

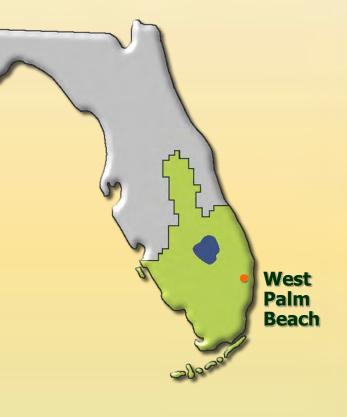
Phil Flood, South Florida Water Management District

stwmd.go

South Florida Water Management District

Covers an 18,000 square-mile region:

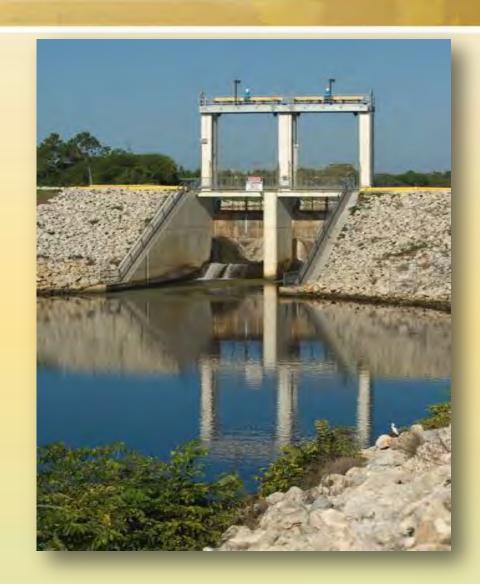
- 16 counties; 8.1 million residents
- Regional responsibilities
 - Flood Control
 - Water Quality
 - Natural Systems
 - Water Supply
- FY2015 Budget = \$720.4 million



Flood Control

Manage one of the largest flood control systems in the world

- Nearly 2,100 miles of canals and 2,000 miles of levees
- 600 water control structures and 625 culverts
- 70 pump stations
- Moves more than 20 million acre-feet (5.5 trillion gallons) of water annually



Flood Control



 Do not manage any canals or structures in Lee County

 Work on regional water management issues

 Provide assistance to local governments to improve drainage/flood control

Flood Control

South Lee County Watershed Plan

SOUTH LEE COUNTY WATERSHED PLAN



CONTRACT

C-8812

THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Governing Board of Directors

Michael Collins, Chairman
Michael D. Minton, Vice Chairman
Mitchell W. Berger
Vera M. Carter
Gerardo B. Fernandez
Patrick J. Gleason
Nicolas J. Gutierrez Jr.
Harkley R. Thornton
Trudi K. Williams

Frank Finch, Executive Director Michael Slayton, Deputy Executive Director Trevor Campbell, Deputy Executive Director

> Fort Myers Service Center Chip Merriam, Director Jacqueline Rippe, Project Manager

Prepared By:
Johnson Engineering, Inc.
Agnoti, Barber & Brundage, Inc.
Boylan Environmental Consultants, Inc

July, 1999

- Adopted by District and Lee County in 1999
- Land acquisition for water storage and flood protection
- Protection of major flow-ways
- Specific improvements within 315 mile study area
- SLCWP Update Recommendations adopted in 2011

Water Quality



Improve water quality in the Everglades

- Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs)
 - 57,000 acres of Stormwater Treatment Area constructed
 - \$1.8 billion invested
 - 1,700 metric tons of phosphorus removed to date

Assist Local Governments with Stormwater Management Improvements

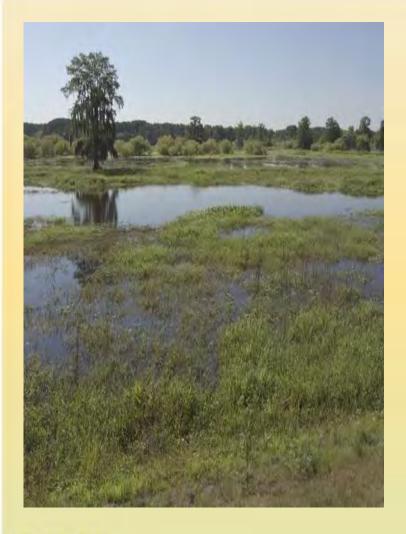
Natural Systems Restoration



Restore the Northern and Southern Everglades

- Improve quantity, quality, timing and distribution of water to freshwater and coastal systems
- 1.7 billion gallons of water lost to tide each day

