Withlacoochee	Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	891,200
1570	Dirt Road Stabilization Project	Bay County Board of County Commissioners	It is proposed to stabilize approximately 17.8 miles of existing dirt roads that discharge directly into the bay. See attached Phase I of the attached map. The goal of this project is to improve water quality of St. Andrews Bay System by eliminating the source of sedimentation and reducing nitrification through stabilization of the dirt roads and installation of adequate roadside drainage system.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	10,860,000

1571	Lee Street Regional Stormwater Facilities and Park	City of Pensacola	The Lee Street Stormwater Facilities and Park program of work involves the design and construction of a series of interconnected ponds with park features that will not only address long- term water quality and flooding issues but will provide much needed recreational and park amenities to an under-served area of southwestern Pensacola. The ponds will be constructed via a partnership between Baptist Hospital and the City of Pensacola. The additional retention volume created by these interconnected ponds will significantly reduce flooding within sub-basin 2-2 and along with the recently NFWF-funded Government Street Regional Pond at Corinne Jones Park, will reduce waterfront flooding along Main Street near the new Community Maritime Park and baseball stadium.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	2,233,778
1572	Pensacola Waterway Access Renovation and Repair	City of Pensacola	City of Pensacola public boat ramps provide local boaters with access to public waterways. The existing boat ramps do not meet the current demands of the areas and need renovation. The proposed project involves: (1) rebuilding the boat launch ramp and constructing dual cleaning stations (fish and boat) at Sanders Beach; (2) repaving the parking lot and building dual cleaning stations at the Bayou Texar Public Boat Ramp; and (3) rebuilding the boat ramp, repaving the parking lot, and constructing dual use cleaning stations at the 17th Avenue Public Boat Ramp.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	675,000
1573	Port of Pensacola Rooftop Nesting Habitat Development	City of Pensacola	Designated a “Bird Friendly Rooftop” by Audubon Florida, warehouse number 1's gravel overlay provides an artificial nesting habitat that is similar to the natural sand beach nesting habitat preferred by Least Terns and Black Skimmers. Port of Pensacola would like to replicate the success of this designation by restoring roof structures on three (3) additional warehouses using similar materials to provide an undisturbed nursery for these rare species, aiding in conservation.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	2,100,000
1574	Regional Tourist Development Reef System and Critical Habitat Improvement Project	Anchor CEI, Inc. and BCARA	The main elements of this project include the construction of a regional artificial reef system to create a unique salt water recreational destination that will provide economic benefits associated with tourist development, enhance community resilience and provide recreational facilities for the local residents to benefit from and enjoy. This regional reef system would provide linkage to the east and west reef systems creating an unparalleled amenity for sportsmen, families and businesses to utilize. A regional artificial reef system would provide the additional benefit of increasing the fish population by providing an artificial habitat for marine life to grow and thrive, providing essential habitat and replenishing marine resources. The reefs provide protection from predators and a food source necessary for growth and sustainability.	Panhandle	Choctwhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay, Walton	1,005,400
1575	Vegetation Management in Coastal Habitats to benefit Shorebirds and Seabirds	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project seeks to conduct management of either exotic/invasive plants or native plants as necessary to create or enhance breeding habitat for seabirds and shorebirds and to enhance law enforcement to minimize disturbance.	Statewide	Apalachicola-Chipola, Chloosahatchee, Charlotte Harbor, Lower St. Johns, Nassau-St. Marys, Tampa Bay, Upper East Coast, Everglades West Coast, and Indian Lagoon	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	1,852,355
1576	Allison Avenue Regional Stormwater Facility	Bay County Board of County Commissioners	The project includes the establishment of a 16 acres regional stormwater facility in the upper reach of Grand Lagoon. The goal of this project is to improve the water quality of the Grand Lagoon of the St. Andrew Bay system. This will be accomplished through retrofitting a long-developed area with a regional stormwater treatment facility. The facility will reduce nitrogen, phosphorus and sediments in stormwaters flowing into the Lagoon. Annual reductions in nitrogen (1426 pounds, 43%), phosphorus (286 pounds, 65%) and sediments (58,243 pounds) were calculated using stormwater models recommended by Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Improvement in water quality will improve conditions for marshes, seagrasses and oysters, which provide habitat for various life stages of reef and coastal fishes. The overriding purpose of this project is to treat stormwater before it is discharged into the Grand Lagoon.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	4,531,600

1577	Mapping and Monitoring Seagrass Habitat	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	Utilizing Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) technology and high resolution imagery sensors to adequately map and monitor seagrass habitat and the extent of prop scar damage across the panhandle aquatic preserves. This project would focus specifically on the extent of prop scar damage with the goal of getting additional seagrass habitat mapped if funding allowed. This project budget would include data collection, analysis, and products in a useable format as well as ground-truthing efforts.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin, Gulf, Bay	200,000
1578	Imagery Assessment of Propeller Scar Damage in Alligator Harbor	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	This project would utilize imagery collected in 2012 in Alligator Harbor AP to determine extent of propeller scar damage in the preserve using multispectral imagery. This project would focus specifically on the extent of prop scar damage with the goal of getting additional seagrass habitat mapped if funding allowed. This project budget would include data collection, analysis, and products in a useable format as well as ground-truthing efforts.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	50,000
1579	Extend and Enhance Water Quality Monitoring	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	To further develop and expand water quality monitoring efforts across the Florida Panhandle AP's.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin, Gulf, Bay	200,000
1580	Panhandle Bay Watch	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	The project is designed to restore and protect the natural resources, ecosystems, fisheries, marine and wildlife habitats, beaches, coastal wetlands and the economy that thrives off these resources in the Panhandle region of Florida. This project will serve highlight areas in need and will significantly extend and enhance several years of water quality monitoring, habitat restoration, efforts to build resiliency, disaster preparations, and environmental outreach/education in each watershed.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin, Gulf, Bay	200,000
1581	Promoting use of Shoreline Stabilization Techniques	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	Strengthening Coastal Resilience in the Florida Panhandle by Restoring near-shore habitats utilizing living shorelines on identified public/private lands. This goal of this project is to return public and private coastal properties to functioning estuarine habitats by working with and educating local contractors and coastal property owners about the advantages and protection offered by non-hardened green stabilization techniques (living shorelines).	Panhandle	Perdido, Pensacola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin, Gulf, Bay, Walton, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Escambia	200,000
1582	St. Joseph Bay Priority Shoreline Acquisition	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	This project would seek to acquire land adjacent to St. Joseph Bay Aquatic Preserve. Coastal wetlands that fronts one of the least affected coastal bay systems in Florida. St. Joseph Bay salt marshes and seagrass provide valuable habitat to fish and invertebrate species. Minimal restoration or enhancement anticipated given the high-quality of the natural communities present.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Gulf	1,000,000
1583	Marine Debris Prevention	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	Marine Debris Prevention in Bay County, Florida (St. Andrews Bay). The purpose of this project is to educate the community in Bay County of the effects of marine debris, with specific focus on the practice of illegal dumping. This funding will support an internship position from a local university that will work with managers from the Central Panhandle Aquatic Preserves (CPAP) and the Northwest Florida Aquatic Preserves (NFWLAP), as well as provide funding for education and outreach materials and interpretive signage. We plan to address the effects of illegal dumping activities through a variety of education and outreach events. Public workshops will be held to not only address the harm of illegal dumping, but to garner public input on how to best remedy the issue. The issues to be addressed will focus on derelict fishing gear and traps, suitable fishing habitat in lieu of illegal dumping activities, and locating possible sites for an appropriate artificial reef structure. We also plan to organize several shoreline clean-up events to further address the environmental impacts of marine debris and to increase public involvement in marine debris prevention. We will also work closely with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) to address concerns with marine debris and its prevention.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	250,000
1584	St. Martins Marsh Learning Center	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	This project will focus on the construction of an eco-conscious facility that highlights opportunities the public can recreate at their residences. Examples of these ecological improvements include, but are not limited to: the removal of the existing septic system, installation of solar panels, water retention through a rain barrel/gutter system, and removal of harden shorelines and replacement of living shorelines with native vegetation. Additionally, the plans include installation of concrete box culverts for hydrologic restoration and wildlife passages. The project is located on Crystal River Preserve State Park property and will influence the park and Florida Public Archaeology Network.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	9,000,000

1585	Oyster Reef Restoration East Bay	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	Creation of 2 miles of fossilized oyster reefs adjacent to existing project along Garcon Point Peninsula. Restoration of approximately 20 acres of oyster an fish habitat will provide wave attenuation and increased water quality in addition to restoration of historical habitat in Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	2,000,000
1586	Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve Seagrass Restoration – Phase I	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	This project will stabilize and restore critical seagrass habitat in the second largest contiguous seagrass bed on the Gulf coast of Florida; which supports one of the most stable population of bay scallops in the state of Florida. Furthermore, this project will aid in the protection of coastal habitats and cultural resources.	Big Bend	Suwannee River	Dixie, Taylor	2,000,000
1587	St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve Seagrass Restoration – Phase I	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	This project will stabilize and restore critical seagrass habitat in the Crystal Bay and St. Martins Keys area; which supports one of the most stable population of bay scallops in the state of Florida. Furthermore, this project will aid in the protection of coastal habitats and cultural resources as well. The project area is located entirely within the St. Martins Marsh Aquatic Preserve boundaries and influences acquisition and management investments from the Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Citrus	2,000,000
1588	Pinellas Island Habitat Restoration	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	The Tampa Bay Aquatic Preserves program has been very successful in forming partnerships with a variety of local and out-of-state universities and organizations that supply an increasing number of volunteers. Because of these partnerships, TBAP can restore and maintain native vegetation on very important habitat islands in the Pinellas County and Boca Ciega Bay Aquatic Preserves. Unfortunately, staff limitations have begun to limit the program's ability to accept and coordinate further expansion of this program.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	10,000,000
1589	Goat Island Bridge Debris Removal	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	Remove concrete removal from the old Goat Island Bridge from the Little Manatee River, and remove part of the old bridge approach from the island to restore flow capacity in the river.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough	400,000
1590	Improvements to Wetlands along Bishop Harbor	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	Replacing small culverts under Bishop Harbor Road with large box culverts or concrete span bridges will reduce tidal flushing restrictions, allow otters and other wildlife to pass under the road, and, if large enough, could allow paddling access.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	1,000,000
1591	Lignumvitae Key Seagrass Restoration	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	Restore seagrass scars in vulnerable shallow seagrass areas throughout the Lignumvitae Key Aquatic Preserve/State Park with a combination of damage assessment, topographic restoration and bird stake installation, pre/post-restoration monitoring, and activities aimed at modifying boater behavior (education, channel marking, etc.).	Southwest	Everglades	Monroe	1,000,000
1592	Florida Keys Water Quality and Coral Reef Restoration	FDEP, Florida Coastal Office (Office of Coastal and Aquatic Managed Areas)	Coral reefs around the world are seriously threatened by direct and indirect human actions. The 1998 Reefs at Risk study found that almost 60% of the world's coral reefs are potentially threatened by human activity, including coastal development, destructive and over-fishing practices, overexploitation of resources, marine pollution and runoff from inland deforestation and farming. Over the last two decades, coral reefs have experienced an unprecedented loss of live coral cover due to human-caused and natural threats The U.S. Coral Reef Task Force has identified a reduction in land-based sources of pollution and active restoration of coral reefs as essential actions necessary to enhance community resiliency of coral reefs. In the Florida Keys, the joint EPA/FDEP/NOAA Water Quality Protection Program (WQPP) has directed extensive effort to reduce nutrient sources and enhance water quality. However, the WQPP partners now recognize that the next action should be the restoration of the canal systems.	Southwest	Everglades	Monroe	50,000,000

1593	Conserving Coastal Habitats and Sustainability of Natural Resources: Using Decision Science for Making Inferences for Gulf-wide Ecosystems using the Ten Thousand Islands, Florida as a Model	Southeast Environmental Research Center, Florida International University	Using laboratory and field investigations of an experienced multidisciplinary team and the above framework we will: establish background conditions, determine the criteria for establishing what constitutes adverse biological effects/risk, select several example stressors (e.g., oil, pesticides, nutrients, toxics resulting from red tides, altered hydrology) which will serve as case studies, and, using the physical and chemical characteristics and ecological receptors (individual native species, population, ecosystem properties) of the Ten Thousand Islands, Florida system, we will develop a causal-analysis and a decision-making framework for synthesizing lines of evidence using quantitative methods for different stressors. This framework will predict the potential for adverse effects of the different stressors on individual native organisms, communities and ecosystems based on different environmental exposures (acute and chronic); the sensitive habitats and sensitive native organisms; the critical environmental conditions that influence the stressor exposures; methods of response to stressor exposure incidents; and the critical biological/chemical endpoints needed to determine recovery, restoration and resilience.	Statewide	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	13,986,700
1594	Central Pasco Beneficial Water Reuse Project	Pasco County Utilities	The Central Pasco Natural Systems Restoration and Aquifer Recharge Project will recover and enhance impacted fresh water ecosystems in Pasco County that have been dissemated by regional water production and will provide for a more sustainable water supply for the entire Tampa Bay region. Up to 5 million gallons of surplus reclaimed water from the Pasco Master Reuse System will be delivered daily to a 15-cell, 237-acre constructed wetland system for infiltration in an area between the two most productive wellfields in the Tampa Bay Region. The 30 million gallons a day produced by those wellfields provides nearly 40% of the groundwater to satisfy potable demand for nearly 2.5 million citizens of Pasco, Pinellas, and Hillsborough Counties, as well as the cities of Tampa, St. Petersburg, and New Port Richey. Water delivered to the site is expected to offset some of the deterioration of aquatic systems by supplementing the surficial aquifer system and rehydrate impacted lakes and wetlands in the vicinity, enriching critical habitat and improving recreational opportunities.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Withlacoochee	Pasco	15,527,032
1595	Crews Lake Natural Systems Restoration Project	Pasco County Utilities	The Crews Lake Natural Systems Restoration Project - The 700-acre Crews Lake has experienced a dramatic drop in water levels over the past decade resulting from groundwater over-pumping. Crews Lake has experienced chronically low water levels for decades making the use of the boat ramp, canoe launch and fishing pier at Crews Lake Wilderness Park useless. Water levels are so depleted that it no longer qualifies as a lake. The recovery of lake levels at Crews Lake has been deemed of utmost importance by the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners because it will revitalize the jewel of the County's park system. It's also a priority project of the Southwest Florida Water Management District and has qualified for cooperative funding Recovery of this regionally important lake and park will require mitigation. There are a myriad of benefits to Crews Lake likely with fruition of the project including: rehydration of a dry lake, improved ecological productivity of the area, improved wildlife habitat, and incremental restoration of local groundwater tables, and additional recreational opportunities.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Withlacoochee	Pasco	8,404,770

1596	Bob Sikes Industrial Park- Pump Station and Force Main Improvement Projects Okaloosa County, FL	Okaloosa County Water & Sewer	Okaloosa County Water and Sewer (OCWS) Department owns and operates a sanitary sewer pumping station (PS) at the Bob Sikes Industrial Park (BSIP) located within its Mid County Service area. The PS receives waste from multiple industrial facilities operating around the Bob Sikes Airport, primarily the area west of the airport (Adora Teal & John Givens). These facilities/businesses provide support, manufacturing and testing systems to support various DOD operational needs. Flow from the PS is conveyed directly to the BSIP wastewater treatment facility. Recently the Industrial Park has seen significant growth and there are additional businesses and support facilities projected in the near future. The need to provide sufficient utility infrastructure is a necessity to attract and continue to grow the Bob Sikes industrial Park and its partnership with the USAF and other branches of the military. OCWS has identified several issues of concern with the capacity and reliability of this PS and force main servicing these facilities and needs this Project to better posture the BSIP for future growth. This Project will include and expanded the overall pumping capacity of the PS to 300,000 gallons per day and eliminate the aging 4" force main located under the existing runway. The work includes replacing the PS with a new wetwell, pumps, controls and installing approximately 4,200 linear feet of new force main and associated appurtenances.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Pensacola	Okaloosa	999,000
1597	Bob Sikes Water Reclamation Facility Effluent Disposal Expansion	Okaloosa County Water & Sewer	The overall goal of the proposed project is to expand the capacity of the effluent disposal system at the Bob Sikes Industrial Park WRF from 0.391 to 1.132 MGD per the operating permit for the WRF. This expansion will have economic development benefits as it will posture the highly successful industrial park (which caters to aircraft industries with higher than average wages) for further expansion in the near future. In addition, it will allow the treatment facility to serve the wastewater needs for expanded residential, commercial and industrial growth in the general unincorporated area east of Crestview and the Airport (including the 10,000+ acre Shoal River Ranch property) which is currently un-served by a community wastewater facility.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Okaloosa	1,500,000
1598	Hwy 90 East Water and Sewer Main Extensions (to Shoal River Ranch Area Industrial Park)	Okaloosa County Water & Sewer	The overall goal of the planned project is to expand the service area for both water and sewer availability to potential large residential, commercial, and industrial developments in the unincorporated area east of Crestview, particularly to the 10,000+ acre Shoal River Ranch property that fronts Hwy 90 and straddles Interstate 10 (and has recently been sold in its entirety). The property has immense economic development potential which would be amplified by the availability of public water and wastewater facilities, while protecting the environment by preventing the installation of hundreds (possibly thousands) of septic tanks. There are other large parcels of undeveloped land in the area that could benefit by having public water and sewer mains extended to the region. With Interstate 10 (and an interchange) and the CSX railroad, this area is being primed for industrial growth.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Okaloosa	2,100,000
1599	A Non-invasive Molecular Approach to Diet Composition of Least Terns	University of West Florida	The Gulf Coast has been heavily impacted by eutrophication and oil spills, most recently the Deepwater Horizon, potentially affecting both prey and predator populations in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM). Changes in prey populations can have far-reaching effects in a food web, causing alterations in the size and distributions of coastal (or shore) bird populations (Raffaelli 1999, Robledano et al. 2011). Least terns are a piscivorous shorebird, listed as threatened in Florida and considered indicators of Florida's aquatic habitat health, primarily because of their reliance on aquatic systems for food (Ogden et al. 2014). Due to a declining population trend of many shorebirds, nesting habitat of Least terns has been protected, but management should also include protecting prey resources. Understanding the food web dynamics in the GOM is dependent upon understanding diet composition of important species, such as the Least tern. The diet composition of Least terns nesting along the northern coast of the GOM has not been characterized, leaving a gap in the management of this vulnerable species. Based on the "fish drop" technique of a roof nesting colony in Pinellas County, Florida, Least terns may be collecting over 80% of their prey from marine and brackish water (Fors et al. 2013) and may be diverse, including schooling fish, crustaceans and insects. DNA metabarcoding of fecal samples has become a useful tool for diet characterization, especially of vulnerable species that require non-invasive sampling. By combining DNA-based taxonomic identification with Next Generation Sequencing (NGS), metabarcoding identifies a variety of prey items concurrently (Valentini et al. 2009, Taberlet et al. 2012, DeBarba et al. 2014). This method can be more	Panhandle	Pensacola, Perdido	Escambia, Santa Rosa	70,500

