



**WITHLACOOCHEE
REGIONAL
WATER
SUPPLY
AUTHORITY**

Board Meeting Package

January 19, 2011
4:30 p.m.

Meeting Location:

SWFWMD Headquarters
Governing Board Meeting Room
2379 Broad Street (US 41 South)
Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899



WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

To: Water Supply Authority Board of Directors and Interested Parties
From: Jackson E. Sullivan, Executive Director
Date: January 5, 2011

Subject: Monthly Meeting of the Withlacoochee Regional
Water Supply Authority

The next meeting of the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority will be on **Wednesday, January 19, 2011, 4:30 p.m.**, at the **SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899.**

Enclosed for your review are the following items:

- Agenda
- Minutes of the November 17, 2010 meeting
- Board Package*

* Copies of the Board Package are available through the Internet. Log on to www.wrwsa.org. On the Authority's Home Page go to the top of the page and click on "Minutes&Notices." On the right side of the "Minutes&Notices" page is a button for the current Board Package. Click on the Board Package to download and print the Board Package.

Please note that if a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at the above cited meeting, he will need a record of the proceedings, and for such purpose, he may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes that testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

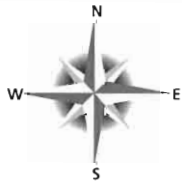
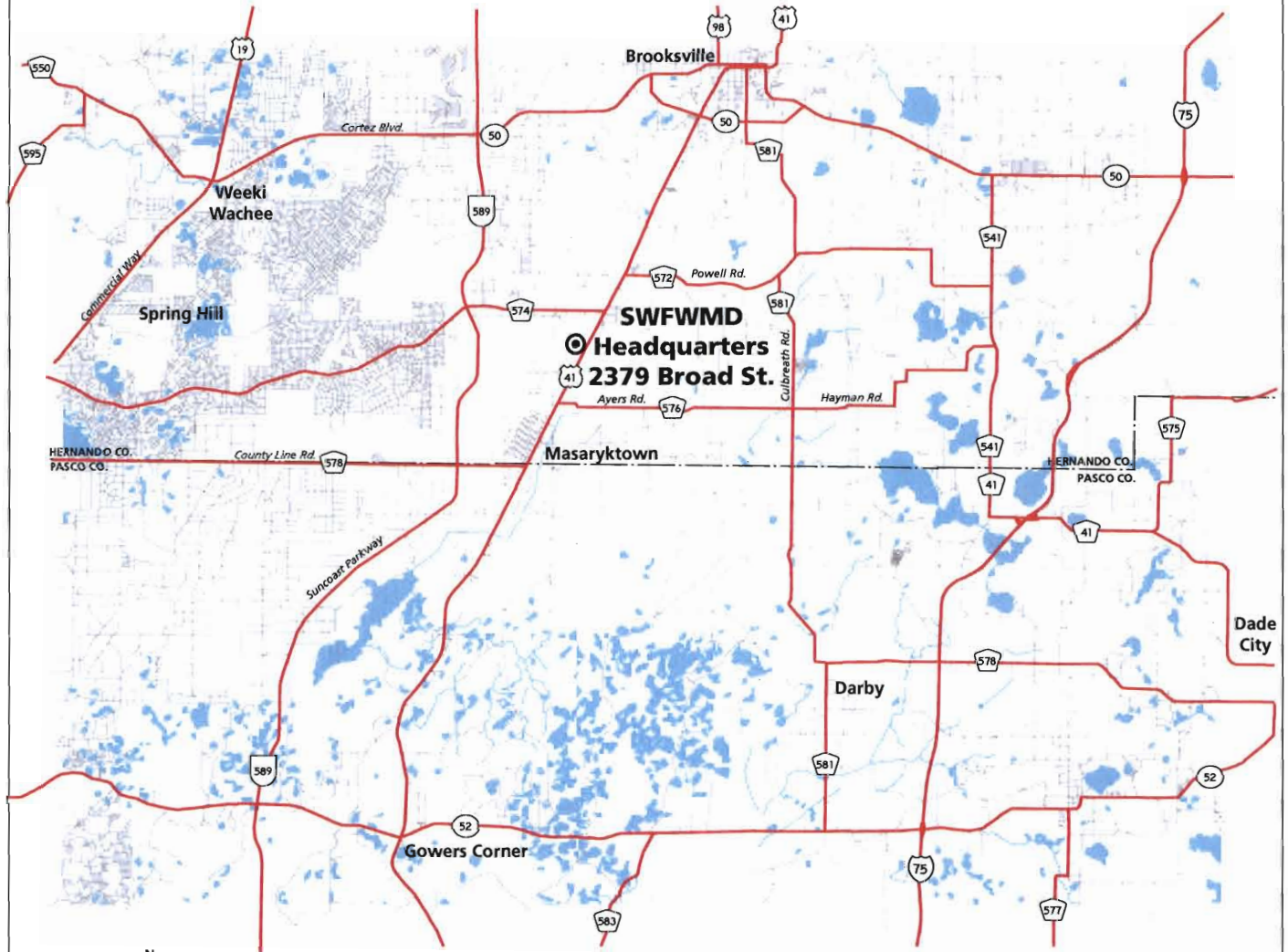
Enclosures

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Brooksville Service Office

of the Southwest Florida Water Management District



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**WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
AGENDA**

**SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room
2379 Broad Street (US 41 South)
Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899**