Natural Systems Restoration



Southern CREW

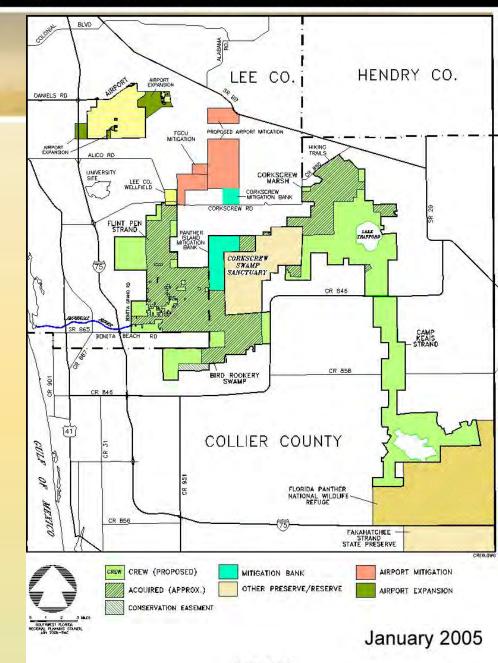
- Restore and improve hydrology and ecology without significant adverse Impacts outside the project boundary
- No significant increase or decrease in peak discharges or flow depths in the Imperial River
- Increase hydro period within project boundary
- Improve habitat
- 4,000 acres

CREW Trust

Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed

- Established in 1989 as a public/private partnership to coordinate the land acquisition, management, and public outreach for this 60,000 acre project
- 45,300+ acres in preservation

savinal savy

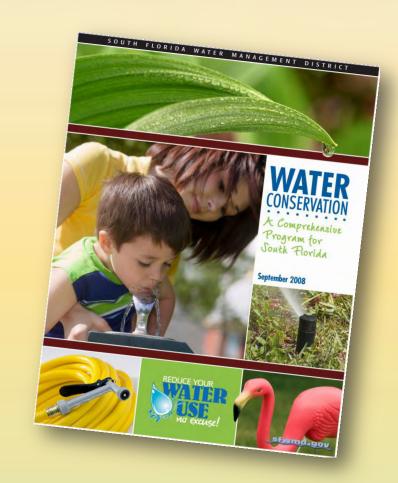


(CREW)
CORKSCREW REGIONAL ECOSYSTEM WATERSHED

Regulation and Water Supply

Ensure sustainable water resources for South Florida's environment and economy

- Management of surface and groundwater through consumptive use and environmental resource permitting
- Agricultural, public water supply demand of 3 billion gallons/day



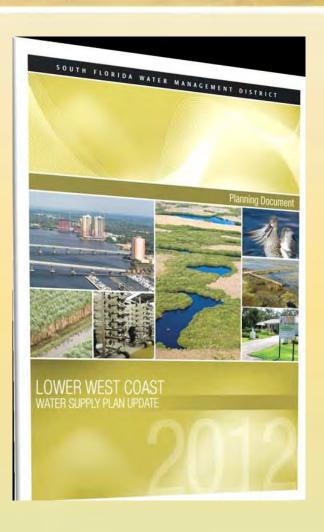
Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan

2012 Update

- Current and future look at water needs
- Strategies to meet future water demands and the needs of the environment
- Based on at least a 20-year future planning horizon
- Updated every 5 years



Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan



Plan Conclusion

The water demands of the region can continue to be met with appropriate management and diversification of water supply sources through 2030.

Bonita Springs Utilities

- 58% freshwater from Lower Tamiami aquifer
- 42% brackish groundwater from Floridan Aquifer
- 99% of wastewater being reused

Environmental Resource Permits

Regulation of "surface water management systems" including:

 Stormwater management systems, dams, impoundments, reservoirs, "works" and dredging and filling of wetlands

"Works" include:

 All artificial structures, ditches, canals, culverts, pipes and other construction that connects to, draws water from, drains water into or is placed across waters in the state





Environmental Resource Permits

- Primary Review Criteria
 - Wetlands

advined may

- Water Quality
- Water Quantity (flood protection)
- ERP is not a land use/comp plan decision or recommendation
- Land use decisions are made by local governments
- Operating Agreement between water management districts (WMDs) and Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) establishes "activity-based" split of permitting responsibility.