1600	Extending a virtual buoy system to monitor water quality in Florida's Gulf Coast Ecosystem	University of South Florida	The increasing demands of various stakeholders on water quality (WQ) data of estuaries and coastal waters of the Florida's Gulf Coast counties have encountered challenges due to lack of resources to implement and sustain a WQ monitoring network, a critical component identified by the Gulf of Mexico Alliance. This component is also critical to all coastal restoration projects as it provides a systematic way to assess potential impacts of the restoration. Here we propose to extend and improve an existing Virtual Buoy System (VBS) to cover all Florida's Gulf Coast estuaries and coastal waters to generate a suite of WQ products to assess both the long-term trend and the current state in near real-time. The VBS is based on the state-of-the-art remote sensing technology and algorithm development, with algorithms validated and published in refereed literature. The VBS has been operational for Tampa Bay since its implementation in 2013, but will be extended to all Florida's Gulf Coast counties. A preliminary search showed many stations visited periodically by local groups to collect relevant WQ data; these data will be compiled and used to tune algorithms and refine products.	FL Gulf Coast	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	850,000
1601	Supplement to Existing Project: Restoration of Species Diversity and Hydrologic Function in Wetlands within the Coastal Dune Lake Watershed	Atlanta Botanical Garden	This project if funded will supplement and support an existing NFWF GEBF Partner Project (NFWF GEBF #'s 46147 & 48340) which is restoring degraded wetlands in the watershed of coastal dune lakes in Deer Lake State Park. This restoration will restore species diversity and richness in degraded wetland natural communities. The restored communities will reestablish historic levels of surface flow and Submarine Groundwater Discharge (SGD) to coastal dune lakes and the Gulf of Mexico for the benefit beach nesting shorebirds harmed by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. The wetlands targeted for restoration were formerly wet prairies, seepage slopes and stream-side seeps. These natural communities supported a diverse and rich assemblage of herbaceous plants which included a suite of orchids and carnivorous plants which evolved to thrive on saturated, sandy, nutrient poor soils exposed to full sun. During a protracted period of more than 50 years of wild land fire suppression, native hardwoods which existed in the coastal ecosystem were no longer pruned back by natural fire events. They invaded the open herbaceous wetlands, developing a closed canopy stand. The resulting stand shaded and suppressed herbaceous ground-cover in what is usually a unique and species rich habitat. It also substantially reduced the water available for seepage flow due to the dramatically increased evapo-transpiration occurring from the invading shrubs. The bulk of activity and funding for the existing GEBF project is focused on cutting this closed canopy stand of native wetland hardwoods, chipping the harvested biomass and removing it from the site and the park. The extra effort required for the removal of the chipped biomass is essential for several	Panhandle	Pensacola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Walton	275,478
1602	Choctawhatchee River and Bay & St. Andrews Bay Agricultural Water Quality and Conservation Initiative	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	The objective of this project is to reduce the discharge of sediments and pollutants from agricultural operations within the tributary streams and groundwater that drain to the Choctawhatchee River and Bays & St. Andrews Bay. Both state and federal agencies have verified nutrient and excess water discharge issues within this watershed. Multiple agencies and organizations have efforts underway to begin to address these water quality and quantity issues. This initiative will strengthen efforts to help agricultural landowners reduce nutrient loadings and reduce withdrawals of groundwater that contributes flow to the Choctawhatchee River and Bay & St. Andrews Bay. Efforts will target land currently managed for the production of agricultural commodities within the watershed. The cost-share program will include appropriate USDA NRCS nutrient management, irrigation management, water resource protection and water conservation practices, as well as FDACS commodity-specific BMPs.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Gulf	4,000,000

1603	Perdido & Pensacola Rivers and Bays Agricultural Water Quality and Conservation Initiative	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	The objective of this project is to reduce the discharge of sediments and pollutants from agricultural operations within the tributary streams and groundwater that drain to the Perdido River and Bay and the Pensacola River and Bay. Both state and federal agencies have verified nutrient and excess water discharge issues within this watershed. Multiple agencies and organizations have efforts underway to begin to address these water quality and quantity issues. This initiative will strengthen efforts to help agricultural landowners reduce nutrient loadings and reduce withdrawals of groundwater that contributes flow to the Perdido River and Bay & Pensacola River and Bay. Efforts will target land currently managed for the production of agricultural commodities within the watershed. The cost-share program will include appropriate USDA NRCS nutrient management, irrigation management, water resource protection and water conservation practices, as well as FDACS commodity-specific BMPs. Additionally, FDACS will provide oversight to administer a cost-share program for agricultural producers to implement energy and water conservation improvements. The objective of the program is to conduct on-site energy and water evaluations (audits) of the potential for energy efficiency, renewable energy upgrades and water saving measures and practices. After participating in an audit, agricultural producers will be eligible for cost-share to offset a percentage of the cost to implement the selected recommendations identified in the audit. The program will promote water and energy efficiency while reducing the environmental impact of Florida agricultural producers. Reduction of energy and water usage will result in significant environmental	Panhandle	Pensacola, Perdido	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton	4,000,000
1604	Apalachicola River and Bay & Chipola River Agricultural Water Quality and Conservation Initiative	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	The objective of this project is to reduce the discharge of sediments and pollutants from agricultural operations within the tributary streams and groundwater that drain to the Apalachicola River and Bay & Chipola River. Both state and federal agencies have verified nutrient and excess water discharge issues within this watershed. Multiple agencies and organizations have efforts underway to begin to address these water quality and quantity issues. This initiative will strengthen efforts to help agricultural landowners reduce nutrient loadings and reduce withdrawals of groundwater that contributes flow to the Apalachicola River and Bay & Chipola River. Efforts will target land currently managed for the production of agricultural commodities within the watershed. The cost-share program will include appropriate USDA NRCS nutrient management, irrigation management, water resource protection and water conservation practices, as well as FDACS commodity-specific BMPs. Additionally, FDACS will provide oversight to administer a cost-share program for agricultural producers to implement energy and water conservation improvements. The objective of the program is to conduct on-site energy and water evaluations (audits) of the potential for energy efficiency, renewable energy upgrades and water saving measures and practices. After participating in an audit, agricultural producers will be eligible for cost-share to offset a percentage of the cost to implement the selected recommendations identified in the audit. The program will promote water and energy efficiency while reducing the environmental impact of Florida agricultural producers. Reduction of energy and water usage will result in significant environmental benefits	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Liberty, Franklin	6,000,000
1605	Suwannee River and Bay Agricultural Water Quality and Conservation Initiative	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	The objective of this project is to reduce the discharge of sediments and pollutants from agricultural operations within the tributary streams and groundwater that drain to the Suwannee River and Bay. Both state and federal agencies have verified nutrient and excess water discharge issues within this watershed. Multiple agencies and organizations have efforts underway to begin to address these water quality and quantity issues. This initiative will strengthen efforts to help agricultural landowners reduce nutrient loadings and reduce withdrawals of groundwater that contributes flow to the Suwannee River and Bay. Efforts will target land currently managed for the production of agricultural commodities within the watershed. The cost-share program will include appropriate USDA NRCS nutrient management, irrigation management, water resource protection and water conservation practices, as well as FDACS commodity-specific BMPs.	Panhandle	Suwannee	Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Lafayette, Dixie, Levy, Gilchrist, Suwannee, Columbia, Hamilton, Union, Bradford, Alachua	8,000,000

1606	Ochlockonee and St. Marks Rivers and Bays Agricultural Water Quality and Conservation Initiative	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	The objective of this project is to reduce the discharge of sediments and pollutants from agricultural operations within the tributary streams and groundwater that drain to the Ochlockonee and St. Marks Rivers and Bays. Both state and federal agencies have verified nutrient and excess water discharge issues within this watershed. Multiple agencies and organizations have efforts underway to begin to address these water quality and quantity issues. This initiative will strengthen efforts to help agricultural landowners reduce nutrient loadings and reduce withdrawals of groundwater that contributes flow to the Ochlockonee and St. Marks Rivers and Bays. Efforts will target land currently managed for the production of agricultural commodities within the watershed. The cost-share program will include appropriate USDA NRCS nutrient management, irrigation management, water resource protection and water conservation practices, as well as FDACS commodity-specific BMPs.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St.Marks	Liberty, Gadsen, Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson	4,000,000
1607	Oyster Aquaculture Economic Incubator	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	This project seeks to provide critical start-up capital to aid the development and expansion of shellfish (oyster) aquaculture in Florida state waters.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL-Coastal Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	2,500,000
1608	Naples Bay Restoration and Water Quality Improvements at the Cove	City of Naples Streets and Stormwater	The Naples Bay Restoration and Water Quality Improvements at the Cove project will reduce point source urban stormwater runoff pollutant loadings in Naples Bay while incorporating the natural system restoration objectives of the City's 20 Year Restoration Plan for the bay. The Cove Pump Station pumps stormwater from Stormwater Basin III into Naples Bay, and is a known contributor of Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Phosphorus, Nitrogen and heavy metals to Naples Bay. The project will mitigate many of the built impacts contributing to Naples Bay by the pump station and its associated drainage basin.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	1,359,207
1609	Mobbly Bayou Restoration Project	SWFWMD SWIM Program	The goal of the Mobbly Bayou restoration project is to restore habitat and improve tidal circulation within the Mobbly Bay Wilderness Preserve and Old Tampa Bay. The Preserve, jointly owned by Pinellas County and the City of Oldsmar, is an approximately 380-acre site accessed through the municipality of Oldsmar. The project focuses on improving habitat function and tidal flushing by redirecting flow into the historical tidal creek, creating ditch blocks within existing mosquito ditches, and selectively removing spoil mounds in the saltern and mangrove areas.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,100,000
1610	Tampa Bay Regional Watershed-to-Gulf Corridors Plan	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Tampa Bay Estuary Program will coordinate the development of a Tampa Bay Regional Watershed-to-Gulf Corridors Plan to identify lands connecting existing protected areas of critical habitat (both coastal and in the watershed) within the Tampa Bay watershed with the Tampa Bay estuary and the Gulf, for future protection, restoration if needed, and long-term management. The Regional Corridors Plan project will identify critical lands linking existing coastal, estuarine and Gulf habitats with those farther from the coast, including uplands, riverine, and freshwater wetland habitats.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Pasco, Manatee, Pinellas	100,000
1611	Tampa Bay Regional social marketing campaign to address sewage and septic issues	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	A regional social marketing campaign is proposed to inform citizens on causes of sewage overflows and onsite septic system treatment, and to encourage behavior change to assist in reducing and preventing unanticipated discharges from central sewer systems or septic systems. Issues such as water usage during storms, 'flushable' wipes, private laterals from homes to central sewer lines, and septic system maintenance would be included in this 5-Year campaign. Although these address similar problems (sewage), two separate social marketing campaigns (one for sewage overflows from central systems, the other for individual septic system treatment and maintenance) may be necessary for optimal effectiveness.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Pasco, Manatee, Pinellas	250,000
1612	Tampa Bay Regional coordinated monitoring to track coastal and freshwater wetland habitats	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The proposed Tampa Bay Coordinated Habitat Monitoring Program will expand and coordinate regional habitat monitoring programs to encompass the Tampa Bay region and its watershed to assess extent and quality of coastal wetland habitats and freshwater wetlands. The project will assess and incorporate new technologies as they become available, and conduct on-the-ground, precise change analyses over time to track changes in wetland habitats and support adaptive management actions.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Pasco, Manatee, Pinellas	500,000

1613	West River Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Project	City of Tampa Wastewater Department	Design and construction of a 12-million gallon per day (mgd) wastewater pumping station and approximately 10,000 linear feet of 24-inch diameter force main. This wastewater flow diversion facility would pump excessive wastewater that occurs during wet weather events from the existing interceptor located along the Hillsborough River (West River Interceptor) to a separate interceptor (Center Interceptor) located to the east that has additional capacity to handle wet weather flows.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough	8,000,000
1614	Cooper's Point Master Plan Project Implementation	City of Clearwater	The following project idea is included in the Tampa Bay Region High Priority Projects List developed by the Tampa Bay Estuary Program partners. The list includes fully-vetted projects from local governments, agencies and NGOs that have been ranked and evaluated using the criteria developed for the 2013 Southwest Florida Regional Ecosystem Restoration Plan; clearly address the Goals and Florida Priorities identified by the Trustees and the State of Florida; and respond to the relevant restoration types prioritized in the Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP). Projects have been peer-reviewed by local resource managers with expertise in water quality improvement, habitat restoration, and resource monitoring and approved for inclusion in the Tampa Bay Region High Priority Project List by the Tampa Bay Estuary Program Policy Board in November 2016.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,000,000
1615	Living Shoreline Green Key New Port Richey	City of New Port Richey	Extension of Pier for Temporary Boat Access to Green Key Park. Kayak and Paddle Board Launch. Weather and Marine Data Station. Historic Resource Assessment. Seagrass Assessment & Planting. Shoreline Assessment & Planting. Oyster Assessment & Bed Creation	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	600,000
1616	Coordinated Implementation of Tampa Bay Region High Priority Projects	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Tampa Bay Estuary Program will coordinate one or more bundled projects (to be selected by the TIG) from the approved Tampa Bay Region High Priority Projects list (Attachment 2). As the recipient of the funds, the Tampa Bay Estuary Program will serve as a central point of contact to coordinate sub-contracting with project partners, document environmental compliance, provide a thorough and consistent approach to pre- and post-project monitoring, and ensure accurate and timely completion of all reporting requirements.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Pasco, Manatee, Pinellas	1,610,000
1617	Mapping, analysis, and planning for habitat enhancement/restoration of hard bottom and oyster habitats throughout Tampa Bay	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	Mapping and assessment of non-vegetated inter- and sub-tidal habitats (live bottom and oyster reefs) in Tampa Bay will be used to establish targets and restoration criteria for these lesser-known habitats. Mapping will be conducted using traditional (aerial photographic analysis with field verification) and recent technologies (side-scan sonar, LIDAR), followed by habitat assessment using established methodologies. This data will inform protection and restoration planning and implementation for areas identified as important hard bottom habitats or likely to benefit from enhancement. Hard and live bottom habitats represent unique and diverse biological communities within Tampa Bay and often times provide important habitat for commercially and recreationally important fisheries (e.g. sheepshead, snook, snappers, groupers, etc.). Therefore, the understanding of the distribution of these habitats within Tampa Bay is paramount to develop future protection strategies.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough, Pasco, Manatee, Pinellas	250,000
1618	BRAY-HENDRICKS PARK	Dewberry	Bray-Hendricks Park is a master planned sports complex in Jay, FL. The park is planned to consist of 5 competition softball fields, a regulation baseball field, 3 peewee tee-ball fields, 4 tennis courts, basketball court, soccer/football field, children's splash pad, playground , accessory concession, and bathrooms.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	1,550,000
1619	Regional Water Quality Monitoring: Supporting Adaptive Management of Programs and Projects Designed to Restore and Improve Water Quality	Environmental Protection Commission	The proposed project idea, "Regional Water Quality Monitoring: Supporting Adaptive Management of Programs and Projects Designed to Restore and Improve Water Quality", is included in the Tampa Bay Region High Priority Projects List developed by the Tampa Bay Estuary Program partners. The list includes fully-vetted projects from local governments, agencies and NGOs that have been ranked and evaluated using the criteria developed for the 2013 Southwest Florida Regional Ecosystem Restoration Plan; clearly address the Goals and Florida Priorities identified by the Trustees and the State of Florida; and respond to the relevant restoration types prioritized in the Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP).	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Pinellas, Manatee	50,000,000

1620	Okaloosa Island Public Beach Access	Okaloosa County	This project will provide enhanced Gulf of Mexico public beach access for tourists and residents alike. Project includes restrooms, picnic shelters, parking, pedestrian walkways and dune crossover / boardwalk connection, including ADA access; stormwater management facilities to accommodate the proposed developments; extensions of the potable water system to accommodate the needs of the facilities; developed pavement sections for pedestrian and vehicle areas and landscape and erosion control plans. Educational signage will be included addressing local habitat and ecosystems.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St.Andrew	Okaloosa	2,054,898
1621	Anchoring Buoy System For Fishing in the Deep Gulf of Mexico	Okaloosa County	Okaloosa County proposes to deploy mooring buoys to attract pelagic game fish and expand public access to recreational and sport fishing opportunities. This project proposes to place up to eight surface buoys in the northern Gulf of Mexico for enhancing recreational fishing opportunities. Placement of up to 8 buoys in the Gulf of Mexico will be near the Desoto Canyon nominally in Florida waters somewhat east of the extended Alabama – Florida border line between East Pass in Okaloosa County and Pensacola Bay Inlet. The buoys will be placed between 40 and 80 nautical miles (nm – 1.15 statute miles) from the Florida shoreline and 6 – 7.5 nm apart.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St.Andrew, Open Ocean	Okaloosa	600,000
1622	Tampa Bay Regional Benthic Monitoring Program	Environmental Protection Commission	The proposed project idea, Tampa Bay Regional Benthic Monitoring Program , is included in the Tampa Bay Region High Priority Projects List developed by the Tampa Bay Estuary Program partners. The list includes fully-vetted projects from local governments, agencies and NGOs that have been ranked and evaluated using the criteria developed for the 2013 Southwest Florida Regional Ecosystem Restoration Plan; clearly address the Goals and Florida Priorities identified by the Trustees and the State of Florida; and respond to the relevant restoration types prioritized in the Programmatic Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan (PDARP). Projects have been peer-reviewed by local resource managers with expertise in water quality improvement, habitat restoration, and resource monitoring and approved for inclusion in the Tampa Bay Region High Priority Project List by the Tampa Bay Estuary Program Policy Board in November 2016.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Pinellas, Manatee	2,100,000
1623	Atmospheric Deposition Monitoring of Nitrogen Compounds in the Tampa Bay Urban Area	Environmental Protection Commission	This project will establish a record of nitrogen loading into the Tampa Bay watershed and provide direct measurement of pollutant load reductions. With this information, Bay managers can better estimate overall nitrogen loading to Tampa Bay and take actions that lead to improved compliance with TMDL's, NPDES, MS4, and Clean Water Act regulations. This data will also be used to implement Basin Management Action Plans and further improve regional nitrogen management goals as defined in the Tampa Bay Estuary Program's Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan and Reasonable Assurance documents.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough, Pinellas, Manatee	550,000
1624	Howard Frankland Causeway Bridge opening to enhance circulation in Old Tampa Bay	Tampa Bay Estuary Program	The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has included a new span of the Howard Frankland Bridge in their 5-year Workplan, and are amenable to considering including an opening in the existing western causeway to enhance flushing, improve water quality, reduce the occurrence and duration of HABs, and improve recreational opportunities in Old Tampa Bay. This is a rare opportunity (bridges are replaced once every 50 years) to possibly make a significant difference in an area of the Tampa Bay that has been slow to recover when compared to the rest of the bay.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough, Pinellas	50,000,000
1625	Enhanced Stream Monitoring Program	Manatee County Parks and Natural Resources Dept.	The proposed project will extend an existing, self-funded, Manatee County Parks and Natural Resources Department (MCPNRD) 80-station, County-wide water quality monitoring program to fill important data gaps within difficult to assess coastal tidal tributaries and inland streams. Data gaps are: 1) Absence of stream gage data (pollutant loading rates) from coastal tidal tributaries where specialized gaging equipment are required and 2) Inland streams that cannot unequivocally identified as “healthy” using physical and chemical measurements alone and Stream Condition Index (SCI) assessments are indicated. Waterbodies targeted will be selected from those in the MCPNRD monitoring program.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries, Sarasota Bay-Peace River-Myakka River	Manatee	370,691