**January 19, 2011
4:30 p.m.**

- Item #1 Call to Order**
- Item #2 Roll Call**
- Item #3 Introductions and Announcements**
- Item #4 Approval of Minutes of November 17, 2010 Meeting**
- Item #5 Election of Officers ... Board of Directors, WRWSA**
- Item #6 2009-10 Fiscal Year Audit ... Mark White, Purvis Gray and Company**
- Item #7 Briefing on Work Program for 2011 ... Jack Sullivan, WRWSA and Pete Hubbell, Water Resource Associates**
 - a. Inglis Hydropower Operation Plan**
 - b. Chassahowitzka MFL Designation**
 - c. Marion County Water Conservation/Reclaimed Water Work Program**
 - d. Regional Framework Work Program**
 - e. Regional Irrigation Audit Work Program**
- Item #8 Executive Director's Report ... Jack Sullivan, WRWSA**
 - a. Bills to be Paid**
 - b. Proposed Briefing for New Board Members**
 - c. Correspondence**
 - d. News Articles**
- Item #9 Legislative Update ... Diane Salz, Legislative Consultant**
- Item #10 Attorney's Report ... Larry Haag, WRWSA Attorney**
- Item #11 Other Business**
- Item #12 Public Comment**
- Item #13 Next Meeting Time and Location ... February 16, 2011, 4:30 p.m., Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council Headquarters Conference Room, 1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200), Ocala, Florida 34474-0323**
- Item #14 Adjournment**

**4. 11/17/10
Minutes**

**WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES
November 17, 2010**

TIME: 4:30 p.m.
PLACE: Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)
2379 Broad Street (SR 41)
Brooksville, Florida 34604

The numbers preceding the items listed below correspond with the published agenda.

1. Call to Order

Chairman Richard Hoffman called the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (WRWSA) meeting to order at 4:33 p.m. and asked for a roll call.

2. Roll Call

Mr. Jack Sullivan, Executive Director, called the roll and a quorum was declared present.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Richard Hoffman, Chairman, Sumter County Commissioner
Jim Adkins, Hernando County Commissioner
Dennis Damato, Citrus County Commissioner
Stan McClain, Marion County Commissioner
Dale Swain, Bushnell City Councilman

MEMBERS ABSENT

Mike Amsden, Marion County Commissioner
Joe Bernardini, Brooksville City Councilman
John Druzbeck, Hernando County Commissioner
Ken Hinkle, Inverness City Councilman
Randy Mask, Sumter County Commissioner
John Priester, Ocala City Councilman
Mary S. Rich, Ocala City Councilwoman
David Russell, Hernando County Commissioner
Winn Webb, Citrus County Commissioner

3. Introductions and Announcements

Mr. Sullivan introduced others in the audience.

OTHERS PRESENT

Jack Sullivan, WRWSA Executive Director
Larry Haag, WRWSA Attorney
Gary Bartell, Citrus County Citizen
Joanne Bartell, Citrus County Citizen
Rose Rocco, Hernando County Citizen
Peter Rocco, Hernando County Citizen

Alys Brockway, Hernando County Utilities
Kim Dinkins, Marion County
Dr. Burt Eno, Rainbow River Conservation Group
Al Grubman, TOO FAR
Jeff Halcom, City of Ocala
Jason Hood, SWFWMD
Peter Hubbell, Water Resource Associates
Dr. Martin Kelly, SWFWMD
Robert Knight, Citrus County Utilities
Cara Martin, SWFWMD
James Morgan, Citrus County
Darryl Muse, City of Ocala
Joseph Quinn, SWFWMD
Richard Radacky, City of Brooksville
Miki Renner, SWFWMD
Lois Sorensen, SWFWMD
Tahla Paige, Recording Secretary

4. Presentation of Plaques of Appreciation to Commissioners Gary Bartell, Rose Rocco and Barbara Fitos

Chairman Hoffman announced that plaques of appreciation were to be presented to Mr. Gary Bartell, Ms. Rose Rocco and Ms. Barbara Fitos, who were leaving the Authority Board. He noted Mr. Gary Bartell served from 1994 to 2010, Ms. Rose Rocco from 2007 to 2010, and Ms. Barbara Fitos from 2008 to 2010. After receiving their plaques, both Mr. Bartell and Ms. Rocco expressed their appreciation for the time they served on the Authority. Ms. Barbara Fitos was not present and Mr. Stan McClain agreed to deliver her plaque.

5. Approval of Minutes of October 20, 2010 Meeting

A copy of the minutes was provided in the board packet for review.

Following consideration, **a motion was made by Mr. Damato to approve the minutes for the October 20, 2010 meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. Swain and carried unanimously.**

6. Report on Inglis Hydropower Application

Mr. Pete Hubbell, Water Resource Associates, reminded the Board of the Hydro Electric Power Plant proposed at the bypass structure out of Lake Rousseau. He stated there were concerns about the plant, which included:

- Would the Minimum Flow and Levels of (MFLs) of the Lower and Upper Withlacoochee River be affected?
- Would the potential alteration of the regulation schedule on the pool itself be affected?
- Would a SWFWMD Water Use Permit be needed or being issued would it give the plant prior water rights?

Mr. Hubbell stated meetings were held with SWFWMD and Inglis Hydropower. He stated issues were discussed and most were answered in the Inglis Hydroelectric Project Management Plan Mr. Hubbell said this document would be referenced in a Federal Energy

Regulatory Commission (FERC) permit and in a SWFWMD Water Use permit when issued. Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Sullivan had written an amendment to cover issues of concern in the management plan and it is currently being reviewed by SWFWMD.

Mr. Damato asked when the FERC permit was scheduled to be approved. Mr. Hubbell replied it was scheduled to be approved within the next year. Mr. Damato asked if the WRWSA was on the notification list. Mr. Sullivan replied the WRWSA was currently on the notification list. Mr. Damato stated an Environmental Impact Statement should be produced for the project and he would like to be informed of the effects it would have on other water projects and water issues in the area.