WMDs	D	EP

Residential Mining

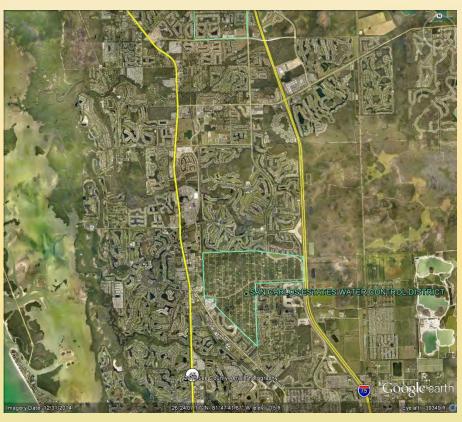
Residential dock/marina Industrial

Agricultural Landfills

Commercial Commercial marinas

Highway Single-family

ERP Permits in Estero Area





Environmental Resource Compliance

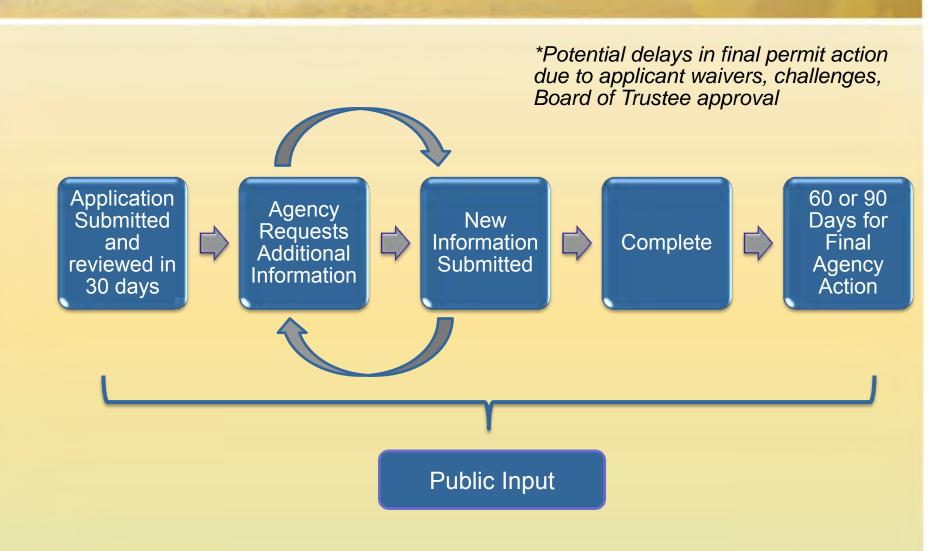
- Protection of water resources through compliance and enforcement of permitted and non-permitted projects
- Compliance and enforcement program includes:
 - Surveillance for non-permitted activities
 - Resolution of public complaints
 - Construction inspections of permitted projects
 - Enforcement documentation (notification and resolution)
 - Coordination with local governments; pre-construction meetings
 - Review of Construction Completion Certifications

Consumptive Use Permit Program

Florida Water Law:

- District given exclusive authority to regulate the consumptive use of water by the Legislature
- No property right to water
- Users must obtain a permit to have a water right
- Statutory "Three Prong Test" for permit issuance
 - Is a reasonable-beneficial use as defined in §373.019(4);
 - 2. Will not interfere with any presently existing legal use of water; and
 - 3. Is consistent with the public interest.
- Permits expire; must be renewed

Permit Review Process



advimil area

ePermitting Website

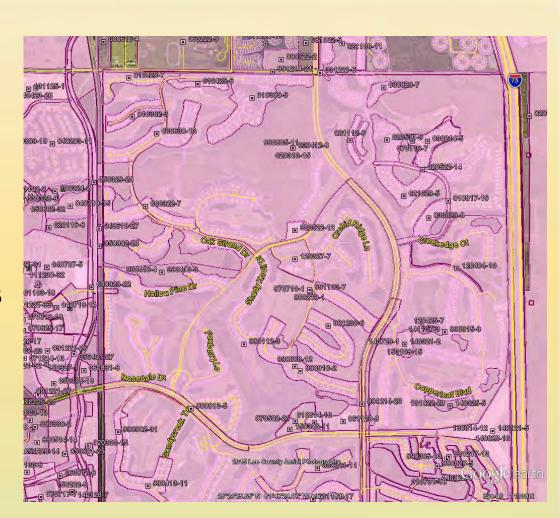






ePermitting with Google Earth

- Records Search
- Electronic Noticing
- Application Submittals
- Compliance Reporting



Questions?