1626	FISH Preserve Habitat Restoration Project	Florida Institute for Saltwater Heritage	This project has planned, designed and successively completed three phases over the past ten years. The FISH Preserve encompasses a 95-acre preserve whose mission is to promote, educate and preserve Cortez and Florida's commercial fishing and other traditional maritime cultures through protection of the environment upon which these communities depend. The habitat restoration element of this proposal calls for the creation and restoration of upland, wetland and open water features that are natural to this coastal setting. Applicable permits and plans for the final phase of construction have been acquired. Funds requested by this proposal will allow for the completion of the final phase of the habitat restoration project.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	375,000
1627	Joe's Bayou Recreation Area Phase II Improvements	City of Destin	This grant request is for Phase II (final) improvements at the Joe's Bayou Recreational Area. From a single public boat ramp the City "inherited' at its incorporation in 1984, Destin has strategically over the last 20 years developed the Joe's Bayou Recreation Area for area boaters on the Choctawhatchee Bay. The purpose of the area has always been to increase recreational opportunities along the Bay, create needed infrastructure and public access, and promote stewardship of our area's unique natural resources. Exhibit B shows the acquisition history.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	4,489,980
1628	Kracker Avenue Fish Farm Hydrological Restoration Project Phase II	Hillsborough County Public Utilities	Phase II will focus on enhancing the original projects connections to Shultz Preserve as well as the expansion of habitat diversification in the Kracker Avenue Fish Farm Hydrological Restoration Project. This phase will include the acquisition of the remaining parcels of land, ponds, etc. abutting the original project, prioritizing the land to the west. This property includes a freshwater lake as well as multiple connections and flow enhancement alternatives. Similar to the initial phase this, Phase II will include a cut-fill balance process to increase the amount of estuarine habitat, including wetlands with mangrove, salt marsh, and saltern habitat, associated coastal uplands, low salinity habitat with a tidal channel(s) providing valuable habitat for coastal species and a freshwater lake. The low salinity habitat will be maintained through discharge of highly treated reclaimed water: however, no increase in total volume discharged to the Tampa Bay will occur and a reduction in nutrient loading is anticipated. In addition, the restoration project will be utilized to better understand appropriate conditions for favorable fishery production.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	1,500,000
1629	St. Andrew Bay Watershed Water Quality Improvement Initiative	USDA Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Team	This project will provide a framework for evaluating, prioritizing, and implementing practices to address both the NPS pollution problem and water reclamation/reuse needs affecting the St. Andrew Bay watershed. It will incorporate identification of appropriate urban, forest, and agricultural best management practices and implementation with public and private sector cooperators. Identified problems will be addressed through implementation of practices to reduce stormwater, filter NPS pollutants and sediment, reclaim and reuse water, and increase groundwater recharge to increase water quality and quantity. USDA will employ its existing local field office expertise to work with municipalities and private landowners to assess, plan, and install best management practices to both improve water quality degraded by non-point source pollution and to increase water reuse/reclamation and groundwater recharge. For urbanizing areas of the watershed, urban forest green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) best management practices as a cost-effective, resilient approach to managing stormwater quantity and quality. Urban forests and green stormwater infrastructure reduces (quantity) and treats (quality) stormwater at its source while delivering additional environmental, social, and economic benefits to the community.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	
1630	Private Lateral Replacement Pilot Program	City of St. Petersburg	The city of St. Petersburg has experienced unplanned discharges and overflows from our sanitary sewer system during heavy rain events such as the recent tropical storms and hurricane. While the city has designated programs and funding to address the city's infrastructure, private side laterals that flow into the city's system has been estimated to contribute 50% of the inflow and infiltration (I/I). The purpose of this grant request is to provide assistance to residents with replacing or repairing private laterals within targeted areas of the City. Areas to be targeted will be a low lying areas within the City with houses that were constructed during the time period when "orangeburg" pipe was commonly used for private house laterals. Orangeburg pipe has been shown to fail over time.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,250,000

1631	Choctawhatchee River Water Quality Restoration Project	USDA Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Team	After identifying the target areas, USDA restoration/conservation tools will be used to indentify the practices that will optimize water quality improvements while complying with OPA (e.g., effectiveness, budget reasonableness) and environmental regulatory (e.g., ESA, NEPA) requirements. Given the landuses in the target watershed segments and USDA's expertise with more than 100 water quality best management practices, practices likely to be employed include but are not limited to: riparian buffers, wetland creation and/or enhancement, water retention ponds, longleaf pine plantings, invasive specie removal, filter strips, cover crops, road stabilization (e.g., culvert installation, ditch blocks), tail water recovery, irrigation improvements, nutrient best management and others as appropriate. Once the target areas and the most effective practices are identified, USDA will do an extensive outreach effort to engage both public and private landowners of the targeted areas to bring these landowners on board with participation in the project.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Multiple panhandle counties	
1633	Protecting Communities within the Apalachee Bay, St. Marks and Lower Ochlockonee Watersheds through Water Conservation and stormwater regulation.	USDA Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Team	In an effort to address both point and nonpoint sources of pollution/stormwater treatment in the above mentioned watersheds and develop management and protection strategies the USDA proposes activities which will protect and improve water quantity and quality. Inland habitats and watersheds have a direct effect on the health of coastal wetlands and estuaries and “are critical to a sustainable Gulf of Mexico” (Walker et al., 2012).” The proposed efforts in this project area are significant to the restoration of the Gulf of Mexico because the injury caused by the DWH oil spill is far reaching and the true ecological scope is simply unknown. Restoration efforts would include decommissioning old roads and trails, repairing areas with altered hydrology by treating nonnative invasive species, and installing erosion control features (e.g., stream crossings, erosion near forest boundary with private lands, improving seasonal wetlands). Also, restoration would include reducing hazardous fuels and reestablishing the normal fire regime. The removal of hazardous hardwood fuels in the understory and restoring the natural fire regime would help regulate flow/quantity in addition to improving water quality to the Floridian Aquifer. Additional, strategies would be implemented that contribute to increased surface and ground water supply and quality. These strategies include native groundcover restoration and conversion of slash pine plantations to native longleaf pine.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St.Marks	Wakulla	
1634	Living Shoreline Demonstration Project	Pinellas County Environmental Management	This project includes the design, permitting and construction of living shorelines along publicly accessible waterways and will include the repair or replacement of bulkheaded or seawalled shorelines with natural shorelines and monitoring the succession of the shorelines into a viable coastal or shoreline habitat.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pinellas	2,000,000
1635	Lake Seminole and Joe's Creek Watershed Wastewater Collection System Improvements	Pinellas County Environmental Management	The project involves the identification of Mobile Home Parks within the Lake Seminole and Joe's Creek watersheds where Infiltration and Inflow (I&I) is contributing to Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs). The project includes investigating the existing condition of these older wastewater collection infrastructure and to evaluate the I&I into these systems. Based on the outcome of the evaluation, system designs and constructions solutions will be implemented to repair and restore the public infrastructure. I&I exacerbates SSOs into local waterways which is a contributing factor to water quality degradation. Joe's Creek has a Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for nutrient and bacteria pollution. Lake Seminole is impaired for nutrients and under a state approved Reasonable Assurance Plan (RAP). Repairing and replacing deficient sewer infrastructure will result in reduced SSOs and therefore reduced nutrient and bacteria pollution in our impaired waters. This project will also include the installation of flow monitoring systems to monitor for I&I. The flow monitoring equipment will provide assurances that I&I can be diagnosed and addressed in more proactive time frames.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pinellas	18,182,765
1636	Pinellas County Adaptation Action Area Planning and Early Implementation	Pinellas County Environmental Management	Pinellas County is currently moving forward with a Vulnerability Assessment that will identify key areas of the County and the critical infrastructure within those areas that are vulnerable to the impacts of sea level rise (SLR). The analysis will evaluate impacts under various SLR scenarios adopted by the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC, 2015), as well as looking at storm surge. Upon completing this effort, the next phase is to develop plans and strategies to ensure our community can successfully adapt to a changing climate and to identify early implementation opportunities to pilot projects.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pinellas	2,500,000

1637	Septic Tank and Sewer Upgrades Program	Pinellas County Environmental Management	The general scope of the proposed project is to utilize these funds for connecting properties to sanitary sewer, upgrading existing, failing septic tanks systems, or upgrading existing lateral connection pipes. Failing septic tanks and sanitary sewer overflows result in nutrient and bacteria pollution to surface waters and pose public health risks. Sanitary sewer connections and septic tank upgrades can be cost prohibitive for property owners. Covering these costs in some communities provides an overall net improvement, not just to public health and the environment, but also positively impacts the value of the property.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pinellas	5,475,000
1638	Land Acquisition for Floodplain Restoration and Resiliency	Pinellas County Environmental Management	This funding request will be used to acquire these vulnerable properties based on a risk assessment of high, medium, and low. This request includes the acquisition of an estimated 35 properties located in the Brooker Creek, Cross Bayou, Smith Bayou (High-Med Priority) and Stevenson's Creek and Curlew Creek (Low Priority) watersheds.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pinellas	9,300,000
1639	Nutrient Source Evaluation In Pinellas County Streams	Pinellas County Environmental Management	The proposed project is to conduct a nutrient source evaluation and assessment study in these priority watersheds. The studies will include a project plan, sampling design, sample collection, data analysis, and recommendations for nutrient reduction strategies. Data collection may include surface water, stormwater, groundwater, sediment, or biological monitoring. A final report will summarize the results of this study and previous data collection efforts in order to identify nutrient sources in each watershed and recommend management strategies to improve water quality.	Southwest	Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pinellas	450,000
1640	New St. Petersburg Pier: Breakwater Reefs and Spa Beach Spur	City of St. Petersburg	As part of the larger New St. Petersburg Pier project, the overall project design incorporates many ecological aspects which are expected to result in a net ecological benefit to the immediate area. A key aspect of this ecological enhancement is the construction of an offshore Breakwater/ Reef consisting of two separate structures to provide wave energy sheltering for the expanded Spa beach. The Breakwater/Reef will be constructed using native limestone that will create artificial reef habitat, significantly increasing the essential fish habitat (EFH) within the area of the project site.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,400,000
1641	Salt Creek Restoration	City of St. Petersburg	This project aims to extend that restoration by improving the historic connect and habitat between Lake Maggiore and Bayboro Harbor. The proposed restoration will include sediment removal to improve water quality and flushing, improved drainage to reduce flashiness and improve connectivity to the Tampa Bay estuary, and habitat restoration to improve natural riparian buffers. Of particular focus will be improvements to pond within Bartlett Park; an important, but currently eutrophied, natural wetland feature between Lake Maggiore and Bayboro Harbor. The restoration will improve water quality through sediment (and nutrient) removal, increase recreational opportunity by improving access for canoes and kayaks from Lake Maggiore, and increase connectivity and habitat availability for many juvenile estuarine fish species recruiting to the low salinity waters of Salt Creek as recommended by several recent local scientific studies on tidal creeks.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	2,700,000
1642	North Shore Park Beach Restoration	City of St. Petersburg	The proposed project will restore the beach and will likely result in improvements in water quality in adjacent Tampa Bay waters, and increase recreational opportunities and habitat availability along the beach, as well as in the adjacent estuarine areas. Starting from southern east/west seawall, restoration will include 1700 linear feet of beach north as shown in the attached map. The proposed project will restore this section of shoreline and will include planting of beach grasses to help stabilize the beach in select areas. Renourishment will consist of restoring up to 100 feet wide section of the shoreline tapering off as shown in the attached figure.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,900,000
1643	Apalachicola Basin Water Quality Improvement Initiative	USDA Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Team	This project will provide a framework for evaluating, prioritizing, and implementing practices to address both the nonpoint source pollution problem and stormwater problems affecting the Apalachicola River and Bay. It will help local governments and private landowners improve stormwater systems for water quality treatment and community flood protection. It will incorporate identification of appropriate urban, forest, and agricultural best management practices and implementation with public and private sector cooperators. Implementing conservation practices in vulnerable areas to serve as a natural filter to surface water flow, reduce nutrient and sediment loads, maintain freshwater inflows into the Gulf, and provide ecosystem-scale benefits to Gulf Coast aquatic habitats and resources.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Multiple panhandle counties	

1644	Tampa Augmentation Project	City of Tampa Water Department	This project evaluates the feasibility of using natural treatment systems to further purify reclaimed water from the Howard F. Curren Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant (HFCAWTP) to provide a new, safe and sustainable source of potable water for the Tampa Bay region and reduce nutrient loading to Hillsborough Bay and Tampa Bay. Drinking water supplies are limited in the Tampa Bay region as most of the region's rainfall occurs during five months of the year.	Southwest	Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Hillsborough	160,000,000
1645	Madison St and Gulf Dr Stormwater Retrofit	Pasco County	Phase I: replace/upgrade stormwater drain inlets, replace/upgrade drainage pipes, replace/upgrade outfalls to allow high rain discharge and alleviate flooding in these areas. Phase II: construct storm drain inlets (locations based on topographic sumps and historical flooding), construct DPs.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	1,031,700
1646	Double Hammock Wetland Restoration Project	Pasco County	The purpose of this project is to provide improved water quality and environmental lands restoration. The project will include modifications to the existing inflows and outflows to accommodate wetland hydroperiods and wildlife habitat within a 10 acre park in the Double Hammock Creek stormwater system. These improvements will improve water quality by providing: 1) additional stormwater treatment within the Double Hammock Creek system, 2) additional wildlife habitat, 3) outreach for resident education via regularly scheduled meetings, and 4) improvement of marine coastal systems by treatment of stormwater prior to discharge to the Tampa Bay coastal systems.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	6,220,000
1647	Cypress Creek CIP Project-Stanley Branch Bridge Culvert Replacement	Pasco County	This project is a culvert replacement on the Stanley Branch of Cypress Creek that flows into the Hillsborough River, that discharges to Tampa Bay.	Southwest	Tampa Bay Tributaries	Pasco	500,000
1648	Fish Hatchery Public Use Amenities	City of Pensacola	This project is proposed to provide human use amenities, public water access, environmental and cultural education on the City owned property, of the currently funded NRDA Pensacola FWC Fish Hatchery Project. Amenities will include a Contour pedestrian bridge across Washerwoman's Creek (See Attachment 4), a shoreline walkway with benches and interpretive markers, a kayak entrance ramp and waterfront trail on the Fish Hatchery parcel.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	427,000
1649	Creating Estuary Programs in the Panhandle	The Nature Conservancy	This project would fund the creation of additional estuary programs in the Panhandle to create a foundation for long-term implementation of restoration programs within one or more estuaries within the Panhandle and focus on projects that improve water quality and ecosystem function of estuarine systems and associated watersheds.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St.Andrew, Pensacola, Perdido	Multiple panhandle counties	4,400,000
1650	Perdido River Water Quality Protection, Habitat Restoration and Recreational Enhancement Project	The Nature Conservancy	The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and Escambia County FL are working together to develop a joint proposal and partnership to improve and protect the river and bay water quality and increase the ecotourism recreational opportunity in the Perdido Watershed. • Land acquisition: acquiring additional property either through purchase or conservation easement to increase the acreage of protected property along the Perdido River and its critical tributaries and floodplains; Habitat restoration: restore disturbed habitat and hydraulic flow. Recreational opportunity: create a Perdido River "blueway trail" which will create the opportunity to navigate the Perdido River from the AL/FL line to the Gulf with camp sites strategically placed within a one day's paddle along the river.	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	625,000
1651	OAR/St Teresa Reef Enhancement -NRDA Project 2017	Organization for Artificial Reefs	This artificial reef construction project will provide habitat for marine species of fish and invertebrates impacted or possibly impacted by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. New artificial reefs will accelerate ecological and economic recovery from the oil spill by restoring damaged fisheries, providing new habitat, stimulating increased use by anglers and mitigating for lost fishing and diving opportunities.	Panhandle	Open Ocean	Franklin	259,600

1652	Sanders Beach Regional Stormwater Pond Park	City of Pensacola	This program of work involves two phases with the goal of reducing nutrient and sediment flow into Pensacola Bay. The basin area is approximately 260 acres and is divided into four sub-basins 2-10, 2-11, 2-19 and part of 2-20. The project location is shown in Figure 1 while the basin area is illustrated in Figure 2. The project will also reduce the flooding potential in the vicinity of the regional pond location. The proposed 2nd phase of the project would entail purchasing a 1.48 acre property, Zelica Grotto Hall, which adjoins the City-owned Sanders Beach Community Resource Center, Park, and Boat Ramp. The building and all asphalt, approximately 1.33 acres of impervious area, would be removed and a new regional stormwater pond park would be constructed in its place. A diversion structure would connect the new pond to the recently constructed (Phase I) 43" X 68" ERCP at the intersection of "I" street and Brent Street allowing stormwater to flow into the new regional pond. The acquisition will also allow for improvement of the boat ramp, enhanced public amenities, and expansion of the parking area. The project will prevent localized park flooding, improve water quality draining from the existing parking lot and roadway, and increase human use of and recreational access to Pensacola Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Specifically, the proposed Sanders Beach Park Regional Stormwater Treatment Facility project will capture and treat approximately 55 acres of the first one inch of stormwater runoff from the existing 260 acres currently discharging untreated directly into Pensacola Bay The proposed facility improvements will include a two-tier treatment system with a proprietary pretreatment unit that was recently installed upstream to remove	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	3,747,212
1653	Suwanee River Watershed Water Quality - Nutrient Reduction Project	USDA Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Team	NRCS and its conservation partners would help voluntarily participating landowners by developing conservation plans that identify natural resource concerns and conservation practices the landowner can implement to reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. Through this project, landowners would receive financial assistance to apply conservation practices near the source of soil erosion and nutrient application with additional conservation practices used in riparian areas to trap nutrients and sediments that are not stopped at the source.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Multiple Big Bend	
1654	Pensacola and Perdido Watersheds Water Quality - Nutrient Reduction Project	USDA Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Team	The Pensacola and Perdido Watersheds Water Quality - Nutrient Reduction Project would be implemented by NRCS in the Pensacola and Perdido Watersheds in Florida for the purpose of improving water quality by implementing conservation practices to reduce nutrient and sediment runoff. NRCS and its conservation partners would help voluntarily participating landowners by developing conservation plans that identify natural resource concerns and conservation practices the landowner can implement to reduce nutrient and sediment runoff.	Panhandle	Pensacola, Perdido	Multiple panhandle counties	3,000,000
1655	Manatee River Oyster Habitat Restoration Project - Phase 1: Master Restoration Plan Development and Pilot Oyster Reef Construction	Manatee County Parks and Natural Resources Deparment.	This project aims to set the ground work for a large scale effort to restore ecosystem services provided by oyster habitat in the Manatee River to the highest practicable extent. In order to do this, a detailed and thoroughly vetted Master Restoration Plan (MRP) must be created and pilot oyster reefs must be designed, permitted, and constructed.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	950,000
1656	Bayshore Boulevard Seawall Oyster Dome Field Project	Tampa Bay Watch	This project represents the final phase of a multi-year effort to install Lo Pro Reef Balls, or oyster domes, along the Bayshore Boulevard seawall in the City of Tampa. Approximately 12,250 linear feet of seawall (more than 2 miles) will receive 11,450 oyster domes in two rows at the base of the seawall.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	1,108,750
1657	Bronson Field Habitat Restoration, Stream Restoration, and Recreational Improvements	Escambia County	This project is comprised of three different types of habitat restoration projects on Federally owned lands while also incorporating water quality and recreational enhancements. 1. Shoreline Restoration, Living Shoreline and Trail Creation. 2. Stream Restoration. 3. Habitat Restoration/Impervious Surface Removal	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	9,300,000
1658	McKay Bay Oyster Reef Creation Project	Tampa Bay Watch	Tampa Bay Watch is proposing a large scale oyster reef creation project to construct 16 acres of oyster shell reef along the eastern shoreline of McKay Bay (see Figure 1) in the area just offshore of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) managed spoil disposal area. Early discussions focus around creating circular offshore hard bottom areas available for oyster settlement to create a series of natural oyster reefs similar in nature to existing natural subtidal oyster reef communities.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	1,740,000
1659	Restore Florida Keys Water Quality, Coral Reef Ecosystems, and Nearshore Hardbottom Habitats	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project will address three restoration actions whose combined goal is to complete a large-scale ecosystem restoration in the Florida Keys and support monitoring to evaluate the three restoration actions:	Keys	Florida Keys	Monroe	25,000,000
1660	Informing Watershed Restoration in the Gulf of Mexico Ecosystem using Bioindicators of Wetland Health	USGS-Wetland and Aquatic Research Center	We will assess the potential vulnerabilities of freshwater wetlands in the Gulf Coastal Plain to environmental change (primarily climate change) by developing a four-part strategy using existing data.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-Stm Marks	Wakulla	250,000