7. Report on the status of the Minimum Flows and Levels for the Withlacoochee System

Dr. Martin Kelly, SWFWMD, stated State Statutes, Section 373.042, requires that SWFWMD set the minimum flows and levels (MFLs) within its boundaries. He reviewed the current schedule for setting MFLs in 2010 for the Chassahowitzka River System and Springs, the Homosassa River System and Springs, and the Upper and Middle Withlacoochee River System. Dr. Kelly stated in 2011 the Lower Withlacoochee River System, Crystal River System and Kings Bay Springs, Gum Springs Group, and the Rainbow River and Springs would have the MFLs set. He briefly reviewed a list of other areas scheduled from 2010 through 2015 that fell outside the jurisdiction of the WRWSA. Dr. Kelly gave an overview of how MFLs are determined and asked for questions. Mr. Damato asked where information could be found on the Chassahowitzka River. Dr. Kelly gave him the location on the SWFWMD website at watermatters.org. Mr. Damato asked if MFLs would be set separately for Three Sisters Springs. Dr. Kelly stated it would be set for the whole Crystal River System and Kings Bay Springs. Mr. Swain asked for an explanation for the raising and lowering of the Wysong-Coogler Water Conservation Structure. Dr. Kelly stated the structure can be raised from 34 to 39 feet to hold up to five feet of water which keeps water levels up for Lake Panasoffkee. Swain asked why when the water levels were high the structure level was kept high and when the water levels were low the structure was kept low. Dr. Kelly explained that due to the restoration project for Lake Panasoffkee the water was lowered to increase light to promote plant growth, which now is up to approximately 60 percent coverage.

8. Report on Proposed Changes to the District's Water Shortage Plan

Ms. Lois Sorensen, SWFWMD, gave a presentation on the SWFWMD Water Shortage Plan. She reviewed the framework for regional action: drought indicators to monitor, decision-making and implementation processes, phases of restrictions (Water Shortage Orders), and local partners involved with implementation. Ms. Sorensen stated that due to current conditions the SWFWMD Governing Board approved Water Shortage Order No. SWF 2010-022 which is a Modified Phase I that includes no change in watering days/hours, test and repair irrigation systems, voluntarily reduce indoor water use, prepare for additional action, with an effective date of December 1, 2010 and an expiration date of July 31, 2011. She stated that Phase I is a preparatory phase for local governments to prepare for the next level of water restrictions. Ms. Sorensen reviewed all four phases of water restrictions.

Mr. Swain asked why he did not see any notification for the Phase I in the newspaper. Ms. Sorensen stated the SWFWMD Governing Board had passed the Phase I yesterday and

it will be noticed in the paper today or tomorrow. Mr. Adkins asked when a Phase I changed into a Phase II. Ms. Sorensen replied only the SWFWMD Governing Board could initiate a Phase II Water Shortage Order, and every month until the end of July when the SWFWMD Governing Board met, it would review the current data and determine if the next phase was required. Mr. Adkins asked if the lake levels were reviewed. Ms. Sorensen stated the data included the rainfall of 12 month and 24 month amounts, river flows considering an eight-week average as well as the seven-day average, and ground water levels.

9. Executive Director's Report

a. Bills to be Paid

Mr. Sullivan provided a handout to the WRWSA detailing October 2010 bills, which totaled \$50,956.27. Mr. Sullivan requested the WRWSA approve the payment of those bills.

Following consideration, **a motion was made by Mr. Damato to approve payment of the October 2010 bills totaling \$50,956.27. The motion was seconded by Mr. McClain and carried unanimously.**

b. 2009-10 Audit Schedule

Mr. Sullivan stated the financial information for the fourth quarter was turned into Purvis Gray and he expected the audit to be completed by the January 19, 2011, WRWSA meeting.

This item was presented for the WRWSA's information; no action was required.

c. Correspondence

Mr. Sullivan reviewed the correspondence enclosed in the meeting handouts, which included a report from SWFWMD on the In-Kind Services for the WRWSA, a memorandum of expenditures from Citrus County for the Charles Black Water Supply Facility, and a cover memorandum for the 2010 Regional Water Supply Master Plan to be distributed to local agencies. Mr. Sullivan asked the members to take a copy of the report back to their agencies to save on postage.

This item was presented for the WRWSA's information; no action was required.

d. News Articles

Mr. Sullivan provided news articles on water supply issues relating to areas both regional and statewide.

This item was presented for the WRWSA's information; no action was required.

10. Legislative Update

Mr. Sullivan stated Ms. Diane Salz is in Tallahassee for the special session and will be making a report at the next meeting. He said she requested that the WRWSA pay the expenses for her to attend the Florida Section of the American Water Works Association

Annual Water Summit on November 28 – 30, 2010 in Orlando at the Sea World Marriott. Mr. Sullivan stated the expenses should be approximately \$500.00.

Following consideration, **a motion was made by Mr. Damato to approve payment of travel for Ms. Salz to attend the Florida Section of the American Water Works Association Annual Water Summit in Orlando. The motion was seconded by Mr. McClain and carried unanimously.**

11. Attorney's Report

Mr. Haag stated he did not have any additional items to report to the WRWSA.

12. Other Business

None.

13. Public Comment

Mr. Grubman asked for a copy of the 2010 Regional Water Supply Master Plan. Mr. Sullivan stated a copy would be given to him at the end of the meeting.

Ms. Rocco again stated her appreciation for the time she spent on the WRWSA and said she would like to receive notice of future meetings. Mr. Sullivan stated he would send her a list of meeting dates, and he informed Ms. Rocco that the WRWSA website had been updated, was more interactive, and meeting information was available on the website.

14. Next Meeting Time and Location

Mr. Sullivan asked for a motion to cancel December's meeting.

Following consideration, **a motion was made by Mr. Damato to cancel the WRWSA December 15, 2010 meeting. The motion was seconded by Mr. McClain and carried unanimously.**

Next meeting is scheduled for January 19, 2011 at 4:30 p.m., at the Southwest Florida Water Management District Headquarters, Governing Board Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, FL 34604.

15. Adjournment

Chairman Hoffman announced there was no further business or discussion to come before the Board and adjourned the meeting at 5:55 p.m.

Richard Hoffman, Chairman

Jackson E. Sullivan, Executive Director

5. Election of Officers

**MEMORANDUM**

January 3, 2011

To: Board of Directors, WRWSA

From: Jack Sullivan, Executive Director

Re: Election of 2011 Officers

To facilitate the election process, I normally outline for the Board members what the by-laws require and what has been the customary procedure for electing officers for the Authority. The Authority is organized under an interlocal agreement between the member governments, which was later developed into a set of adopted rules for the Authority. Our rules set forth the officers for the Authority. As the **Executive Director**, I am the **ex officio Secretary** for the Authority, responsible for taking, preparing and distributing the minutes. I serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. There are three other officers required by the rules: a **Chairman**, a **Vice-Chairman** and a **Treasurer**. These three positions are elected each year at the January meeting. Our usual practice has been the election of the new Chairman to be conducted by the current Chairman. After election of the new Chair, the gavel is passed and the new Chair administers the balance of the election.

Our current Chairman is **Richard Hoffman**, Sumter County Commissioner. Unfortunately, members who were not re-elected occupied our Vice-Chair and Treasurer positions and therefore those positions are now vacant. For your information, our current Board is composed of the following local government officials:

Citrus County Representatives

Rebecca Bays, Citrus County Commissioner – New Member
Winn Webb, Citrus County Commissioner
Dennis Damato, Citrus County Commissioner
Vacant, Crystal River

Hernando County Representatives

Wayne Dukes, Hernando County Commissioner – New Member
James Adkins, Hernando County Commissioner
John Druzick, Hernando County Commissioner
David Russell, Hernando County Commissioner
Joe Bernardini, Brooksville City Councilman

Sumter County Representatives

Richard Hoffman, Sumter County Commissioner

Randy Mask, Sumter County Commissioner

Dale Swain, Bushnell City Councilman

Marion County Representatives

Mike Amsden, Marion County Commissioner

Carl Zalack, Marion County Commissioner – New Member

Stan McClain, Marion County Commissioner

Gary Ernst, City of Belleview City Councilman – New Member

City of Ocala Representatives

John Priester, Ocala City Councilman

Mary Rich, Ocala City Councilwoman



WRWSA

Board Members

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Rebecca Bays
Commissioner
[Citrus County](#)



Dennis Damato
Commissioner
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Winn Webb
Commissioner
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James Adkins
Commissioner
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John Druzbeck
Commissioner
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Dave Russell
Commissioner
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Wayne Dukes
Commissioner
[Hernando County](#)



Richard Hoffman
Commissioner
[Sumter County](#)



Randy Mask
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Dale Swain
City Councilman
City of Bushnell



Ken Hinkle
City Councilman
Inverness



Joe Bernardini
City Councilman
City of Brooksville



Mary Rich
City Councilwoman
City of Ocala



John Priester
City Councilman
City of Ocala



Gary Ernst
City Commissioner
City of Belleview



Mike Amsden
Commissioner
Marion County



Carl Zalak
Commissioner
Marion County



Stan McClain
Commissioner
Marion County

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6. 2009-10 FY Audit

To the Governing Board
Withlacoochee Regional Water
Supply Authority
Tallahassee, Florida

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities and the major fund of Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (the Authority), for the year ended September 30, 2010, and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2011. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and Chapter 10.550, *Rules of the Auditor General*, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our engagement letter dated October 26, 2005, and communications letter dated December 22, 2010. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Authority are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during 2010. We noted no transactions entered into by the governmental unit during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. There are no significant transactions that have been recognized in the financial statements in a different period than when the transaction occurred.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimate affecting the financial statements was:

- Management's estimate of depreciation expense is based on original judgments of useful lives and straight-line depreciation. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the depreciation estimate in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The disclosures in the financial statements are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Certified Public Accountants

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To the Governing Board
Withlacoochee Regional Water
Supply Authority
Tallahassee, Florida

Significant Audit Findings (Concluded)

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatement

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management.

The most significant audit adjustment related to transferring administrative funds between State Board of Administration (SBA) accounts and the write-down of the value of Fund B of the SBA to its fair market value. Other audit adjustments related to recording current year accruals and reversing prior year accruals.

We are not aware of any passed audit adjustments.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditors' report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated January 3, 2011.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditors' opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the governmental unit's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

This information is intended solely for the use of Governing Board and management of the Authority and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

January 3, 2011
Tallahassee, Florida

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

**WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL
WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**

SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

DRAFT

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

**WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL
WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**

SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Governing Board
Withlacoochee Regional Water
Supply Authority
Tallahassee, Florida

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and the major fund of Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2010, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Authority. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The prior year summarized comparative information has been derived from the Authority's 2009 financial statements and, in our report dated December 21, 2010, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and the major fund of the Authority as of September 30, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated January 3, 2011, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other matters. The purpose of this report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Certified Public Accountants

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To the Governing Board
Withlacoochee Regional Water
Supply Authority
Tallahassee, Florida

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Concluded)

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, pages 3 through 8, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, so considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

January 3, 2011
Tallahassee, Florida

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS 2009-2010 FISCAL YEAR ENDING FINANCIAL REPORT