1661	Restoring Lost Use: Public Waterway Access to Escambia River and Escambia Bay	Escambia County	his proposal "Restoring Lost Use: Public Waterway Access to Escambia River and Escambia Bay" includes funding for acquisition and restoration of The Swamp House Marina, an existing privately owned marina and boat ramp presently only available to the public on a fee basis. The Swamp House Marina is a 15-acre marina located on the Escambia County side of Escambia River, on the border between Escambia County and Santa Rosa County.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	3,000,000
1662	Public Beach Education & Access Improvements	City of Treasure Island	Restoration and improvement of the small parking lots that serve three public beach access points in Treasure Island at 101st, 102nd, and 103rd Avenues. These parking lots currently consist of sand and do not provide a stable base for automobile parking and for people walking to the beach accesses.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pinellas	332,000
1663	Hudson Beach Water Quality Improvements	Pasco County	The purpose of this grant request is to provide assistance to residents with replacing private laterals within Hudson Beach and nearby areas.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	500,000
1664	Expanding Inshore Reefs in Sarasota Bay	Sarasota Bay Estuary Program	This project recognizes the linkage between central west Florida estuaries and the offshore waters in the northern Gulf, and will provide habitat for a suite of offshore species.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka	Manatee	305,400
1665	Lido Key Restoration; Replenishing Fisheries Stock in Gulf of Mexico	Sarasota Bay Estuary Program	This project would reduce the seed source of nuisance and exotic species, improve hydrology within the mangrove swamps, increase the habitat value for juvenile fish, and enhance a popular recreational amenity for the community.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka	Manatee	462,696
1666	Aucilla Corridor Land Acquisition	Suwannee River Water Management District	The project includes four individual land acquisition proposals along the Aucilla River. The proposed acquisitions are surrounded by and connect other parcels in existing public ownership. These proposed acquisitions are part of a large scale effort to protect and preserve the water quality and resources in the Aucilla River and downstream coastal waters.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Jefferson, Madison, Taylor	5,335,000
1667	Restoration of Santa Rosa Sound - Septic to Sewer Conversion in South Santa Rosa County	Santa Rosa County	The purpose of this project application is to seek leveraging for Septic to Sewer Conversion in Santa Rosa County, thereby contributing to the overall BOCC priority of RESTORATION OF SANTA ROSA SOUND. The project would entail the extension of the existing sewer system to provide service to properties that have been identified and prioritized in conjunction with the utility service company in the project area.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	3,031,000
1668	Restoration of Santa Rosa Sound	Santa Rosa County	The purpose of this project application is to seek leveraging for the projects identified above in order to enhance Santa Rosa County's burgeoning water quality program.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	31,700,000
1669	Suwannee River Basin Land Acquisition	Suwannee River Water Management District	The Suwannee River Basin Land Acquisition project is a watershed approach to land acquisition to improve water quality and enhance public recreational opportunities. The project includes three individual acquisition proposals that are surrounded by and connect other parcels in public ownership.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Lafayette, Gilchrist	4,680,000
1670	St. Andrew & Joe Bays Estuary Program	Bay County Board of County Commissioners	Establishment of an Estuary Program, modeled on the National Estuary Program/Gulf of Mexico Estuary Program. This would be a locally-driven, science-based estuary program, with technical advice from federal, state and local agencies. Local governments and various organizations would work in a collaborative manner to identify and prioritize issues and implement projects to address the issues.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	2,200,000
1671	Coastal Islands Enhancement for Bird Utilization in Sarasota Bay	Sarasota Bay Estuary Program	The Sarasota Bay Estuary Program (SBEP) is proposing to provide erosional protection for two coastal islands that are important roosting and nesting locations for many protected species of birds. They are also proposing to fund the construction of a habitat restoration project on a third coastal island, Tidy Island, that is owned by the New College Foundation.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	825,440
1672	Restoring Lost Use: Inshore Snorkeling and Fishing off Escambia County Beaches	Escambia County	This project seeks funding to construct habitat for snorkeling and fishing at several sites along county beaches Santa Rosa Island and Perdido Key. Escambia County and Santa Rosa Island Authority have funded and begun permitting for the sites off Santa Rosa Island. Two sites on Perdido Key are under consideration. Escambia County received a permit for one of the snorkeling and fishing sites within 60 days of submittal.	Panhandle	Open Ocean	Escambia	2,000,000
1673	Central Sewer - Historical Wakulla County Neighborhoods	Wakulla County BoCC	This project request is consistent with the NWFWMD project number 435: Historical Neighborhood Sewer and Stormwater. This project would build on the state DEP funding already received to complete the design, construction and connection fees for the expansion of central sewer into the historically neighborhoods of Magnolia Gardens, Wakulla Gardens and Grieners addition.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Wakulla	36,900,000
1674	Oyster Bed Restoration - Wakulla County	Wakulla County BoCC	This project proposes evaluating potential locations along Wakulla's Coastline to determine the best locations for oyster beds and the monitoring to determine success and potential for future projects. Funds are needed for the evaluation, permitting, construction and monitoring as well as consulting for assistance with the project.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Wakulla	

1675	Spring Creek Public Park and Boating Facility	Wakulla County BoCC	Funds are being requested for the acquisition and repairs/rehab of the existing Spring Creek Boat Ramp, 9-room Motel and the historical Spring Creek Restaurant as well as funds for constructing a 4.5 mile multi-use paved path from US 98 along CR 365 to the proposed Sprig Creek Public Park and Boat Ramp facility. If funds are approved, Wakulla County will own and operate this site as a public use boat ramp and trail head. The County would own and lease out the motel and restaurant.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Wakulla	3,250,000
1676	Trail Head- Oaks Property Wakulla County	Wakulla County BoCC	The Florida Big Bend Scenic Byway organization received funding and worked with Kimley-Horn, a planning and engineering consultant, to develop a conceptual design of the future Oaks Trailhead. When constructed the trailhead will provide parking, restrooms, shelter, picnic tables, a playground, walking paths, stormwater capacity, an educational kiosk, and wayfinding signage.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Wakulla	2,500,000
1677	Northwest Florida Artificial Reef Creation and Restoration - Phase 2	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	Building upon the inter-agency partnerships developed during the Early Restoration NRDA artificial reef construction project, this multi-county project to be administered by FWC will implement the second planned phase of artificial reef development in both federal and state water areas across all five Northwest Florida counties (Escambia through Bay), creating new recreational fishing and diving opportunities for residents and visitors across the region.	Panhandle	Open Ocean	Multiple panhandle counties	22,250,000
1678	WINCO WWTP	Wakulla County BoCC	Wakulla owns and operates one WWTP that provides centralized sewer for much of the southwest and northwest portion of the County, the Otter Creek WWTP. This plant is being updated to ATW standard, however this WWTP cannot handle all of the County due to geographic challenges. As properties are added to the plant, capacity will be quickly reached. Properties on the northeast and southeast are mostly served by traditional on-site septic systems, many which are aging and need to be replaced or repaired.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Wakulla	10,000,000
1679	Perdido River and Bay Paddle Trail & Boating Improvements	Escambia County	This project will enhance recreational opportunity for paddlecraft, boating, snorkeling, and fishing lost during the oil spill. This project will include enhancements for the Wilson Robertson Boat Ramp (Perdido River Boat Ramp funded through NRDA), construct a new boat ramp on Perdido Bay, and support a joint effort to create a Perdido River Paddle Trail.	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	6,000,000
1680	Public Access-Skipper Bay Park and Boat Ramp	Wakulla County BoCC	The funds for this Project would be allocated to the acquisition and preservation of pristine acreage with hardwoods and 50-100 year old pines, some still having old turpentine tins nailed to them. This would provide for passive outdoor recreational activities such as hiking, wildlife observation and shelters. There are currently three heavily used boat ramps in Panacea used by both commercial and residential fisherman: Rock Landing, Levy Bay and Mashes Sands. This would provide provide an additional public park and boat launch site.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Wakulla	
1681	Collier County Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan	Collier County Government	The following project areas has multiple project that will begin to rebalance fresh water flows into Naples Bay and Rookery Bay while rehydrating a significant portion (10,000 acres) of the Picayune Strand State Forest by reestablishing historical flow through the forest, the North/South Belle Meade areas, the Six L's Agricultural Area and Rookery Bay.	Southwest	Everglades West Coast	Collier	32,000,000
1682	Hudson Beach Septic to Sewer Connection	Pasco County	The purpose of this grant request is to provide assistance to residents and commercial properties with abandoning their septic system and hooking into the existing sewer lines.	Southwest	Springs Coast	Pasco	5,000,000
1683	Evaluating Substrate and Vegetation Management Methods for Beach-nesting Birds and Beach Mice in Florida	SUNY ESF	We are proposing to set up a monitoring program for Snowy Plovers (Charadrius nivosus) and Least Terns (Sternula antillarum), both of which are listed as Threatened by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and for which GUIS is an important breeding site.	Panhandle	Pensacola, Perdido	Escambia	389,830
1684	Robinson Preserve Expansion Completion – Phases IIB and III	Manatee County	This project will establish new areas of mangrove swamp, salt marsh, oyster reef, and coastal upland habitats. All of which have been greatly impacted through historical land uses. The likelihood of success is high due primarily to the following factors: a track record of success with similar projects, highly qualified staff with lead agency and partners, highly qualified consultants under contract, multiple funding sources, and enormous support from County leadership and the surrounding community.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka	Manatee	3,713,715
1685	Coastal Rivers/Dixie County Land Acquisition	Suwannee River Water Management District	This conservation easement protect wildlife habitat, and improve water quality of freshwater that drains into the Gulf estuaries including the Big Bend Seagrasses Aquatic Preserve. Together with the proposed Lyme Timber conservation easement and existing lands in public ownership, including the California Lake easement, and the Big Bend Wildlife Management area, this project will protect an extensive amount of land along the Big Bend Region in the Gulf of Mexico.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Dixie	66,784,450

1686	Waccasassa River Basin Land Acquisition	Suwannee River Water Management District	The Waccasassa River Basin Land acquisiton project includes two different proposed land acquisitions in Levy County. Both the Waccassassa Flats-Levy County property and the Cedar Key-Andrews property will protect water quality and enhance and provide additional public recreational opportunities in the Basin.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Levy	2,552,000
1687	Restoring Lost Use: Public Waterway Access to Perdido Bay	Escambia County	This proposal "Restoring Lost Use: Public Waterway Access to PerdidoBay" includes funding for construction of a boat ramp and other waterway access on an existing county- owned 40-acre parcel owned by Escambia County. The site was acquired by Escambia County for providing public boat ramp and aother multiple uses.	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	3,000,000
1688	Sustainable Suwannee Pilot Program	Suwannee River Water Management District	The Sustainable Suwannee Pilot Program will agricultural operations, landowners, and other entities to submit proposals of non-regulatory cost effective strategies to reduce water use and improve water quality by reducing and removing nutrient loads. Potential strategies are divided into two categories - low-input agriculture and land conservation; and advanced water quality improvement technologies.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Multiple Big Bend	6,000,000
1689	Hydrologic Restoration on the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge - Levy County	Suwannee River Water Management District	This project would focus on the Levy County portion of the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge property, with the most significantly impacted areas in Sandfly Creek, Black Point Swamp, and Gopher River Basins to identify and conduct hydrologic restoration.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Levy	1,493,000
1690	MacDill AFB Runway Extension Seagrass Restoration Program – Phase 1	Tampa Bay Watch, Inc.	The proposed restoration approach includes related components that will contribute to the improved health of the Gulf. These components are included individually in the Tampa Bay Region High Priority Projects List developed by the Tampa Bay Estuary Program.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	3,500,000
1691	MacDill AFB Comprehensive Seagrass and Estuarine Shelf Restoration – Phase 2	Tampa Bay Watch, Inc.	Filling of the historical dredge hole and construction of the offshore estuarine bar will facilitate the restoration and protection of the estuarine shelf, advancing the restoration of 250+ acres of critical subtidal seagrass communities in Middle Tampa Bay.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	2,850,000
1692	Shell Key Preserve Water Quality and Habitat Enhancement Program	Tampa Bay Watch, Inc.	The opening of the Pass should consider dredging the last remnant channel or dredging the historical channel that has greater water depth and allowing improved water flow.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Pinellas	1,850,000
1693	Choctawhatchee Bay Estuary Program	Wakulla County BoCC	Establish an Estuary program for the comprehensive management restoration, and protection of the Choctoawhatchee Bay estuary through a cooperative Resolution and support from Holmes and Washington Counties, multiple municipalities, local organizations, and Eglin Air force Base.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okalooa, Walton	2,000,000
1694	FISH Preserve Habitat Restoration; Replenishing Fisheries Stock in the Gulf of Mexico	Sarasota Bay Estuary Program	This project has planned, designed and successively completed three phases over the past ten years. The FISH Preserve encompasses a 95-acre preserve whose mission is to promote, educate and preserve Cortez and Florida's commercial fishing and other traditional maritime cultures through protection of the environment upon which these communities depend. The habitat restoration element of this proposal calls for the creation and restoration of upland, wetland and open water features that are natural to this coastal setting. Applicable permits and plans for the final phase of construction have been acquired. Funds requested by this proposal will allow for the completion of the final phase of habitat restoration project.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Manatee	610,000
1695	Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	Yellow River Marsh Preserve State Park is comprised of a series of parcels along the drainage of the Garcon Peninsula. The majority of the park consists of wet prairie that plays a critical role in the water quality of the adjacent aquatic preserve and downstream water bodies. No visitor facilities or amenities currently exist in the park. Planned amenities for the park would include a trailhead with a small picnic pavilion, composting restroom, parking area, observation platform and trail connection to the Northwest Florida Water Management property. In addition to the amenities, the proposal includes a hydrological survey and abandoned fireline restoration and culvert replacement to enhance the passive resource-based outdoor recreation at the park.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	735,680

1696	St. Andrews State Park (Mainland and Shell Island)	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	St. Andrews State Park, located at the confluence of St. Andrew Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, consistently ranks among the five most visited parks in the Florida State Park system. The new and improved Park Mainland amenities include the entrance road redesign, park road resurfacing, Buttonbush Marsh-Gator Lake hydrological restoration, shared use path from Lagoon Use Area to Jetty Use Area, shoreline erosion control/living shoreline, 1.2 mile Buttonbush Marsh loop trail, fishing pier renovation, replacement of an existing restroom, two new picnic pavilions, paddling launch, and relocated environmental interpretive center. The identified projects on the mainland portion of the park will enhance the park's levels of service by improving access and egress through the park's use areas, provide interpretation of the park's natural and cultural resources, and provide expanded amenities for use by the expected increase in the number of the public using the Park. The new Park Shell Island amenities include a boardwalk from the landing to the Gulf beach, two primitive restrooms, and interpretive kiosks. The proposed amenities for the Park Shell Island will promote safe and low impact access from St. Andrew Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	8,322,240
1697	Dr. Julian G. Brice St. George Island State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	The St. George Island State Park is located at the easternmost nine miles of a barrier island known for its expansive primary and secondary dune system. The project proposal includes the addition of primitive camp sites, new paddling launch and dock, pavilion renovation, parking area stabilization, replacement of mobi-mat walkways, solar power lighting, oyster bar augmentation, least tern/oystercatcher nesting platform and beach dune restoration.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	5,949,870
1698	Topsail Hill Preserve State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	The project proposal includes a visitor center to educate the visitors on the regions dynamic ecosystems and sensitive habitats. The project proposal also includes a paddling launch, boardwalk, two bathhouses, central sewer conversion and subgrade fireline/low water crossings.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	2,876,250
1699	Grayton Beach State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	The project proposal includes redesigned parking with accessibility improvements in the Main Beach Use area and a paved path connectiing to boating access with a convenience dock and boat ramp improvements. Improvements to the main campground include road paving and abandoned road removal, utility upgrades, and regrading floodprone sites. Additionally, the proposal also includes primitive campsites with trailhead parking and shared-use trail expansion in the Northern Tract.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Walton	1,684,240
1700	T.H. Stone Memorial St. Joseph Peninsula State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	This proposed project includes a multi-use facility that can be used for environmental education, a restroom, visitor center, concession building, 1 mile nature trail, bathhouse replacement, shared use path and bridge to replace culverts.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Gulf	6,026,480
1701	Tarkiln Bayou Preserve State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	The proposal includes parking area expansion, two small picnic pavilions, primitive camping sites, 3 mile hiking and cycling trails, and subgrade fireline/low water crossings.	Panhandle	Perdido	Escambia	2,000,000
1702	Camp Helen State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	The project proposal includes 3 picnic pavilions with restrooms and a new access road. The project also includes a boat dock with p[addling launch and a boardwalk connecting to the main use area	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,509,960
1703	Bald Point State Park	Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks	The proposed project includes a ranger station with a road extension to beach access as well as a small restroom. The Sand Ridge Trailhead parking area will be stabilized and an interpretive overlook of Alligator Harbor added. The project proposal also includes a 30-site family campground as well as restrooms, picnic tables, parking area, equestrian trailhead, fishing platform and a single-lane boat ramp with paved road access.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Franklin	7,460,310

1704	St. Andrew Bay Stormwater Retrofit	Bay County Public Works	The County has smaller direct discharge to the St. Andrew Bay neighborhoods that were developed prior to stormwater regulation and therefore presently have no treatment prior to discharge. It is proposed to identify and prioritize the top 5 direct discharge to the bay and install baffle boxes at these locations as means of providing water quality treatment prior to discharge. The Nutrient Separating Baffle Box is a concrete structure containing a series of sediment settling chambers separated by baffles. The primary function of the box is to remove sediment, suspended particles, and associated pollutants from stormwater. The baffle box also contains screen to capture larger materials such as little and foliage.The County has smaller direct discharge to the St. Andrew Bay neighborhoods that were developed prior to stormwater regulation and therefore presently have no treatment prior to discharge. It is proposed to identify and prioritize the top 5 direct discharge to the bay and install baffle boxes at these locations as means of providing water quality treatment prior to discharge. The Nutrient Separating Baffle Box is a concrete structure containing a series of sediment settling chambers separated by baffles. The primary function of the box is to remove sediment, suspended particles, and associated pollutants from stormwater. The baffle box also contains screen to capture larger materials such as little and foliage. The proposed baffle box will be designed for the upstream contributing area and will be installed within existing county owned right-of-way upstream of the discharge to the bay. Improvement in water quality will enhance conditions for marshes, seagrasses, and a number of marine life	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Rivers	Bay	1,000,000
1705	NORTH BAY UNPAVED ROAD STABILIZATION PROJECT	Bay County Public Works	Non-point source (NPS) pollution from dirt roads is generated when streets runoff collects sediments and pollutants from these roads and carries them into receiving waters. These roadways often have no adequate roadside drainage systems with the roadway often acting as an part of the drainage system. The significance of sedimentation from unpaved roads has been recognized in many watershed management plans, including SWIM plans and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Ecosystem Management Plans. Effectively addressing the issue, however, has proven problematic due to the scope of the problem with thousands of potential sites spread throughout the region and the potential cost to local governments of addressing the problem to a significant degree.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	5,900,000
1706	Bay County Stormwater Retrofit Projects	Bay County Public Works	Several stormwater retrofit projects throughout Bay County, Florida to provide water quality treatment and/or storage for basins that discharge into St. Andrew Bay. The proposed facilities will remove sediments, debris, and associated pollutants from stormwater runoff.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	20,000,000
1707	Pal Mar	Martin County	Pal Mar is a 30,000 acre mosaic of pine forests, cypress swamps and open marshy areas in southern Martin County. Pal Mar is a critical component of a major greenway system, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. This creates extensive opportunities for the movement of wildlife, public recreation and regional ecosystem restoration. Pal Mar directly connects to over 150,000 acres of conservation lands that are owned and managed by federal, state and local governments. Acquisition will improve watershed quality in the Loxahatchee River Basin by extending protection to some of the highest quality ecosystems and last relatively undisturbed lands in southeast Florida.	SouthAtlantic	St. Lucie-Loxahatchee	Martin	40,000,000
1708	Coastal Trail Connection: Spring Creek to Port Leon	United State Forest Service	This project would install new sections on the only coastal recreational hiking trail across the Florida Panhandle. It includes planning, review, and installation of 5-7 boardwalks, bridges, and environmental education kiosks to help complete the Florida National Scenic Trail (FNST), a state/federal partnership, in St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. Once completed, this trail segment would provide over 60 miles of continuous recreational and educational experience, bolstering the coastal economy in one of the most iconic wilderness locations along the Florida Gulf Coast.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Wakulla	550,000