This management discussion and analysis of the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority's (WRWSA) financial performance provides an overview of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, as compared to September 30, 2009. The purpose of this overview is to provide readers with a comprehensive picture of the WRWSA's financial condition and results of operations. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and related footnotes, as details there are not necessarily repeated in this analysis.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net assets of the Authority decreased by \$115,213 or 3.22%. The depreciation of plant equipment at the Charles A. Black Water Supply Facility (CAB#1) provided a significant portion of the reduction in Net Assets of the Authority for the current FYE. Expenditures were down by \$61,724 or 9.32%. However, revenue was up by \$21,911 or 4.89%. Local assessments were down by 3.37% as a result of a decrease in the local per capita assessment from \$.20 to \$.19. Funding from South West Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) remained relatively the same (.07% increase) as the Authority worked separately to bring Marion County back into active status in the Authority and to integrate the County's plans into the Regional Water Supply Plan. Funding from Marion County to prepare the Marion County Compendium increased by 47.01% or \$24,499.
- Operating expenses for the year were down by 9.32% or \$61,724 from expenses in the 2009 FYE. The primary component was a decrease of \$55,641 in Water Resource Projects over the previous year. There was also a small decrease in Professional Services (.98%) and a moderate decrease in General and Administrative Expenses (14.09%).
- Revenues to the Authority consist of annual assessments of \$.19 per capita, revenue from the Authority's contract with Citrus County consisting of an amortization fee for the capital cost of the construction of CAB#1 and a surcharge for the Authority's administration of its contract with Citrus County and its maintenance and operations review. Local assessment revenues decreased by 3.37% or \$4,840 over the previous year. Citrus wellfield amortization revenue remained the same and the administrative surcharge increased by 4.08% or \$2,227 over the previous year.
- Net Assets will provide the resources to fund projects and to continue to meet the obligations of the Authority. In particular, revenue from the CAB#1 facility provide a funding source for both local and regional water resource projects that will strengthen the Authority's role as a regional water planning agency and allow the Authority to influence development of water supply facilities in the region and conservation efforts at the local government level as well. In addition, assessment revenue from local member governments will assist the Authority in its regional activities.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
2009-2010 FISCAL YEAR ENDING FINANCIAL REPORT
(Continued)

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Revenue from the CAB#1 facility has provided the resources for the Authority to support a number of special and on-going projects that increase the water supply capability of the region and are of special benefit to the local governments that are members of the Authority. Some of these projects include:

1. Joint Funding of Water Supply Projects with Member Local Governments

The Authority Board continued its grant program to assist local governments in developing local water supply projects. Since FY 1999-2000, the Authority has appropriated \$1,247,131 to local government projects in the region. During the 2009-2010 FY, the Board appropriated \$130,000 toward local government water supply projects. Proposals will be considered from any member local government in the Authority's jurisdiction.

2. Development of a Regional Water Conservation Program

As part of the implementation of its Regional Water Conservation Public Information Program, the Authority maintains a website (www.wrwsa.org) with links to water conservation issues. The Authority has also funded County water conservation programs in Hernando, Citrus, Marion, and Sumter Counties. The Authority will continue its support of water conservation by placing the highest priority on local government grants that focus on water conservation programs.

3. Tracking Water Resource Legislation During the 2010 Legislative Session that is of Interest to the Withlacoochee Region

The Authority has contracted since FY 2002-2003 with a Legislative Consultant to track legislation on water supply, water management districts, and other water resource issues. The Authority has focused its attention on tracking any attempts to weaken or abolish the "Local Sources First" permitting requirements adopted by the 1997 Legislature. The Authority approved the continuation of its contract with the Legislative Consultant for additional work prior to and during the 2010 session.

4. Preparation of the Authority's 2010 Long-Range Water Supply Plan

The Authority embarked on a seven-phase work program in conjunction with the SWFWMD to plan and implement a long-range water supply plan for the region. The update to the region's water supply Master Plan was initiated in 2005. Phase I and II of the Master Plan was completed in early 2010. Currently, the Authority and SWFWMD are working on Phase VII of the work program.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
2009-2010 FISCAL YEAR ENDING FINANCIAL REPORT
(Continued)

Phase VII will include more detailed groundwater modeling to determine the impact on groundwater withdrawals of setting minimum flows and levels (MFL) on water resources within the region. In addition, the Authority will begin developing better data for "Regional Framework" analysis that will allow the eventual introduction of alternative water supplies (AWS) into the water systems of member local governments.

5. Continuation of Cooperation with Citrus County in Operation of the Authority's Charles A. Black Wellfield and Water Supply Facility (CABWSF)

The CAB Water Supply Facility is currently operating and supplying water to the Citrus system. The Authority will continue to cooperate with Citrus County in the maintenance and permitting for the wells and the treatment facility per our operation and maintenance contract with Citrus County.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Balance Sheet and Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Assets provide information about the activities of the Authority as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Authority's finances. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. All current year revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash was received or disbursed. The primary purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows is to provide information about the cash receipts and disbursements of an entity during a period. Accompanying footnotes provide further information related to amounts presented on the financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As shown in the table below, there was a reduction of 3.58% or \$131,403 in Total Assets during the 2009-2010 FY. This amount is primarily the result of depreciation of the physical plant at the CAB#1 facility. However, a significant outlay of funds each year for the Authority is through grants to local governments from Restricted Assets. The Authority provides joint participation grants to local governments as an incentive for local governments in the region to embark on water conservation programs. The Authority's funding formula provides up to 50% participation with local governments to a maximum grant of \$50,000.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
2009-2010 FISCAL YEAR ENDING FINANCIAL REPORT
(Continued)

Assets	FYE 2009	FYE 2010	% Change	\$ Change
Current and Other Assets	\$1,553,462	\$1,585,233	2.05%	\$31,771
Capital Assets	\$2,121,264	\$1,958,090	-7.69%	-\$163,174
Total Assets	\$3,674,726	\$3,543,323	-3.58%	-\$131,403

The Authority's Total Liabilities decreased by 15.75% or \$16,280. However, as Accounts Payable these amounts are relatively insignificant in that the Authority has no long-term debt. The accounts payable shown in the Balance Sheet represent the Total Liabilities of the Authority and are normal payables at the end of each month or amounts remaining to be paid for contracts ending each Fiscal Year. The ratio of Assets to Liabilities is about 40:1, which indicates a high degree of solvency for the Authority. In addition, the plant and equipment of the Authority is debt-free. Further, the Authority has a "Maintenance and Use" contract with Citrus County for the county to operate and maintain the Authority's CAB#1 water supply facility, prepare and obtain all permits required for operation and to maintain a Renewal and Replacement Fund for the facility. The funds provided by Citrus County to the Authority for amortization of the facility and for an administrative surcharge are sufficient to carry out the water resource projects of the Authority.

Liabilities	FYE 2009	FYE 2010	% Change	\$ Change
Operating Account A/P	\$17,075	\$14,080	-17.54%	-\$2,995
Water Resource Project Account A/P	\$86,270	\$72,985	-15.40%	-\$13,285
Total Liabilities	\$103,345	\$87,065	-15.75%	-\$16,280

Computing and reflecting net assets is one way to illustrate the financial health and financial position of the Authority. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets are an indicator of whether the financial health is improving or deteriorating. The following table summarizes net assets for the Authority for FYE 2009 and 2010 for comparison purposes.

Net Assets:	FYE 2009	FYE 2010	% Change	\$ Change
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Debt	\$2,121,264	\$1,958,090	-7.69%	-\$163,174
Unrestricted Cash or Equivalent – Projects	\$914,881	\$948,019	3.62%	\$33,138
Unrestricted Cash or Equivalent – Operating	\$535,236	\$550,149	2.79%	\$14,913
Total Net Assets	\$3,571,381	\$3,456,258	-3.22%	-\$115,123

Although there is a decrease in total net assets from FYE 2009 to FYE 2010, the majority of this decrease is attributable to the continued depreciation of the Authority's CAB#1 water supply facility. The increase in cash assets, both unrestricted and restricted, is a better indicator of the financial position of the Authority. To better balance the outflow of cash for water resource projects with revenue from the CAB#1 contract with Citrus County, in 2007 the Authority reduced its annual grant obligation to a maximum outlay for local government grants to \$100,000 per year and reduced its match requirements from 67% to 50% with a maximum of \$50,000 rather than \$67,000 to any one grantee. These measures reduced the net decrease in assets over time.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
2009-2010 FISCAL YEAR ENDING FINANCIAL REPORT
(Continued)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets

Revenue for the Authority is categorized into unrestricted and restricted and is derived from two sources: member local government per capita assessments and contractual funds from Citrus County for amortization of the construction of the Charles A. Black Water Supply Facility (CAB#1) and an administrative surcharge paid to the Authority. Member local government assessments are received from Citrus, Hernando, Marion, and Sumter counties and the City of Ocala. Per capita assessments for the small cities within the member counties are paid by the member county to avoid the issue of "double taxation." These per capita assessments are approved each year. For the 2010 FYE, the Authority and its member governments approved \$.19/per capita. All of this revenue is unrestricted and used for administration of the Authority.

Revenues from the CAB#1 facility are fixed by contract between Citrus County and the Authority. The monthly payment by Citrus County to the Authority is divided into "facilities recovery," based on an amortization table for the 35-year debt to the Authority and an administrative surcharge, termed "administrative recovery" that runs for 30 years from the inception of service till 2022. The facilities recovery is being placed in an investment account with the State Board of Administration Investment Pool and was restricted for use on water supply and water resource projects within the SWFWMD area until 1999. Although these funds are no longer restricted by SWFWMD as indicated below, the Authority continues to separate the funds to reflect funds available for administration and those available for water projects. The payback of these funds by Citrus County results from a "seed grant" by SWFWMD to the Authority for the purpose of building its first regional water supply facility. The administrative recovery revenue paid by Citrus County is increased by $\pm 5\%$ each year beginning in 1992, reaching a maximum of \$60,000 in 2011 through 2021. These monies are unrestricted and are used primarily for administration of the Authority.

The requirement that the facilities recovery funds from the CAB #1 be restricted arises from an Agreement between the Authority and SWFWMD signed in 1987. The Agreement expired in 1999 and therefore the funds from CAB#1 are no longer required to be restricted and may be used for water supply projects as well as administration of the Authority.

The last sources of revenue during this fiscal year comes from cooperative funding with the SWFWMD and revenue from Marion County to prepare the Compendium to bring Marion County's water studies into the Regional Master Water Supply Plan. SWFWMD's Withlacoochee River and Coastal Rivers Basin Boards approved matching funds to continue to update the Authority's Regional Water Supply Master Planning and Implementation Program. This program is currently budgeted in two contracts at \$450,000 that is projected to be completed in early 2010. During the 2010 Fiscal Year, the Authority received matching funds of \$34,000. A comparison of revenues from FYE 2009 and 2010 is provided in the following table:

	FYE 2009	FYE 2010	% Change	\$ Change
Operating Revenue				
Local Assessments (Per Capita)	\$143,426	\$138,586	-3.37%	-\$4,840
Citrus Wellfield Administrative Funds	\$54,528	\$56,755	4.08%	\$2,227
Citrus Wellfield Water Resource				
Project Funds	\$163,587	\$163,587	0.00%	\$0
Project Revenue - Marion County	\$52,110	\$76,609	47.01%	\$24,499
Project Revenue - SWFWMD	\$33,975	\$34,000	0.07%	\$25
Total Operating Revenue	\$447,626	\$469,537	4.89%	\$21,911