1709	Development of Wildlife-Dependent Recreational Facilities and Native Planting on the Three Sisters Springs (TSS) Unit and the Kings Bay Isle Unit of Crystal River National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)	DOI USFWS	The refuge is proposing to construct a Visitor /Center (10,000 to 12,000 sq. ft.) adjacent to or as close as possible to the Three Sisters Springs property and to construct an Environmental Education Center (3000-6000 sq. ft.) on site. The existing entry road would be resurfaced to address dust issues. Rest rooms, changing rooms and showers would also be constructed on site as well as a parking lot with up to 60 spaces and 5 bus spaces. Three trolleys would need to be purchased to provide transportation for the public to get from the Visitors Center to the Three Sisters Springs tract. Nature trails (5,000 linear ft.), a picnic pavilion, fishing pier, and two manatee-viewing areas would be constructed to support wildlife observation, wildlife photography, environmental education, and interpretation. A landing dock would be constructed to allow motorized and/or non-motorized boat access to the uplands. An access structure such as steps and/or an Americans with Disabilities Act accessible ramp would be installed from the land to the springs. Live manatee webcams would be installed and operated for remote wildlife observation. The project also includes restoration of native plants and construction of a pollinator garden on the Three Sisters Springs property as well as creating a living shoreline on nearby Kings Bay Isle.	Big Bend	Springs Coast	Citrus	11,400,000
1710	Rehabilitation of Okaloosa Unit Recreational Facilities, Gulf Islands National Seashore	DOI USFWS	This project would allow for a complete overhaul of facilities, rebuilding a defunct boat ramp, replacing an aging restroom, reconfiguring and re-paving parking and building new shade shelters for picnic areas. It would provide dune and environmental protections, and improve visitor access by building elevated boardwalks from the parking lot to the beach.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Okaloosa	1,600,000
1711	Facilitate Dredge Spoil Placement at Perdido Key from Pensacola Pass	NPS	Approximately 250,000-300,000 cubic yards of material is removed from the Pensacola Lower Harbor navigation channel in recent dredge operations. Pensacola Pass is dredged as frequently as every 18 months . Putting the sand in the swash zone, especially in for fall and winter projects, is the best beneficial use of the dredge spoil material in this sand starved system. This helps provide the most important habitat building block(beach area) for beach mice, nesting birds, sea turtle and beach visitors both within park boundary and downstream to the rest of Perdido Key.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	1,000,000
1712	GUIS - Protect Beach and Dune Habitat for Shorebirds and Other Species	NPS	There are four components to this project. 1) public education and posting temporary closures; 2) predator management; 3) speed enforcement on the road; and 4) a demographic survey to inform the other management tools. These efforts will protect habitat and wildlife directly and will benefit beach mice, beach nesting birds,sea turtles and other species. The activities are in-line with actions called for in the “Species Action Plan for Beach Nesting Birds” (FWCC 2013) and would contribute to protecting habitat for up to 20% of Florida’s snowy plovers.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Multiple Panhandle counties	1,232,493
1713	Gulf Islands National Seashore - Night Sky Restoration Initiative	NPS	This project will produce an inventory of municipal lighting and use remote sensing and NPS data products to identify locations within these communities that disproportionately contribute to light pollution. It will evaluate the potential economic and environmental benefits of advanced lighting control options. Last, it will conduct pilot tests of alternative lighting systems to assess public and ecological responses to different lighting options.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Multiple panhandle counties	203,003
1714	Gulf Islands National Seashore - Improve Beach Habitat Through Invasive Species Removal	NPS	Project will initially focus on pulling together treatment data and existing mapping data to prioritize treatment areas and methods. Treatments (chemical or hand as appropriate) will begin in the highest priority areas, including vitex at Naval Live Oaks and Ft. Pickens. Treatment areas will be mapped, and treatment effectiveness will be monitored and recorded.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Multiple panhandle counties	351,450
1715	Shoreline predator removal at St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge	DOI	Data from Phase II NRDA beach nesting bird surveys on St. Vincent NWR have shown that raccoons and feral hogs are causing extensive damage to nesting efforts of shorebirds. Nesting sea turtle surveys also show impacts from these same species to nesting sea turtles. Refuge biologists suspect these non-native predators have significant impacts on many other species on the island due to their size and cleverness. To mitigate the effects of raccoons and feral hogs on birds, sea turtles and other wildlife the project would hire USDA Wildlife Services to reside on St. Vincent Island for two weeks out of each month, for 5 years. During that time, the trapper will focus on trapping feral hogs and raccoons that are close enough to shore to impact coastal habitats. St. Vincent NWR staff will use new equipment to assist in trapping efforts, as needed, and dispatch hogs and raccoons opportunistically, as circumstances allow.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	675,000

1716	River Tower Shoreline Restoration and Water Quality Improvement Project (W387)	Southwest Florida Water Management District	The River Tower Shoreline Restoration and Water Quality Improvement Project is a District initiative, in cooperation with the City of Tampa and the Florida Department of Transportation. The project site, River Tower Park, is a 13-acre urban park located on the Hillsborough River near I-275, within the Tampa city limits. The project is intended to significantly reduce pollutants from older residential area runoff entering the Hillsborough River. The objectives of the project include water quality treatment of 350 acres of urbanized watershed via the creation of a 2-acre stormwater pond and restoration of 1,200 linear feet of shoreline through bank stabilization. The project will restore shoreline habitat, enhance upland habitat, and provide stormwater treatment. The project is designed to remove an estimated 657 lbs of nitrogen and 27 tons of total suspended solids per year.	Southwest	Tampa Bay	Hillsborough	4,651,116
1717	Portosueno Park Living Shoreline and Ecological Enhancements	Manatee County Parks and Natural Resources Department	The Portosueno living shoreline conversion will aim to restore and conserve the health, diversity and resilience of key coastal, estuarine and marine habitats. In addition to providing valuable coastal habitat the living shoreline will be designed to create a natural stormwater filtration system and storm surge protection.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka	Manatee	1,500,000
1718	St. George Sound Living Shoreline	Ecology and Environment, Inc.	The project will include the creation of oyster reef habitat along the shoreline in approximately 2-5 feet deep water. These reefs will reduce wave energy enough to allow the creation of a large intertidal salt marsh at the shoreline. These habitats will not only be beneficial to fish and wildlife, but they will also help stabilize the sediments along the shoreline and reduce the height of storm waves that could threaten public infrastructure, including Highway 98. The project will provide many opportunities for job training, workforce development, and environmental stewardship programs.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	10,000,000
1719	Coastal Infrastructure and Monitoring for the FL Coast	Gulf of Mexico Coastal Ocean Observing System Regional Association	he FL coast is vulnerable to a variety of risks, including oil/contaminant spills, harmful algal blooms (HABs) and pathogens (Vibrio), threats to water quality, hurricanes, and navigation accidents. Near real-time information on coastal ocean surface currents, waves, water quality, and beach conditions are an important element of a coastal ocean observing system necessary for mitigating these risks and for protecting public health and safety, emergency response, the coastal economy and sustainable use of coastal resources. This environmental intelligence, which can be gained through a system of coastal High-Frequency Radar (HFR) stations, water level gauges, water quality stations, and beach monitoring stations, can achieve many objectives: (1) Improve monitoring of restoration projects (sediment transport, water quality), (2) Track spilled contaminants and Harmful Algal Blooms to protect public health, water quality, and critical habitats, (3) Ensure safe commercial and recreational navigation, (4) Enhance search and rescue efforts, (5) Improve ocean and weather forecast models, including those for storm surge, (6) Enhance public beach safety through the forecasting rip currents, and (7) Enhance community preparedness for coastal land loss issues.	Gulf of Mexico	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	1,000,000
1720	Glenwood Park Stream Restoration	Dewberry	The Glenwood Park Stream is located in Cinco Bayou, FL. A restoration is recommended for approximately 1,000 LF of the stream. A conceptual plan for stabilizing the sand bed stream and enhancing water quality and aquatic habitat has been developed. The proposed stabilization plan relies primarily on applying the principles of Natural Channel Design. For the Glenwood Park Stream, this might include re-establishing a single thread channel from the existing braided system, installing woody material to control the channel grad as well as protect and armor streambanks from erosion, and removing all non-native plant species and re-planting with native vegetation along the riparian corridor and associated floodplain. it is also recommended to install a baffle box to assist with removing sediment and suspended particles in the stream.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	676,500
1721	City of Carrabelle Lighthouse Estates Sewer Extension	NWFWMD	The City of Carrabelle Lighthouse Estates Septic to Sewer Extension will extend sewer service to existing neighborhoods located just west of the City of Carrabelle, proximate to Carrabelle Beach. The area is currently served by onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems (OSTDS). The project is scalable and designed with two phases. The state of Florida, through the Northwest Florida Water Management District, has committed $851,000 in match funding for the project.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	2,400,000

1722	Historic Marshall House Restoration	FDEP/FCO/ANER R	The Marshall House is listed on Florida's Division of Historical Resource's (DHR) Master Site File as #FR01300. It is an early 1900's Florida homestead that is located on Little St. George Island (also known as Cape St. George Island). The project aims to repair and rehabilitate this homestead back to its original state. The scope of work would be done in a phased approach.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	200,000
1723	Ecosystem Services: Determining an Economic Model for Payments Based on Managing Forests for Increased Regional Water Availability	FWC	This project proposes to develop a payment structure which will relate the cost savings of deferred or eliminated water resource infrastructure needs and cost of Consumptive Use Permitting to ecosystem service benefits provided by landowners.	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	250,000
1724	Addressing critical gaps in data on habitat use by loggerhean and green turtles	FWC	This project would focus on collecting information that is essential for interpreting sea turtle monitoring data. We would immediately apply clutch frequency information to improve population estimates made using our nesting beach monitoring program's data. Data on internesting behavior and habitat use would be used to inform state and Federal agency decisions regarding sea turtle conservation. Thus, the information collected through this project will immediately and meaningfully contribute to restoration actions and fill critical knowledge gaps in sea turtle habitat use.	Gulf of Mexico	Open Ocean	Gulf	1,696,000
1725	Grand Lagoon Sewer Improvement Program (Septic System Abandonment)	Baskerville-Donovan, Inc.	The installation of the traditional gravity collection system within the area south of Grand Lagoon between Bonita Street to the west and Thomas Drive to the east are requested to be phased mainly for funding purposes. The entire area is divided into six segments for phased construction of the collection system and associated lift stations. Phase I of the project is under construction.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Bay	13,200,000
1726	Health, contaminant concentrations, ranging, and dive patterns of dolphins inhabiting the West Florida Shelf	Chicago Zoological Society's Sarasota Dolphin Research Program	The proposed research will be the first-ever systematic tagging, tracking, and health assessments of dolphins in GoM shelf waters. The overarching goal is to apply existing and developing tools and approaches to address gaps in existing knowledge of the effects of exposure to PDS for shelf dolphins. The specific objectives for the proposed research include: 1) Improve understanding of stock structure through tagging, tracking, and genetic sampling; 2) Establish baseline data on environmental contaminant concentrations in dolphin tissues; 3) Obtain baseline dolphin health data; 4) Evaluate potential relationships between lung disease and respiration and diving patterns; and 5) Develop and refine tools for remote dolphin health assessment. The proposed project will apply a suite of tested and new tools under the novel situation of the deep water of the WFS to meet these objectives. The project will involve capture-release health assessments, tagging with satellite-linked, time-depth-recording transmitters, and biopsy dart sampling.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor, Open Ocean, Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Tampa Bay	Charlotte, Sarasota, Hillsborough	6,000,000
1727	Establishing and maintaining bottlenose dolphin reference sites	Chicago Zoological Society's Sarasota Dolphin Research Program	Comparisons between dolphin populations exposed to oil and unoiled reference populations were crucial for defining injuries to dolphin stocks as a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill (DWH), and continuation of this approach will be crucial for monitoring the effects of restoration activities. The project will involve seasonal standard capture-mark-recapture photographic identification surveys at each site to provide data on abundance, survival, and reproductive outcomes. Capture-release health assessments will be conducted at each site on alternating years, using standard techniques that will allow comparison with similar work expected to be continued at the impacted sites.	Statewide	Apalachicola-Chipola, Pensacola, Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka	Escambia, Franklin, Sarasota, Charlotte	4,800,000
1728	Gulf of Mexico Dolphin Identification System (GoMDIS)	Chicago Zoological Society's Sarasota Dolphin Research Program	Utilizing the OBIS-SEAMAP photo identification application as an end product, the Gulf of Mexico Dolphin Identification System (GoMDIS) is a Gulf-wide effort to compile available photo-ID catalog images and data from collaborating researchers to document movements of dolphins, through web-based comparisons of regional catalogs. It is a central repository and archival location for identification photos and associated metadata, providing the basis for detecting large-scale movements of individual dolphins among the relatively limited study areas of the individual investigators. To better assist managers with decision-making, collaborators will be asked for additional information. By incorporating data on adverse human interactions, areas of NOAA concern can be better identified, for increased law enforcement or education. A communication gap between the stranding network and photo-ID programs can be bridged by building a platform utilizing a cloud system to make GoMDIS more 'real-time,' facilitating incorporation and dissemination of stranding data in a more timely, efficient manner to all interested parties. Priority searches for stranded animals among compiled photo-ID catalogs will expeditiously provide vital information to identify where management actions might be required. Incorporation of a new system for automating the fin matching process will expedite the process.	Statewide	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds, Open Ocean	Statewide	720,000

1729	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge Migratory Bird Habitat Project	Ducks Unlimited	This project proposes 1,200 acres of wetland enhancement on managed tidal impoundments at St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge for the benefit of migratory birds, including shorebirds, wading birds and waterfowl, as well as other wetland dependent species that utilize this critical habitat.	Panhandle	Ochlocknee-St.Marks	Wakulla	998,734
1730	Identifying the cause of beach swimming advisories at Carl Gray Park in Bay County, FL	St. Andrew Bay Watch (RMA)	St. Andrew Bay Watch will determine the source of the fecal coliforms in the waters off Carl Gray Park. This park is issued the greatest number of advisories (about 30% of the time) when compared to the other sites monitored by the DOH in Bay County.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews	Bay	300,000
1731	Western Escambia Bay Living Shoreline and Bay Bluff's Stabilization Project	City of Pensacola, Florida	The City of Pensacola proposes the Western Escambia Bay Living Shoreline and Bay Bluffs Stabilization Project as an extension of the City's aggressive Stormwater Management program to improve water quality in Pensacola Bay. The Western Escambia Bay Living Shoreline and Bay Bluff's Stabilization Project will significantly reduce erosion and sedimentation into Escambia Bay, increase seagrasses, increase suitable oyster substrate in Escambia Bay, and will increase public awareness regarding the direct relationship of sedimentation, water quality and the overall health of the Pensacola Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	6,598,680
1732	Watermain Replacement - Portside Drive to SR 87	Midway Water System, Inc.	Replacement of major, asbestos cement, water transmission main that has exceeded its useful life and must be relocated to allow the proposed six laning of Gulf Breeze Parkway (State Road 30). Both internal and external leaching has reduced the effective cross section of the 12 inch main resulting in pipe softening, loss of mechanical strength and consequent frequent breaks and leaks.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	4,738,800
1733	Watermain Replacement - Bayshore Road to Portside Drive	Midway Water System, Inc.	Replacement of major, asbestos cement, water transmission main that has exceeded its useful life and must be relocated to allow the proposed six laning of Gulf Breeze Parkway (State Road 30). Both internal and external leaching has reduced the effective cross section of the 12 inch main resulting in pipe softening, loss of mechanical strength and consequent frequent breaks and leaks.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	1,709,800
1734	Role of freshwater in ameliorating ground and surface water salinity intrusion and effects in degraded forests	USGS Wetland & Aquatic Research Center	This study will look at the relationship of ground and surface water salinity intrusion and forest health using population matrix modeling. The study will rely on long-term and newly field data collected by Middleton and Kaplan (UFL) to accomplish the work by supporting a UFL graduate student, and USGS biologist. Specifically, this project will monitor surface and groundwater quality, particularly with regards to salinity and forest health in freshwater coastal wetlands of the northern Gulf Coast by gathering information from a network of surface water, groundwater, and/or vadose (root) zone monitoring stations across a range of salinity levels across the Florida portion of the northern Gulf of Mexico: (<1 to 4 ppt).	Statewide	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	Statewide	400,000
1735	Lower Santa Fe River Assessment - Phase 2	Our Santa Fe River, Inc.	The purpose of this project is to accelerate recovery of the river by initiating a public-private partnership to fully evaluate the causes and consequences of these impairments, and to track recovery as the state initiates projects through the BMAP and MFL recovery processes.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Lafayette, Gilchrist, Dixie, Suwannee, Columbia	677,000
1736	Lake Wimico Watershed Land Purchase	Gulf/Franklin Watershed Group	Land acquisition of the 20,146 acres of the Lake Wimico watershed.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Gulf	6,000,000
1737	Eliminating light pollution on sea turtle nesting beaches: Phase III (Florida Gulf Coast)	Sea Turtle Conservancy	STC proposes to continue its successful lighting retrofit program by expanding to the Florida peninsula, specifically in the southwest region from Pinellas County south to Monroe County beginning in mid-2018.	Southwest	Caloosahatchee, Charlotte Harbor, Everglades, Everglades West Coast, Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka, Springs Coast, Tampa Bay, Tampa Bay Tributaries	Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Sarasota, Hillsborough, Charlotte, Lee, Collier, Monroe	1,891,868
1738	Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve (ANERR) Restoration Training Center	FDEP/FCO/ANERR	The Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve (ANERR) seeks to develop a Restoration Training Center. The Reserve's goal is to build capacity within the community and adjacent areas to design and implement small-scale restoration projects and to provide training opportunities and hands-on experience to promote effective stewardship of the bay and to assist with restoration efforts in Apalachicola and surrounding bays.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	831,500
1739	Lock Construction on Intercoastal Waterway at White City	Gulf/Franklin Watershed Group	This Lock would eliminate salt water intrusion into the Lake Wimico watershed and subsequent intrusion into Apalachicola Bay via the Jackson River.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin, Gulf	4,000,000

1740	Gulf County Indian Lagoon Oyster Bed Restoration	Gulf County Board of County Commissioners	This project would initiate substantive restoration of oyster reefs within Indian Lagoon, an area of significant oyster reefs, by placing substrate or "cultch" in the lagoon where natural reproduction occurs. This method is among the most effective techniques used to: 1) create reef infrastructure; 2) stimulate spat setting; 3) sustain oyster fisheries; 4) enhance ecological community functions; 5) increase natural productivity; and 6) accelerate the recovery process.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Gulf	4,000,000
1741	Gulf County Land Acquisition	Gulf County Board of County Commissioners	The County would like to proceed with purchase of the described property for use as conservation, boat ramp, and park purposes. The majority of this property would be conservation lands due to the wetlands determination and the waterways involved. There is an existing boat ramp on the upland portion of this property and the County would improve and maintain this boat ramp for public use. There would also be a restroom added and parking area for boaters.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Gulf	1,200,000
1742	Gulf County Beach Access Acquisition	Gulf County Board of County Commissioners	This project would create more beach access for public use on Cape San Blas. The County plans to purchase as much access as possible with the amount of funding available. These access points would be created as either walking access or as boardwalk access, depending upon the purchase price received and the amount of funding available.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andre	Gulf	5,000,000
1743	Hydrologic Restoration on the Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge - Phase II, Dixie County	USFWS Lower Suwanee National Wildlife Refuge	This project proposal focuses on hydrologic restoration within Dixie County portions of the Refuge.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Dixie	6,556,000
1744	Apalachicola River Ecosystem	Landowner representative and Conservation Volunteer	The project proposes to conserve in perpetuity approximately 40,000 acres of the Apalachicola River and associated floodplain and related riparian landscapes along more than 80 miles of Apalachicola Riverfront, and additional miles of frontage along the lower Chipola River and Dead Lakes via a Conservation Easement.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty, Calhoun, and Gulf	19,000,000
1745	Deep Coastal Wells for Freshwater-Saltwater Interface Monitoring	Suwannee River Water Management District	Establishing the depth of the freshwater-saltwater interface and evaluating the stability of this interface will enable the district to improve regional water supply models and identify threats to the long-term fresh water supply in the region. This data will provide small coastal communities with key information for long-range planning and ensure resiliency to environmental changes. To sample water from the lower Florida the district plans to install four sampling wells across Taylor, Dixie and Levy counties at Rosewood, Horseshoe Beach, Steinhatchee, and Dekle Beach.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Taylor, Dixie, Levy	1,200,000
1746	Building Vegetative Buffers at Base of Anthropogenic Landforms for Sediment Reduction, Improving Floodplain Connectivity and Freshwater Mussel Habitat, Apalachicola River	University of Florida	Our project will build and/or enlarge vegetative buffers at the boundary of two features, which are known sources of excess sediment, located between RM (River Mile) 35 and 37 on the right or western bank of the Apalachicola River (see addendum). In total, nearly 5 million yd3 have been dredged (see addendum) and numerous snags removed in this reach to support dredging of a 9' deep by 100' wide Navigation Project.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	906,515
1747	Quantifying Groundwater Recharge and Discharge to Improve Tools for Protecting Water Supplies and Natural Systems	Suwannee River Water Management District	The objective of this project is to improve estimates of groundwater recharge and aquifer-river-spring water exchanges to reduce the uncertainty associated with important predictions made with groundwater flow models.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee, Dixie, Levy, Taylor, Lafayette	900,000
1748	Apalachicola River Floodplain Restoration by Breaching a Dredge Spoil Berm: Restoring Habitat and Helping a Community	University of Florida	This project restores river floodplain geomorphic functions altered by past dredging disposal on the floodplain of the Apalachicola River across from Estiffanugla, a small community located on a bluff in Liberty County, Florida near River Mile 63.5 (see addendum). During the Navigation Project, the sediments and topography of this meander bend became altered by dredge disposal (see addendum). The higher elevations make the spoil behave like a berm or artificial levee, confining the flow and requiring a higher threshold of flow to reach the floodplain behind the berm (see addendum).	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Liberty	970,758
1749	Airborne Lidar Bathymetry for Oyster Reefs	Suwannee River Water Management District	This project will conduct airborne lidar bathymetry (ALB) data acquisition and processing to support the Suwannee River Water Management District's oyster reef/bed mapping and restoration activities.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Dixie, Taylor, Levy	100,000
1750	Radar Rainfall Data Depository	Suwannee River Water Management District	This project would create a cloud-based radar rainfall data depository for remote access by Base Station-equipped irrigation systems that would utilize near-real time rainfall data to optimize irrigation system efficiencies. The radar rainfall data would be gage-adjusted and processed by a third party contractor at a standard 1 kilometer square grid cell spacing within a maximum 15 minute interval and delivered to the cloud-based location with no greater than a 15 minute lag. Participating base stations would access mapped grid cell(s) specific to the irrigation system and adjust irrigation application rates accordingly.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee, Dixie, Levy, Taylor, Lafayette	225,000

1751	Gulf County Living Shoreline and Breakwater Protection Project	Gulf County Board of County Commissioners	This project would create a two-fold benefit to Cape San Blas and Gulf County. This project would create a "breakwater" at a very vulnerable area known as "Stumphole". The type of material used will be of the type that will also create a living shoreline for the diverse ecosystem that exists here. The project will include feasibility study, plan creation and implementation of the installation and monitoring.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andre	Gulf	2,000,000
1752	Gulf County Land Acquisition	Gulf County Board of County Commissioners	The County would like to proceed with purchase of the described property for use as conservation, boat ramp, and park purposes. The majority of this property would be conservation lands due to the wetlands determination and the waterways involved. There is an existing boat ramp on the upland portion of this property and the County would improve and maintain this boat ramp for public use. There would also be a restroom added and parking area for boaters	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Gulf	1,200,000
1753	Gulf County Indian Lagoon Oyster Bed Restoration	Gulf County Board of County Commissioners	This project would initiate substantive restoration of oyster reefs within Indian Lagoon, an area of significant oyster reefs, by placing substrate or "cultch" in the lagoon where natural reproduction occurs. This method is among the most effective techniques used to: 1) create reef infrastructure; 2) stimulate spat setting; 3) sustain oyster fisheries; 4) enhance ecological community functions; 5) increase natural productivity; and 6) accelerate the recovery process.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Gulf	4,000,000
1754	Gulf County Beach Access Acquisition	Gulf County Board of County Commissioners	This project would create more beach access for public use on Cape San Blas. The County plans to purchase as much access as possible with the amount of funding available.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Gulf	5,000,000
1755	Use of LiDAR Bathymetry for identification of submerged freshwater springs offshore Jefferson and Taylor County	Suwannee River Water Management District	The proposed project includes the identification and mapping of submerged freshwater springs within the area covered by bathymetric LiDAR imagery in the ARI project. The project includes an analysis of data generated by that project to identify probable springs, the preparation of topo maps of those features, and field investigation of those sites.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Taylor, Jefferson	19,950
1756	Kelson Avenue Stormwater Mitigaton Project	City of Marianna	Stormwater improvement project at the north side of Kelson Avenue an at the Jefferson/Kelson Avenue intersection in Marianna.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Jackson	7,924,062
1757	Town of Century Sewage Lift Station Repair and Replacement	Town of Century	This project includes the replacement of twelve vacuum-type sewage pumps with new submersible sewage pumps.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	1,291,568
1758	Town of Century Miscellaneous Water Treatment Plant Improvements	Town of Century	This project includes a number of miscellaneous improvements to the three potable water treatment facilities that the Town of Century owns, operates and maintains.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	189,826
1759	Town of Century Utility Mapping Update	Town of Century	This project includes updates to the Town of Century's utility mapping system, to have their existing water, sewer, and gas utility map updated to accurately represent the utility locations.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	99,000
1760	Town of Century Prison Bar Screen Installation	Town of Century	The bar screen is required at the prison lift station to remove the trash that is being flushed down the toilets by the prisoners. This has been an ongoing problem for the Town and is presently requiring frequent pump re-builds and wetwell pump outs to remove the accumulating trash. The Town has tried unsuccessfully to get the Prison to control the trash within the cell blocks and/or to more frequently maintain the on-site manual bar screen. This has not worked and the Muffin Monster grinder that was installed upstream of the lift station has not worked in years. Even when it was working it was just grinding up trash to make it pumpable. The trash should be separated from the wastewater to protect the pumps within the lift station and to eliminate trash from the wastewater stream which causes problems at the wastewater treatment plant.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	462,340
1761	Town of Century Miscellaneous Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	Town of Century	This project includes numerous improvements to the Town of Century's Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant is aging and a number of its critical systems are beginning to fail.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	338,897
1762	City of Niceville Bayshore Drive Mill Creek Rosin Branch Water Quality Drainage Improvements	City of Niceville	This project would include the installation of a new drainage system along Bayshore Drive to collect stormwater runoff from Bayshore Drive and the connecting side streets. All stormwater collected in this drainage network will be directed into water quality treatment structure(s) before it is discharged into Boggy Bayou.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	1,172,050
1763	City of Niceville Valparaiso Boulevard Drainage Improvements	City of Niceville	This project would include the regrading and stabilization of the swale system along the Valparaiso Boulevard right of way between Dogwood Avenue and Bayshore Drive to reestablish system storage capacities. Replacement of driveway crossings at some locations may be required due to size and condition.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	59,500

1764	City of Niceville Palm Boulevard and Pine Lake Water Quality Improvements	City of Niceville	This project includes the replacement of deteriorated infrastructure and the installation of new drainage pipes to alleviate flooding. These capacity upgrades will also include the replacement of the lake control structure on 27th Street.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	500,000
1765	City of Niceville Spence Circle and Bayou Plaza Improvements Drainage and Water Quality	City of Niceville	This project will include the installation of a drainage system and treatment facility on Spence Circle to collect and treat the stormwater runoff from that roadway and adjoining properties before it reaches the surface waters of Boggy Bayou.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	512,000
1766	City of Niceville Niceville Avenue Water Quality Drainage Improvements	City of Niceville	This project, located within the in the Turkey Creek Drainage Basin and the CRA's Turkey Creek Recreational District along a 1,050 linear foot segment of Niceville Avenue, will include the installation of a drainage system and treatment vault on Niceville Avenue between Early Street and State Road 85. This will provide treatment and attenuation of the stormwater that currently discharges into the recently acquired 8.61 acres adjacent to the Turkey Creek Park site on Evans Street.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	667,850
1767	City of Niceville Kelly Road Water Quality Outfall Project	City of Niceville	This project included the relocation and rerouting of an Outfall System located at the intersection of Kelly Road and SR 85. This outfall system was originally designed to collect and convey the stormwater runoff from the state roadway system and surrounding local streets. The maintenance responsibility of this drainage collection and outfall system was eventually turned over to Okaloosa County and later became the responsibility of the City of Niceville.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	304,520
1768	City of Niceville Christy Drive Water Quality Drainage Improvements	City of Niceville	This project would include the installation of a baffle box or inline treatment structure on the outfall pipe located along the southwest side of Christy Drive to remove debris and contaminants from the stormwater runoff generated from this roadway system and adjoining properties. This structure would be accessible from the right of way for servicing and maintenance.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew	Okaloosa	59,500
1769	Navy Cove Park Paddles and Pedals Public Water Access	The City of Gulf Breeze	The park proposes 1000 ft2 foot educational boardwalk overlooking Gilmore Bayou and the unique Deadman's Island. Kayak ramps will provide water access to Gilmore Bayou and Deadman's Island and Pensacola Bay. Deadman's Island is one of 21 coastal barrier resource units in Florida. The unique areas are only accessible by boat or kayak and are part of the community resilience efforts from the City. This project will incorporate living shorelines, botanical educational kiosks, and educational center/pavilion for school field trips, handicap kayak ramps and bicycle racks. Pathways within the park will also be natural and made from wood chips from the City's wood recycle center what propose railroad ties as frames for the pathways.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	250,000
1770	Tiger Point Stream Restoration	The City of Gulf Breeze	This project proposes to clean up and restore 5 acres of clogged streams, removed the debris from the streams, plants pre-Hurricane Ivan vegetation and trees, create a 500-foot living shoreline along the damaged shorelines and repair the storm water ponds, culvert system, and cross bridges. This project is focused on the west end of the site for now where a majority of homes currently are surrounded by clogged streams. This project is a win- win for the environment, especially seagrass beds, the economy and community coastal resilience in controlling and filtering storm water.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	1,220,000
1771	Influence of Water Quality on Seagrass Communities	University of West Florida	This project will provide critical information to ensure the success of future seagrass restoration activities in Pensacola Bay, one of the six Gulf Environmental Benefit Fund (GEBF) priority estuaries. Funding will support the development of a state of the art water quality monitoring system that will provide real time data to the public as well as county, state, and federal resource managers.	Panhandle	Pensacola, Perdido	Escambia, Santa Rosa	1,567,615
1772	Setting the Foundation and Restoring Oyster Habitat in Florida's Panhandle	The Nature Conservancy	The primary objective is to identify areas that are most suitable for oyster habitat restoration in Florida's Panhandle estuaries and use the information gained to implement a restoration project in one of the bays	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Pensacola	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin	1,500,000
1773	Turtle connections: Gulf-wide sea turtle nesting beach and foraging area connectivity	Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research and University of Florida	The proposed project addresses the need for information on sea turtle spatiotemporal distribution, migration patterns, and habitat use highlighted in the programmatic restoration plan (Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment Trustees 2016). In turn, these data may also be used to assess progress toward recovery goals. We propose that these stable isotope tracking efforts be supported for two species (loggerheads and green turtles) on a state-wide basis.	Statewide	All FL coastal watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	2,068,944

1774	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge Acquisition Priorities	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge is submitting for acquisition and restoration funding their top five priority projects within their acquisition boundary. These projects are critical to protecting the integrity of the Refuge and coastal seagrass and oyster reefs it protects. The priority properties are: Flint Rock (Sam Shine), Flint Rock (TNC), JLT Tract and Smith Island. This project will protect and restore over 16,000 acres that form the primary watershed of Apalachee Bay and support freshwater flow into the saltmarsh and estuarine habitats of St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge and near-coastal seagrass beds and oyster reefs in the coastal areas of Jefferson and Wakulla Counties, Florida.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St.Marks	Jefferson, Wakulla	41,109,800
1775	A database of seagrass restoration efforts in the State of Florida for management and research	University of South Florida	We propose to assemble and update a seagrass restoration data base providing detailed information on >150 permitted seagrass projects involving > 250 project sites within the State of Florida. Information on (1) restoration and mitigation history, (2) restoration and monitoring methodology, and (3) success over time, will, for the first time, be available to managers, researchers, practitioners and the public.	Statewide	All FL coastal watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	336,659
1776	Oyster Restoration and Management to Increase Coastal Resiliency	University of Florida	This project will couple state of the art modeling of oyster restoration and management with decision science approaches to promote more desirable ecological and socioeconomic outcomes of oyster resources in Florida and throughout the Gulf of Mexico.	Statewide	Apalachicola-Chipola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Pensacola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Perdido, Suwannee	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	1,675,000
1777	Adaptive management and decision support tools for oyster reefs and seagrass communities in the Gulf of Mexico	US Geological Survey	The primary goal of our project is to provide decision support to managers for coastal restoration projects, characterized by complex dynamics interacting among multiple system processes, and for which stakeholder values and benefits are not always explicitly identified.	Statewide	Apalachicola-Chipola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Pensacola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Perdido, Suwannee	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	3,155,000
1778	A comprehensive assessment of a large-scale restoration project in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico to inform current and future restoration actions	University of Florida	The proposed work will provide a comprehensive assessment of the value of a large-scale conservation and restoration effort along the Florida Gulf coast. Insights gained are expected to have general applicability and, as a consequence, will be of interest to a broad suite or scientists and natural resource managers.	Big Bend	Springs Coast, Suwannee River, Withlacoochee	Taylor, Dixie, Levy, Citrus, Hernando	20,000,000
1779	Franklin County Oyster Restoration	Franklin County	This project is intended to restore oyster reef and habitat in Apalachicola Bay to help ensure the recovery of ecological precesses and conditions required for both oysters and associated coastal and marine species that rely on reefs; recovery of oyster recruitment necessary for sustainable oyster population.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	5,000,000
1780	Russell Harbor Park Expansion and Floodplain Protection Project	City of Milton	This project seeks to acquire the parcel of property adjacent to the City of Milton's Russel Harbor Park to protect critical Blackwater River floodplain and provide additional recreational opportunities for this heavily used recreation site including both land and water-based recreational opportunities	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	500,000
1781	Assessing restoration and economic impacts on aquatic thermal refugia of Florida's Gulf Coast	U. S. Geological Survey, Wetland	This project provides a framework for identifying current and potential refuge locations, their suitability for multiple species, or how they may be influenced by economic issues and restoration projects by developing Bayesian Network models (BN) that use habitat characteristics to predict locations of each thermal refuge type in watersheds and the suitability of these refuges for a limited number of coastal living resources (e.g., 2 native, 2 invasives). The models and their outputs (e.g., habitat suitability maps) will be used by managers to understand the impact of restoration projects on thermal habitats. We focus on a few species and watersheds, but the models will generalize to other species and watersheds across the gulf.	Statewide	Apalachicola-Chipola, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Pensacola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Perdido, Suwannee, springs Coast	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	1,065,476
1782	South Dade Wetlands Environmentally Endangered Lands Preserve Acquisition	Miami-Dade County Environmentally Endangered Lands Program	Miami-Dade County's Environmentally Endangered Lands (EEL) Program seeks to acquire 31,000 acres of privately owned lands within the South Dade Wetlands Environmentally Endangered Lands Preserve (the Preserve). The Preserve is our partnership's largest and most ambitious project and contains approximately 54,000 acres of contiguous wetlands, of which 20,600 acres have already been acquired and an additional 10,400 acres are targeted for acquisition.	Keys	Everglades, Florida Keys, Southeast Coast-Biscayne Bay	Miami-Dade	6,675,650

1783	Florida Big Bend Coastal Ecosystems	Florida State University	The proposed interdisciplinary Florida Big Bend Coastal Ecosystems program will quantify linkages between nutrient input and productivity in pelagic and benthic environments, productivity in pelagic and benthic environments, circulation patterns mediating exchange between habitats, and population dynamics in the Florida Big Bend (FBB) region of the northeastern Gulf of Mexico. The primary objectives of this study are: • To determine how changes in the nutrient dynamics and water properties along the coast and in estuaries affect the size, location, and structural integrity of both physical and biogenic habitat; • To characterize how these properties drive transient and persistent changes in ecological productivity; • To determine the importance of habitat connectivity (including exchanges of nutrients, organic matter, planktonic prey, and larvae) in coastal population dynamics; • To develop predictive models of population connectivity, larval recruitment, and ecosystem shifts in response to land-use alteration and climate change (natural and anthropogenic).	Big Bend	Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Suwannee	Franklin, Wakulla, Taylor	2,524,500
1784	Apalachicola Scipio Creek Boardwalk Improvements	FDEP/FCO/ANERR	The Reserve seeks to repair the boardwalk and the observation platform and to place interpretive signage along the trail detailing the natural communities and cultural history of the area.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola	Franklin	150,000
1785	A Novel Environmental Assessment Strategy Based on a Historical Understanding of Threatened Systems along Florida's Gulf Coast	University of Florida	We propose to integrate contemporary and historical data on (1) environmental conditions over the last two decades; (2) abundance and distribution of existing seagrass and benthic fauna; (3) historical abundances and distributions of benthic organisms (primarily mollusks) based on ages generated with a novel and cost-efficient method of radiocarbon dating; and (4) trophic dynamics derived from analyses of ratios of stable isotopes. The output will be a regional, quantitative integration of contemporary and historical data that assesses spatiotemporal variation in biodiversity; abundance and distribution of indicator species; long-term trophic dynamics; and the stability, resistance and resilience of seagrass systems along Florida's Gulf coast. From this integrated baseline, we will derive outcomes that include calibration of the form and magnitude of human-induced shifts in the structure and function of seagrass systems, assessment of changes and recovery associated with major natural and anthropogenic disasters, and development of restoration targets.	Big Bend	Suwannee, Withlacoochee, Springs Coast	Hernando, Citrus, Levy, Dixie, Taylor	1,200,000
1786	Miami-Dade Marine Debris Removal Program	Regulatory and Economic Resources Department Division of Environmental Resources Management	Funding consideration is being requested by Miami-Dade County to allow for the assessment and removal of bulky marine debris such as derelict vessels, lost and abandoned fishing gear (e.g. nets, traps, and associated line and buoys) and other larger classes of debris from all tidal water bodies of Miami-Dade County with a focus on Biscayne Bay , Card Sound, and near-shore waters of the Atlantic.	Keys	Florida Keys, Southeast Coast-Biscayne Bay	Miami-Dade	210,000
1787	St. Marks River Boardwalk/Public Fishing Pier/ADA Floating Kayak Launch	City of St. Marks	Proposed project consists of permitting and construction of a 1,176 feet boardwalk, design, permitting and construction of a 100 feet fishing pier; design, permitting and construction of an ADA compliant floating kayak launck; and design, permitting of 900 feet of paving Mock Street to access facilitiy.	Panhandle	Ochlockonee-St. Marks	Wakulla	1,643,422
1788	Restoration of prop scars in Santa Rosa Sound seagrass beds using sediment tubes	Santa Rosa County	This project seeks funding to restore prop scarred damaged seagrass beds in Santa Rosa Sound using the practice of sediment tubes to offset habitat damage caused by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	308,028
1789	Wulfert Bayous - J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge	Ding Darling Wildlife Society	Wulfert Bayous is a critical piece of habitat on Sanibel Island that, if protected from development and restored, can provide significant benefits to wildlife impacted by the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, help protect the watershed, and provide visitor recreation and outdoor education opportunities.	Southwest	Charlotte Harbor	Lee	13,400,000
1790	FCO Seagrass and Propeller Scar Mapping Assessment and Restoration	Florida Department of Environmental Protection Coastal Office	This project seeks to restore and maintain coastal habitats through the restoration, enhancement and protection of aquatic vegetation and oysters. The project also proposes to maintain seagrass and oyster inventories as well as manage seagrass habitats to reduce human impacts.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Suwannee, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Springs Coast, Pensacola	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	4,052,852
1791	Jones Creek Patton Drive Floodplain Restoration	Escambia County	he project will restore the ecological function of 12 acres of floodplain and riparian areas by removing approximately 8.5 acres of impervious cover and approximately 48,000 cubic yards of fill material deposited in the historic floodplain in the 1980s as foundation for Forest Creek Apartments.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	1,400,000

1792	Use of the Eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) as a sentinel species for aquatic ecological health of coastal areas along the Florida Panhandle (including the Big Bend area)	USGS Wetland and Aquatic Research Center	The goal of this project is to provide tools to monitor success of past and future eastern oyster (Crassostrea virginica) restoration efforts, and to help identify areas most suitable for future restoration efforts. Oysters inhabit coastal areas throughout the Gulf of Mexico (GOM), primarily in estuarine ecosystems. Over the last century, the distribution of this keystone species has declined dramtically across its historical range, including parts of the Florida Panhandle and Big Bend areas (Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, 2012).	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola, Suwannee, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Pensacola	Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	4,604,000
1793	Long term monitoring of Seagrass and SAV use by manatees in the Florida big bend and panhandle	U.S. Geological Survey	We will periodically capture Florida manatees (Trichechus manatus latirostris) in the study area, comprised of the Florida big bend and panhandle. In addition to routine health assessments in cooperation with the state of Florida and the University of Florida, we will attach satellite-linked GPS tags and track their habitat use for 5 years. We will perform high resolution sonar bathymetry surveys of estuaries in the study area, create detailed maps of manatee habitat use, then monitor submerged aquatic vegetation on a seasonal basis in the most-used areas for changes in abundance, species composition, and location of use areas. We will also compare these data to those from areas that are not used by manatees to determine manatee habitat preference parameters and increase our understanding of carrying capacity and manatee impact on seagrass beds.	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Suwannee, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Springs Coast	Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	2,190,000
1794	Identification and characterization of submerged aquatic vegetation foraging habitat in estuaries of the Florida Bend and Panhandle.	U.S. Geological Survey	For this project, we propose three phases of research: 1) Perform high resolution sonar bathymetry and detailed habitat assessment of manatee use areas in selected estuaries of the Florida Big Bend and panhandle, including Suwanee, Aucilla, Wakulla/St. Marks, Apalachicola, and Choctawhatchee. We will also assess areas not used by manatees to increase our knowledge of habitat preference. 2) Collaborate with Dr. Neil Ganju, USGS to provide information on manatee herbivory as part of a seagrass growth and productivity model in the area. 3) Collaborate with Dr. Meg Lamont, USGS to identify sea turtle feeding areas from existing telemetry, assess species composition and density of submerged aquatic vegetation and other benthic details of those areas to contrast with little-used locations (to include St. Joseph bay)	Panhandle	Apalachicola-Chipola, Ochlockonee-St. Marks, Suwannee, Choctawhatchee-St. Andrew, Springs Coast	Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Gulf, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, Taylor, Dixie, Levy	1,566,759
1795	Beneficial Use of Sediment Removed from Artificial Canals that Discharge into Santa Rosa Sound	Santa Rosa County	This project seeks funding, to mitigate this exposure to the crude oil, to contract the design, permit and implementation of the removal of approximately 35,000 cubic yards of sediment from six artificial canals and the beneficial use of dredged sediment material for propagation of marsh plants to be placed at publicly owned waterfront properties.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	3,049,464
1796	Water Quality Restoration for East Bay Oyster Reefs: Phase I of Tom King Bayou Septic Tank Abatement and Sewer Hookup	Santa Rosa County	This project seeks funds to conduct septic tank abatement of 80 residences located at the mouth and around the main body of the Tom King Bayou (Attachment1).	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	2,331,314
1797	Culture of bay scallops (Argopecten irradians) for research and population restoration	FSUCML	The primary objective of this project is to provide a reliable and consistent source of scallop larvae for both research and restoration efforts. Scallops will initially be harvested by FWRI during their annual scallop surveys, conditioned in controlled temperature and salinity tanks at FSUCML and spawned to produce scallop larvae, which will be reared to juveniles. Experiments on effects of environmental conditions (temperature, salinity, food quality) on survival, growth and settlement success will be conducted. These data are critical for models of larval dispersal and to predict annual adult population levels, which is important for effective management of the scallop fishery. Juvenile scallops resulting from the culture will be used for both research and restoration of depleted populations. Juveniles will be used for studies on outplanting success in seagrass habitats close to the FSUCML facilities, where the experiments can be easily monitored. The most successful strategies will be scaled up to larger areas and different habitats. Outplant experiments will be monitored for scallop survival, and environmental conditions will be continuously measured using in situ data loggers. The products of this project will be threefold. 1) consistent supply of bay scallop larvae and juveniles for regional research and restoration; 2) data on effects of environmental variables on growth and survival of early life history stages; 3) optimized strategies for successful bay scallop population restoration. The FSUCML has facilities and staff to support this project, and scientists from the FSUCML and FWRI will collaborate closely to leverage resources and expertise.	Statewide	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds	All FL Gulf Coast Counties	574,059
1798	Bay Grasses in Classes, Community-Based Habitat Restoration in St. Andrew Bay (FL)	St. Andrew Bay Resource Management Association, Inc. (RMA)	This project will demonstrate to citizens, students, and local leaders cost-effective living shorelines techniques that will not only protect property by reducing vulnerability to the growing risks from coastal storms and sea level rise, but will also protect water quality and enhance habitat for wildlife.	Panhandle	Choctawahtchee-St. Andrew	Bay	816,710

1799	Water quality enhancement and protection of sensitive habitats by reducing sedimentation from unpaved roads at the Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area (and Eglin Air Force Base?).	Santa Rosa County	The project will include all aspects necessary to pave approximately 5.3 miles of unpaved, clay road located within the Department of Defense's Eglin Air Force Base and the state of Florida's Escribano Point Wildlife Management Area (WMA). Funding is being requested to not only pay for actual construction, but also monitoring, surveying, engineering, geotechnical, inspection, as well as other services necessary for successful implementation of this project.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Santa Rosa	1,812,800
1800	Wastewater Septic to Sewer Conversion	Suwannee River Water Management District	The benefit of these projects is to reduce untreated wastewater effluent discharged to groundwater and surface waters by reducing pollutant loads. Efforts to reduce wastewater pollution may include the elimination of small wastewater package plants and septic tanks that have low levels of treatment and redirect the wastewater to larger regional plants with higher treatment levels. Eliminating septic tanks and package plants can be accomplished by installing service connections to existing sanitary sewer collection systems which directly connect to regional wastewater treatment plants (WWTP).	Big Bend	Suwannee	Taylor, Dixie, Levy, Lafayette, Suwannee, Gilchrist	2,500,000
1801	Big Bend Oyster Reef Restoration	Suwannee River Water Management District	This is still a conceptual project and may include the planning and design of multiple reef restorations in the Big Bend. The project will evaluate appropriate techniques, such as that used in the Recovery and Resilience of Oyster Reefs in the Big Bend of Florida GEBF funded project, to increase the sustainability of reefs. Further monitoring to evaluate success.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Taylor, Dixie, Levy	5,000,000
1802	Deer Island Acquisition in Lower Suwannee Sound	USFWS	This project is a full-fee acquisition of Deer Island, the northernmost barrier island in the Cedar Key Archipelago.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Levy	1,647,500
1803	St. Joseph Bay Buffer Preserve Deal Tract Dock eco-friendly improvement, Phase II	DEP Florida Coastal Office	The project aims to lead the way by building a dock that is environmental friendly and provides visitor's more accessibility and enjoyment in and around both Preserve's by allowing access to public recreation opportunities. This project will provide a low-impact recreation opportunity to the public enhance eco-tourism efforts in the area.	Panhandle	Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews	Gulf	200,000
1804	I-110 Corridor Urban Greenway and Skate Park	City of Pensacola		Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	21,575,570
1805	Cortez Key Bird Sanctuary Breakwater	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project would restore and conserve nesting habitat for colonially nesting birds. The project would install an off-shore breakwater to intercept the onshore wake energy from boat wakes generated by boat traffic along the Intracoastal Waterway in Sarasota Bay, protecting the Intracoastal Waterway/Sarasota Bay side of Cortez Key from erosion and the mangrove trees where birds nest from toppling.	Southwest	Sarasota Bay-Peace-Myakka	Manatee	565,800
1806	Dogleg Key Breakwater	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission	This project will restore and conserve nesting habitat at the Dogleg Key Bird Sanctuary in Clearwater Harbor.	Southwest		Pinellas	130,800
1807	Ferry Pass Bayou Water Quality Improvement & Stream Restoration	Escambia County	The project will improve water quality and enhance wildlife habitat within the Pensacola Bay System through the restoration of a major freshwater tributary of Ferry Pass Bayou. The stream is currently a significant source of turbidity and sedimentation in Ferry Pass Bayou causing additional impacts downstream in Escambia River and Escambia Bay.	Panhandle	Pensacola	Escambia	1,178,000
1808	Oyster Restoration Ten Thousand Islands NWR and Rookery Bay NERR	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	restore and enhance oyster reefs on 9 sites within the boundaries of Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge (TTINWR) & Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	Southwest	All FL Gulf Coast Watersheds, Everglades West Coast	Collier	830,500
1809	Integration of Livestock and Agronomic - Vegetable Cropping Systems	Suwannee River Water Management District	The UF/IFAS has been researching, evaluating and demonstrating a system of livestock integration with row crop farming at North Florida Research and Education Center sites in Quincy and Marianna for the last 14 years. This farming system has shown many potential benefits to the environment while at the same time increasing the potential profitability and sustainability of agricultural producers and local economies. Data collected for the past 14+ years at both locations has shown water savings, fertilizer savings, increased soil health, reduced financial risk to farmer, increased yields of all crops grown in rotation, and reduced need for offsite inputs. This system uses 2 to 4 years of perennial grass (bahia grass) grazed by livestock and then is rotated to 2 years of crops (i.e., peanuts, cotton) before returning it back to perennial grass to start the cycle over again. Conservation practices such as no till, strip till, cover crops, optimum irrigation and nutrient management, integrated pest management, and rotational grazing are used in this system. This system has the potential to work with other agronomic and vegetable crops important in the Suwannee Valley as well. The UF/IFAS and the SVAEC proposes to set up long term demonstrations at a site adjacent to the SVAEC farm with cooperation of neighboring cattle producer and with other willing agricultural producers in the basin. UF/IFAS, with help from the SRP, will use these demonstrations to learn and teach about topics such as the verification of BMPs used in this system, economic advantages of this system, how risk can be mitigated in volatile crop markets, and managing risk from extreme weather events. Information gathered and successes learned from ongoing	Big Bend	Suwannee, Withlacoochee	Suwannee	300,000

1810	Agricultural Water Security and UFA Sustainability - An Integrated Assessment of Economic and Environmental Benefits	Suwannee River Water Management District	The North Florida-SW Georgia region that depends on the UFA for its water supply generates approximately $9 billion in agriculture-related economic activity. The UFA is among the largest and most productive aquifers in the world and represents a vital regional resource. Nevertheless, this region is experiencing intense competition between urban, agricultural and environmental water uses and stringent new environmental regulations that threaten agricultural water security. The goal of this project is to create and disseminate unbiased knowledge that ensures the economic sustainability of agriculture/silviculture in North Florida-SW Georgia, while protecting water quantity, quality and habitat. We will achieve this goal by: (1) Developing stakeholder-informed biophysical and economic models to quantify the impacts of agricultural/silvicultural management practices on the water quantity, water quality, and economy of the region; (2) Evaluating the ability of BMPs to meet water quality and quantity standards under current land uses, technologies and policies; and evaluate economic-environmental tradeoffs of potential future climate, land use, technology, BMP adoption and policy scenarios; (3) Developing incentive programs and communication strategies that effectively motivate landowners to adopt land use and management changes needed to meet environmental standards while sustaining regional food and fiber production; (4) Developing new Extension BMP demonstrations, educational programs and products to bring about preferred changes in production systems and incentive programs; (5) Incorporating project findings into an on-line graduate course and offering it across partner institutions. This project directly addresses Priority	Big Bend	Suwannee, Withlacoochee	Suwannee, Lafayette, Madison, Hamilton, Gilchrist, Dixie, Levy	300,000
1811	Impacts of Crop Diversification and New Crop Rotations and Production Systems on Water Quality	Suwannee River Water Management District	North Florida has a great diversity of soil, micro-climates and markets, three ingredients that allow for widespread row crops, fruits and vegetables. As new crops become adopted in the region, dedicated funding is needed to determine the impact of those crops on our water quantity and quality. Efforts and funding dedicated to research and extension on new crops will aid in the development of BMPs for those crops and would also increase the possibilities for new choices for lower impact crop rotations.	Big Bend	Suwannee, Withlacoochee	Suwannee, Lafayette, Madison, Hamilton, Gilchrist, Dixie, Levy	250,000
1812	Brooks Sink Phase II	Suwannee River Water Management District	The Brooks Sink Aquifer Recharge Project, located in Branford County, is a public-private partnership with Rayonier Operating Company, LLC, to restore a natural hydrologic connection to Brooks Sink. Brooks Sink is known as one of the largest cover collapse sinkholes in the State of Florida and is directly connected to the IAS, which overlies the UFA. The first phase of this project was completed in early 2015, restoring overland flow from 1,000 acres that had previously been diverted away from the sink. Total recharge from March 1, 2015 through October 15, 2017, was 190 million gallons or 0.2 MGD. The second phase of this project is projected to add another 1,020 acres of potential runoff as recharge to the sink feature.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Branford	500,000
1813	Upper Suwannee River Recharge Project	Suwannee River Water Management District	The proposed USR recharge project would utilize available surface water in tributaries to the USR that exceeds environmental flow requirements. Available water would be recharged into the UFA through passive well structures, which would be constructed adjacent to the stream beds of the tributaries. Each passive well structure would include an intake structure to capture high flows. The captured flow would then recharge to the UFA via gravity. As this is an in-line, passive capture and recharge concept; the project does not include treatment of the water before recharge. If treatment is required prior to recharge, a storage pond and treatment facility would be required, as well as the property on which to construct this infrastructure. The four proposed well locations (Rocky Creek, Sandlin Bay, Deep Creek, and Robinson Branch) are located in streambeds of tributaries to the USR. The wells will be passive well structures that will directly recharge the UFA by collecting excess flow from the tributaries during high flow events. Diversions would be limited to protect the preliminary MFLs proposed for the Suwannee River and priority springs in the area. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Columbia	1,000,000
1814	Lake Sampson Drainage Wells	Suwannee River Water Management District	This project proposes to replace abandoned drainage wells with two new wells that will both provide aquifer recharge and flood protection in the Lake Sampson Basin. Flow into the well(s) will be monitored with telemetry using a flume and water levels. Volumes will be reported in million gallons per day and per year. Any positive flows into the well will provide a benefit to down gradient springs in the Lower Santa Fe River Water Use Caution Area as well as of related Minimum Flows and Levels, currently in recovery status. Recharge benefits are estimated at up to 2 MGD. This project is currently in the conceptual design phase, and project cost is being determined.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Branford	1,000,000

1815	Prairie Creek Diversion Structure Replacement and Recharge Enhancement	Suwannee River Water Management District	Evaluation, design and construction of a replacement structure on Prairie Creek that will allow variable diversion of water between Camps Canal / Orange Lake and Paynes Prairie. The structure is owned by the Florida Park Service as it is located within Paynes Prairie State Park, who will operate the structure following completion of construction. The structure would be used for flood control management on Paynes Prairie to protect US Highway 441 from flooding. Modifications to US441 would allow the proposed structure to be used to optimize water level management between Paynes Prairie and Orange Lake for environmental and aquifer recharge benefits. Aquifer recharge from Paynes Prairie is via Alachua Sink and supports the Prevention/Recovery strategy for the Santa Fe River and its springs. Aquifer recharge from Orange Lake is via the Heagy Burry Sink which supports Silver Springs and its PR strategy.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Alachua	500,000
1816	San Pedro Bay and Mallory Swamp Hydrologic Restoration	Suwannee River Water Management District	The Coastal Rivers Basin contains extensive 'pocosin swamps' in its furthest reaches. The largest of these are known as San Pedro Bay in Madison, Taylor and Lafayette counties; and Mallory Swamp in Lafayette and Dixie counties. The Waccasassa Flats area is another similar feature. These swamps were historically ditched and drained in the early-mid 20th century to reduce groundwater saturation of the pocosin soils so that more intensive plantings of pine species for silvilculture could occur. While successful in increasing plantation densities, derivative impacts included declines in the Floridan aquifer system underlying the swamps, periodic drying of sand-bottom lakes at the perimeter of the swamps, and increased suspended solids in the canals and eventual Riverine systems leading to the Gulf of Mexico. San Pedro Bay and Mallory Swamp constitute both the surface water and groundwater divide between the Coastal Rivers Basin and the MSR Basin and its numerous springs. In the early 2000's the District purchased nearly 30,000 acres of the interior of Mallory Swamp, and began initial restoration efforts with assistance from the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). Restoration activities included the installation of 311 culverts and 57 ditch blocks to restore natural drainage patterns and increase the ability of the property to store water, thereby rehydrating wetlands and inducing aquifer recharge. However, because the District-owned property did not include the perimeter ditching to the east and extensive drainage features to the south and west of the swamp, overall benefits are less than what is potentially feasible. To date, no such restoration activities have occurred in San Pedro Bay or the Waccasassa Flats. The goal of future hydrologic restoration	Big Bend	Suwannee	Madison, Taylor, Lafayette, Dixie	4,000,000
1817	Drainage Well Replacement-Rehabilitation	Suwannee River Water Management District	During the early to mid-20th Century, many municipal areas across the District employed the use of drainage wells to convey excess rainfall runoff to the Floridan Aquifer and thereby reduce flooding impacts. While successful to a limited extent during that era, over time most of the wells have fallen into disuse, abandoned, or lost entirely. The goal of these well projects would be to enhance aquifer recharge while providing increased flood protection. This goal can be accomplished by the identification of existing and/or abandoned drainage wells within the Northern Highland geographic region. The District karst landscape is characterized by frequent interaction between groundwater and surface water through sinkholes. In the past, municipalities have used this phenomenon to their advantage by accelerating rainfall drainage and reducing flooding impacts using drainage wells. While successful to a limited extent during that era, over time most of the wells have fallen into disrepair or have been plugged entirely. The goal of drainage well replacement projects would be to accelerate aquifer recharge and provide increased flood protection, while incorporating modern flow conveyances which allow a greater level of control and water quality improvement and protection than past designs.	Big Bend	Suwannee, Withlacoochee		500,000
1818	Middle Suwannee River and Springs Restoration and Aquifer Recharge Project	Suwannee River Water Management District	The MSR and Springs Restoration and Aquifer Recharge Project is a partnership between the District, DEP, and Dixie County to provide hydrologic restoration activities in Dixie and Lafayette counties. The District began restoration efforts at Mallory Swamp after purchasing 31,000 acres within the swamp. The initial phase of this project built upon those efforts by implementing hydrologic restoration activities on the property to rehydrate roughly 1,500 acres of ponds, 4,000 acres of wetlands and recharge the aquifer up to an estimated 10 MGD. Additional phases are needed to continue to enhance surface water storage and recharge the aquifer to benefit spring flows in the MSR region and to augment domestic and agricultural groundwater supplies in Lafayette and Dixie counties.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Dixie, Lafayette	500,000

1819	Double Run Creek Water Resource Development Area	Suwannee River Water Management District	The Double Run Creek Water Resource Development Area project is located in eastern Branford County and includes 1,910 acres of District-owned land adjacent to the National Guard's Camp Blanding. The purchase was funded by a grant from the National Guard through the Department of Defense as part of a program designed to secure buffers around military installations. This project presents an excellent opportunity for flood protection, natural resource enhancement and restoration (particularly wetlands), aquifer recharge to the UFA providing water to springs in the Lower Santa Fe River, and to augment low flows to the upper Santa Fe River. This project is in the conceptual design phase and the project cost is being determined.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Branford	300,000
1820	Inter-District Water Resource Development Project	Suwannee River Water Management District	This Inter-District Water Resource Development Project is located in southeastern Branford County and will utilize lands adjacent to the National Guard's Camp Blanding. This project presents an excellent opportunity for flood protection, natural resource enhancement and restoration (particularly wetlands), aquifer recharge to the UFA providing water to springs in the Lower Santa Fe River, and to augment low flows to the upper Santa Fe River. Aquifer recharge associated with this project will have regional cross-boundary benefits for stressed water resources in both the District and SJRWMD due to its proximity to the Keystone Heights potentiometric high, which is a regional recharge area for the UFA. The project is in the initial phases of feasibility and is dependent upon successful acquisition of property by the District.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Branford	350,000
1821	City of Perry Wastewater Equalization Storage Tank	Suwannee River Water Management District	The proposed project would fund the addition of treated effluent wastewater storage capacity to the Perry (Taylor County) municipal wastewater treatment system. The purpose of increasing the storage capacity would allow an increase in reuse potential for secondary users in and around the city by allowing for an equalization of flow volumes throughout the day. Potential reuse amounts range from low of 500,000 GPD, currently routed to a wastewater spray field, to up to 700,000 GPD by factoring in potential system growth over the next 20 years. Reuse amounts would generally offset pumping from the Floridan aquifer, which is the primary source of all water use types in Taylor County.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Taylor	5,000,000
1822	Suwannee Valley Water Schools	Suwannee River Water Management District	Workshops, called "water schools", designed to educate target audiences have already been successfully implemented in various regions of Florida. The aim of these schools is to engage elected officials, water managers, and other decision makers at the county and city levels in conversation about water resources. Through these schools, science-based educational materials with regard to current research on water quality, quantity and supply are delivered. Water schools, not only provide decision makers with the tools to make more informed decisions, they also provide an opportunity for agents of every entity a chance to converse constructively with one another. At the SVAEC, we have an opportunity to create water schools with the cooperation of the members of the SRP. The collaboration of the SRP will provide an ideal pool of contributors from FDACS, District, UF/IFAS, and NRCS to guide area water schools. With this collaboration, area water schools will address watershed issues with an audience representing the entire basin. By doing this, we will be able to impact change on a scale not previously realized in other areas of the state. The goals of the project will be to connect decision makers within the basin, provided science-based decision support, and promote collaboration among all participants. The schools will be designed to convene once a year for one day, and at each meeting a tour will be organized to showcase a different aspect of the water supply chain. '	Big Bend	Suwannee, Withlacoochee	Suwannee	250,000
1823	Estuarine Water Quality Assessment Project	Suwannee River Water Management District	This project would expand the District's water quality monitoring program into the coastal River estuaries and near-shore coastal areas which currently have limited water quality data available. This project would identify areas in need of targeted water quality improvement projects, provide data for nutrient cycling models of the estuary, and would be used in conjunction with hydrologic and biological data to assess the health of the tidal River and coastal estuaries. Stations will be established in the near shore area at the mouth of each coastal River to capture the mixing that occurs between River water and the Gulf of Mexico.	Big Bend	Suwannee, Withlacoochee	Levy, Dixie	250,000

1824	Santa Fe River and Springs Environmental Analysis	Suwannee River Water Management District	In May 2017, Florida Springs Institute and partners completed a Phase 1 Lower Santa Fe River and Springs Baseline Report. That document provides a detailed and up-to-date summary of existing studies and data relevant to the Santa Fe River and springs. FSI's Phase 1 report recommends initiation of a comprehensive environmental monitoring effort for the Lower Santa Fe River and springs, to start as soon as funding is available. Phase 2 includes a comprehensive, multi-year monitoring program to fill existing data gaps, evaluate the environmental health of the entire River and springs aquatic ecosystem, and provide input to a holistic Lower Santa Fe River and springs management plan and road map for recovery. This proposed monitoring will also inform the update on FDEP Santa Fe River BMAP, and the District SWIM Plan, and update of MFLs and the Recovery Strategy for the River and springs. Work tasks proposed for the proposed Phase 2 Lower Santa Fe River and Springs Environmental Analysis include the following: -Task 1 "5 Finalization of the Data Collection Plan with Responsible Parties -Task 2 "5 Data Collection (physical, chemical, and biological for three years) -Task 3 "5 Reporting and Public Input (quarterly data reports, annual summary reports, and final integrative report) -Task 4 "5 Interactive database '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee, Gilchrist, Alachua, Branford, Union, Columbia	602,000
1825	Developing and Adopting Integrated Pest Management Strategies to Minimize Pesticide Impacts on Water Resources	Suwannee River Water Management District	Pesticide use in the Suwannee Valley remains at a very high level, especially for certain crops with high incidence of damage from insects, diseases, weeds and nematodes. For example, carrots may require more than a dozen fungicide applications for Alternaria leaf blight, tomatoes have several insect and disease problems typically requiring weekly pesticide applications, and many cucurbits may require weekly fungicide applications for as many as six common diseases. Further research on a systems approach to managing pesticide applications could assist growers in reducing dependence on frequent pesticide use. This project will focus on research and extension programs to reduce pesticide impacts on the water resources in the region, and will focus on high pesticide-use crops and/or target whole farm IPM strategies for diversified farms. One example of a successful pilot extension program is the "Living IPM Laboratory" located at SVAEC. Increased interest among farmers in Florida to adopt innovative pest management strategies, led a group of University of Florida Extension faculty and allied industry, agencies and organizations under the leadership of Regional Extension Agent, Robert Hochmuth, and Extension IPM Specialist, Dr. Norm Leppla, to initiate a new long range plan to teach hands-on IPM principles and practices. In 2010, the group secured a three-year Extension IPM grant from USDA, National Institute of Food and Agriculture to transform a 330-acre farm at the SVAEC in Live Oak, FL into a teaching field laboratory. The overall goal of this project was to create a unique, hands-on, whole farm approach to teaching IPM. As a result of implementing the IPM Living Lab project during the period from 2009 to 2014, the overall number of insecticide applications per	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee	300,000
1826	Advanced Agricultural Technologies for Farmers	Suwannee River Water Management District	New technologies for precision agriculture are appearing on the market through various vendors every day. Many show promise in the eternal quest to micro-manage the application of water, chemicals and nutrients. As water quality issues are changing farm management, various impaired waterways are implementing stronger regulations on the type and process for agricultural inputs. Increasingly farmers are asked to be more efficient with nutrient and irrigation applications. Breakthrough technology hopes to reduce the complexity of implementation. Next generation millennial farmers are certainly eager to understand the value technology plays in greater efficiency. The goal of all university and industry research is to make newly recommended products or methods profitable. This project component will focus on applied research and demonstration of those technologies most applicable to farms in the region. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee	300,000

1827	Management and Utilization of Animal Manure Resources in Cropping Systems	Suwannee River Water Management District	Livestock and poultry production has been increasing in the Suwannee River region. Animal production, pasture, and rangeland now occupy nearly 1/3 of all farmland in the region, and sales of animal products exceed $800 million (USDA 2012 and BEA 2014). As new legislation in 2016 passed to monitor and assess water quality (Florida State Bill 552), pressure on ranchers has increased to better manage the animal manure. Although many dairies already make use of their manure for silage production on nearby land, other larger facilities do not have formal markets for their valuable by-product. The SVAEC envisions that greater cooperation between animal-based businesses and crop producers would lead to better recycling of manure and potentially help create a new business to meet the niche for a consistent slow release fertilizer. Such products in other states carry a higher market value per pound than synthetics and have strong followings for a diversity of agricultural uses. As regulations for impaired waterways and water quality come into adoption throughout the state of Florida, future research on optimal processing and utilization of animal manures can have a larger impact on agricultural sustainability in the region and beyond. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee	300,000
1828	Economics of BMPs, Alternative Crops, and Farming Systems	Suwannee River Water Management District	The effectiveness of BMP programs at achieving water conservation goals depends critically on farmers' adoption decisions. As farmers evaluate different options they want information about the likely impacts on farm profitability. For example, installing a new irrigation system, transitioning to a sod-based rotation, adopting conservation tillage or organic production, planting a new crop, using soil moisture probes, or adjusting fertilization rates all have economic implications for the farm. These changes in farming practices can entail upfront costs (or forgone revenues); changes in operating and ownership costs over time; differences in machinery, labor, and skill requirements; and changes in yield, harvest timing, product quality, and risk. Economic analysis of changes in farming practices, systems, and crops would help inform decisions by farmers in the region. Understanding the economic incentives and constraints for BMP adoption is important for guiding research and extension, and for designing cost-effective policies. For example, investments in research will be most effective if they produce economically viable alternatives or lower cost policy options. Extension agents and outreach specialists will be more effective when they understand barriers to adoption (including knowledge barriers) and can explain economic implications. Economic information also can help government agencies find ways to achieve conservation goals and sustain agricultural economies with the most efficient use of public funds. This proposed program will integrate economic components into research and extension activities related to BMPs and alternative crops and farming systems. We will collect data on agricultural production costs and yields under alternative	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee	300,000
1829	Impact of Transitioning to Organic Agriculture on Water Resources	Suwannee River Water Management District	Organic production on a large scale is new to North Florida, and as a result, little or no research is available on the impact on water quality in the Suwannee Valley region. Research is needed that will determine organic nutrient management programs that will maintain high yield and quality while at the same time minimize the impact on the environment. Research needs include: evaluation of various nutrient sources, such as locally-sourced and other readily available poultry manure and other approved sources of nutrients for organic production; and to evaluate the impact of organic fertilizer practices on potential leaching losses in those practices. The goal of this project is to develop evidence-based recommendations for nutrient management in organic vegetables and other crops to support the success of North Florida producers while conserving our state's natural resources.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee	200,000

1830	Continued Improvement and Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices	Suwannee River Water Management District	BMPs describe methods of managing agricultural lands and activities to reduce or prevent water pollution, and to conserve water use. BMPs are voluntarily implemented by farmers and other agricultural entities. FDACS develops, adopts and assists with the implementation of agricultural BMPs. Each fiscal year, FDACS considers proposals for BMP research funding. Proposals are reviewed with the help of a broad-based committee made up of technical experts and stakeholder representatives. Given the dominance of agricultural land uses in the Suwannee River Basin, and the porous confining layer of the Floridan Aquifer throughout the region, maximum voluntary compliance with current BMPs, and the development of new BMPs to meet changing agricultural practices in the region, are critical to improving and managing surface waters within the District. This project involves increased funding to address the following research priorities: -Collecting data that lead to new or enhanced agricultural BMPs; and -Quantifying the positive effects of BMPs on water quality and water conservation. In addition, this project includes continued education of the agricultural community with regard to the importance of BMPs, and the development of incentives to increase voluntary compliance with BMP implementation. '	Big Bend	Suwannee, Withlacoochee	Suwannee	400,000
1831	Pilgrim's Pride Wastewater Reuse Feasibility Assessment	Suwannee River Water Management District	This project is located in eastern Suwannee County and is to investigate, and potentially implement, the reuse of the wastewater stream from the Pilgrim's Pride poultry processing facility along U.S. Highway 90 near Falmouth Spring. Reuse of the wastewater eliminate a permitted discharge into the Suwannee River and provide an alternate source to a potential user(s) to the Floridan Aquifer, thereby helping maintain base flows to nearby springs as well as to the Suwannee River. The project is to assess reuse potential within at least a 5-mile radius from the facility, and includes local agricultural irrigation, dairy pasture irrigation, and a sawmill as possible end users.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee	250,000
1832	Gulf Hammock Acquisition	Suwannee River Water Management District	Florida Forever proposed acquisition in Levy County. This project is a 3,652 acre proposed acquisition for public recreation and watershed protection. It would add to the 23,248 acres in the project area currently managed in cooperation with the FWC as a WMA. https://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/FFAnnual/Gulf_Hammock.pdf '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Levy	3,500,000
1833	Caber Coastal Connector Acquisition	Suwannee River Water Management District	Florida Forever proposed acquisition in Levy County. This project includes a portion of a total 3,674-acre planned acquisition northeast of Cedar Key to preserve watershed swamps, hammocks, and marshes. https://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/FFAnnual/Caber_Coastal_Connector.pdf	Big Bend	Suwannee	Levy	3,500,000
1834	St. Joe Timberland Acquisition	Suwannee River Water Management District	Florida Forever proposed acquisition in Taylor and Jefferson counties is part of a 163,459-acre project that includes portions of the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers watersheds. The project may help complete the Florida National Scenic trail and will help preserve large undeveloped areas of land for native plants and animals. https://www.dep.state.fl.us/lands/FFAnnual/St_Joe_Timberland.pdf '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Taylor, Jefferson	3,500,000
1835	Florida Park Service Big Shoals State Park	Suwannee River Water Management District	Suwannee River portage area shoreline erosion: stabilize natural contours with minimal hardening at 1-2 locations of major erosion and sedimentation	Big Bend	Suwannee	Hamilton	200,000
1836	Florida Park Service Devils Millhopper Geological State Park	Suwannee River Water Management District	Deer Run neighborhood/Alachua County retention pond retrofit because of major erosion and sedimentation into Millhopper sinkhole. Proposed project to retrofit the stormwater retention system located on NW 52nd Terrace in the Deer Run residential community, Gainesville Florida. The existing retention system was installed in the early late 1970's. Since the installation of this system, stormwater events often exceed the storage capacity of the pond and excess water overflows into a historically natural creek (topographically referred to as Deer Run) that is directly connected to the Devils Millhopper Sink. Heavy stream bank erosion occurs, and upstream sedimentation and contaminants regularly wash into the sink. Proposal is to enlarge portions of the existing retention system as well as upstream drainage way to increase the storage capacity of stormwater runoff. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Alachua	300,000
1837	Florida Park Service Fanning Springs State Park	Suwannee River Water Management District	Restore and maintain SAV in spring run of Fanning and Little Fanning Springs.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Levy	300,000

1838	Florida Park Service Ichetucknee Springs State Park - Dampier's Landing Bath house	Suwannee River Water Management District	Wastewater treatment retrofit Dampier's Landing Bath house: Relocate septic currently in highly karstic area of upland hardwood forest by tying into and expanding an existing wastewater treatment connection. Proposed project to retrofit the Dampier's Landing Bath house and septic system. The bath house and septic system will be removed entirely and consolidated with the upslope concession area. The existing septic system for the concession will need to be retrofitted and upgraded to advanced treatment. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Columbia	300,000
1839	Florida Park Service Manatee Springs	Suwannee River Water Management District	Restore and maintain SAV in spring run -Spring run natural shoreline restoration: Remove hardened shoreline features and reconfigure recreational access points -Wastewater treatment retrofit: Advanced wastewater septic connection within the park. The proposed project would be to retrofit several additional conventional septic systems to advanced wastewater treatment. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Levy	500,000
1840	Florida Park Service O'Leno Springs	Suwannee River Water Management District	Wastewater treatment retrofit: Advanced wastewater septic connection within the park. O'Leno has at least 12-15 conventional septic systems that are located within a small area adjacent to the Santa Fe River and upstream from the River sink. The Santa Fe at O'Leno is an OFW and falls within a significant Basin Management Action Planning area. As a cautionary note, the entire foot print of the proposed septic treatment area is in a significant archaeological zone. The proposed project would be to consolidate existing septic systems collectively into a fewer number and retrofit into advanced wastewater treatment. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Columbia	300,000
1841	Florida Park Service Stephen Foster Folk Cultural Center State Park	Suwannee River Water Management District	Seepage stream restoration: Removal of remnant concrete dam that impedes seepage stream flow -Suwannee River shoreline restoration: stabilize natural contours with minimal hardening at 2-3 locations of major erosion and sedimentation -Suwannee River stormwater runoff retrofit at the area between White Sulphur Spring Springhouse and the south entrance ranger station. Retrofit the stormwater retention system to alleviate extreme shoreline erosion, prevent runoff and sedimentation from entering the Suwannee River/White Sulphur Spring and to prevent water quality degradation of these two OFW. Additionally, much of the project area is underlain by numerous old large drainage pipes that may need further assessment to determine if there are unwanted subsurface connections. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Hamilton	500,000
1842	Florida Park Service Troy Spring State Park	Suwannee River Water Management District	Spring run shoreline restoration: Spring run erosion and sedimentation on east and west shoreline; stabilize natural contours with minimal hardening	Big Bend	Suwannee	Branford	300,000
1843	Florida Park Service Wes Skiles Peacock Springs State Park	Suwannee River Water Management District	Main access road stabilization: multiple phased project to stabilize a fragile unpaved access road above extensive aquatic cave system that leads to springs; use natural contours with minimal hardening at several erosion and sedimentation locations. Stabilize park drive; erosion control/stabilization to prevent runoff from entering the springs and prevent further sediment buildup. Several areas along park drive from the park entrance to the Peacock I-III parking area need erosion and stabilization control to alleviate direct runoff into Orange Grove Sink, and Peacock Springs to prevent water quality issues and sediment buildup in these important natural features. Park drive is an unimproved road through the park, which will remain unpaved due to the fragile nature of the honeycomb limestone cave system beneath the park surface. In April 2008, FDEP Springs Initiative funded Phase I of this project. Road stabilization from park entrance to Peacock Springs Parking area was initiated. Geotechnical analysis of the site was added during the phase I project to understand hauling truck weight limits on the potentially fragile road system due to underground caves. Phase I was 80% complete. Materials ran out. A request for Phase II was initiated at the end of the 2008 fiscal year. '	Big Bend	Suwannee	Suwannee	30,000
1844	Spring Creek Spring Head Restoration - Folsum Creek Spring	Suwannee River Water Management District	Restore and protect the spring head of Spring Creek in downtown Perry through bank restoration; removal of muck and invasive plant species; parking area improvements; provide limited recreational entrance/exit to spring head for recreational swimming, thus protecting banks. The City match will provide restroom/changing facilities and a picnic pavilion overlooking spring. Project benefits include 1,100 linear feet bank restoration; 18,900 cubic foot sediment removed; and stormwater management improvements treating 1.1 acres of impervious.	Big Bend	Suwannee	Taylor	489,500