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
2009-2010 FISCAL YEAR ENDING FINANCIAL REPORT
(Concluded)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets
(Concluded)

Operating expenses for the Authority decreased by 9.32% during FYE 2010 over FYE 2009. The major decrease came from monies spent on water resource projects. The decrease resulted primarily from completion of the Marion County Compendium and the Regional Master Plan. The following table provides a comparison of expenditures for FYE 2009 and 2010:

	FYE 2009	FYE 2010	% Change	\$ Change
Operating Expenditures				
Professional Services	\$162,050	\$160,464	-0.98%	-\$1,586
General & Administrative	\$31,917	\$27,420	-14.09%	-\$4,497
Engineer Maintenance Report	\$0	\$0	0.00%	\$0
Water Resource Projects	\$305,160	\$249,519	-18.23%	-\$55,641
Depreciation	\$163,174	\$163,174	0.00%	\$0
Total Operating Expenditures	\$662,301	\$600,577	-9.32%	-\$61,724

Non-operating revenues increased by 253.59% from the previous year, although the actual amount of money was small. The increase was a combination of a drop in investment rates of return coupled with an increase in the value of investments in Fund B of the State Board of Administration.

	FYE 2009	FYE 2010	% Change	\$ Change
Non-Operating Revenue				
Interest Income – General Fund	\$13,298	\$4,149	-68.80%	-\$9,149
Unrealized Gain/(Loss) on Investments	-\$23,661	\$11,768	149.75%	\$35,429
Total Non-Operating Revenue	-\$10,363	\$15,917	253.59%	\$26,280

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to present users with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability. If you have any questions concerning the information provided in this report, or need additional financial information, contact the Executive Director at 1107 Shalimar Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32312. Additional information concerning the Authority can be found on our website www.wrwsa.org.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUND
SEPTEMBER 30, 2010,
WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund			
	2010			2009
	Operating Account	Project Account	Total	Total
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Investments	\$ 564,229	\$ 1,021,004	\$ 1,585,233	\$ 1,538,297
Accounts Receivable - Marion County	0	0	0	8,190
Accounts Receivable - SWFWMD	0	0	0	6,975
Total Current Assets	564,229	1,021,004	1,585,233	1,553,462
Noncurrent Assets				
Capital Assets:				
Property and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	0	1,958,090	1,958,090	2,121,264
Total Noncurrent Assets	0	1,958,090	1,958,090	2,121,264
Total Assets	564,229	2,979,094	3,543,323	3,674,726
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	14,080	72,985	87,065	103,345
Total Liabilities	14,080	72,985	87,065	103,345
Net Assets				
Investment in Capital Assets	0	1,958,090	1,958,090	2,121,264
Unrestricted	550,149	948,019	1,498,168	1,450,117
Total Net Assets	\$ 550,149	\$ 2,906,109	\$ 3,456,258	\$ 3,571,381

See accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010,
WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
WITHLACOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund			2009 Total
	2010			
	Operating Account	Project Account	Total	
Operating Revenues				
Member Assessments:				
Citrus County	\$ 26,988	\$ 0	\$ 26,988	\$ 28,028
Hernando County	31,332	0	31,332	32,439
Marion County	52,242	0	52,242	54,157
Sumter County	17,676	0	17,676	17,954
City of Ocala	10,348	0	10,348	10,848
Total Member Assessments	138,586	0	138,586	143,426
Project Revenues				
Project Revenue - SWFWMD	0	34,000	34,000	33,975
Project Revenue - Marion County	0	76,609	76,609	52,110
Total Project Revenues	0	110,609	110,609	86,085
Wellfield Revenues:				
Administrative Cost Portion	56,755	0	56,755	54,528
Facilities Cost Portion	0	163,587	163,587	163,587
Total Wellfield Revenues	56,755	163,587	220,342	218,115
Total Operating Revenues	195,341	274,196	469,537	447,626
Operating Expenses				
Professional Services:				
Consulting Executive Director Services	100,000	0	100,000	100,000
Legal Services	11,768	0	11,768	11,941
Financial Consultation and Accounting Services	900	0	900	1,800
Lobbyist Fees	39,996	0	39,996	39,996
Audit Services	7,800	0	7,800	8,313
General and Administrative	27,420	0	27,420	31,917
Water Resource Projects	0	249,519	249,519	305,160
Depreciation	0	163,174	163,174	163,174
(Total Operating Expenses)	(187,884)	(412,693)	(600,577)	(662,301)
Operating Income (Loss)	7,457	(138,497)	(131,040)	(214,675)
Nonoperating Revenue				
Interest Income - General Fund	4,149	0	4,149	13,298
Unrealized Gain/(Loss) on Investments	3,307	8,461	11,768	(23,661)
Total Nonoperating Revenue	7,456	8,461	15,917	(10,363)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	14,913	(130,036)	(115,123)	(225,038)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	535,236	3,036,145	3,571,381	3,796,419
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 550,149	\$ 2,906,109	\$ 3,456,258	\$ 3,571,381

See accompanying notes.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010,
WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR SEPTEMBER 30, 2009
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund			
	2010			
	Operating Account	Project Account	Total	2009 Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Member Assessments Received	\$ 138,586	\$ 0	\$ 138,586	\$ 143,426
Wellfield Revenues Received	56,755	163,587	220,342	218,115
Project Revenues	0	125,774	125,774	77,625
Cash Paid to Contractors and Suppliers	(190,879)	(262,804)	(453,683)	(416,852)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	4,462	26,557	31,019	22,314
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Interest Income	4,149	0	4,149	13,298
Unrealized Gains/(Loss) on Investments	3,307	8,461	11,768	(23,661)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	7,456	8,461	15,917	(10,363)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Investments	11,918	35,018	46,936	11,951
Cash and Cash Investments, Beginning of Year	552,311	985,986	1,538,297	1,526,346
Cash and Cash Investments, End of Year	\$ 564,229	\$ 1,021,004	\$ 1,585,233	\$ 1,538,297
Reconciliation of Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 7,457	\$ (138,497)	\$ (131,040)	\$ (214,675)
Reconciling Adjustments:				
Depreciation	0	163,174	163,174	163,174
Decrease (Increase) in Accounts Receivable	0	15,165	15,165	(8,460)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(2,995)	(13,285)	(16,280)	82,275
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ 4,462	\$ 26,557	\$ 31,019	\$ 22,314

Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities

There are no noncash investing and financing activities for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

See accompanying notes.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (the Authority) is an independent special district serving the central Florida area. The Authority was organized in 1977 by an interlocal agreement between Citrus, Hernando, Levy, Marion, and Sumter Counties as provided by Florida State Law, Chapters 373.1962, and 163.01, Florida Statutes. The Authority amended the interlocal agreement in 1984 to release Levy County from membership. Marion County provided the Authority with its notice of intent to withdraw effective 1993; however, the interlocal agreement has not been amended to release them from membership. In September 2008, the Board approved Marion County to rejoin the Authority as an active member. The remaining four counties and various municipalities from the region currently make up the Authority's Governing Board. The primary purpose of the Authority, as defined in the interlocal agreement, is to assist its members in the management of their water resources and to provide dependable water supplies on a regional basis.

The Authority is not considered to be a component unit of any other entity, nor are there any component units for which the Authority exercises control or oversight.

Fund Structure and Basis of Accounting

The accounting policies of the Authority conform to generally accepted accounting policies for governmental entities and follows standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). All activities of the Authority are accounted for in a single major enterprise fund which uses the accrual basis of accounting. The enterprise fund is composed of an unrestricted operating account for general and administrative functions of the fund and a project account to account for various project activities of the fund.

Classification of Revenues

The Authority classifies its revenues as operating or nonoperating according to the following criteria:

- **Operating Revenues**—include activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions, such as member assessments.
- **Nonoperating Revenues**—include activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions, such as interest income.

Finance and Budgeting

The administrative rules of the Authority provide that each of the members appropriate funds on a per capita basis to fund the operations of the Authority. The per capita appropriations (19¢ per person for 2010) are based upon the most current annual population estimates available at the time the budget is adopted. Per capita appropriations become effective after approval of three-fifths vote of the full voting membership of the Authority's Governing Board and approval by the members.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
(Continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Finance and Budgeting (Concluded)

The Authority prepares a tentative annual budget each year and forwards copies to the members at least four weeks prior to adoption of a final budget. The members may then take action in either approving or disapproving the proposed budget and provide for the necessary per capita appropriation. The budget may be amended by the Governing Board as necessary to conduct the financial affairs of the Authority. The Authority does not use encumbrance accounting. All appropriations lapse at year-end.

The Authority elects not to apply Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued after November 30, 1989, for its proprietary fund pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 20.

Property Taxes

Chapter 373.1962, Florida Statutes, provides that the Authority may levy ad valorem taxes, not to exceed one-half mill, upon approval of the electors residing in each county or municipality within the Authority's territory. The Authority has not levied any ad valorem taxes since its creation.

Cash and Cash Investments

Cash and cash investments consist of a bank checking account plus the State Board of Administration of Florida, Local Government Pooled Investment Account, more fully described in Note 2.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Capital Assets - Property and Equipment

Office equipment is recorded at historical cost with depreciation computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of five to ten years. Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

During the 1992-1993 year, the Authority completed the Citrus County Water Supply Project. The project consists of construction of a wellfield to provide Citrus County, a member government, with bulk water supply on an all requirements basis. The wellfield is owned by the Authority, with a reversionary interest to Citrus County. Payment for the water consists of monthly charges that recover the cost of the facility and pro rata overhead costs of the Authority over a thirty-five-year period. Citrus County is responsible for the operations and maintenance of the facility, as well as funding a replacement reserve account.

The wellfield is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of thirty-five years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
(Continued)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Concluded)

Revenue Recognition

■ **Member Assessments**

Revenues from member assessments are generally recognized ratably over the fiscal year of the Authority for which the assessments were budgeted. Amounts recognized, but not received at year-end, if any, are presented as accounts receivable from member governments in the accompanying statement of net assets.

■ **Wellfield Revenues**

Revenues from wellfield operations are fixed by contract and recognized ratably over the fiscal year (see Note 4 for further discussion). Amounts recognized, but not received at year-end, if any, are also presented as accounts receivable from member governments in the accompanying statement of net assets.

Prior Period Information

The financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2009, from which the summarized information was derived.

Risk Assessment and Management

The Authority is exposed to the normal risks associated with governmental entities, including property loss, general liability, and fiduciary breach. The Authority manages these risks through coverages maintained by its members and contractors.

Subsequent Events

The Authority has evaluated subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements through January 3, 2011, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

The Authority has not adopted a formal investment policy, rather has elected to follow the investment guidelines of the Florida Statutes.

Deposits

As of September 30, 2010, all of the Authority's deposits are maintained in banks and financial institutions which are covered by the Florida Security for Public Deposits Act, Chapter 280 of the Florida Statutes, which requires that each public depository must maintain eligible collateral having a market value equal to 50% of the average daily balance for each month of all public deposits in excess of any applicable deposit insurance held by the depository during the twelve months immediately preceding the date of any computation of the balance. As such, the depository is not required to hold collateral in the Authority's name nor specify which collateral is held for the Authority's benefit. The Public Deposit Security Trust Fund, as created under the laws of the State of Florida, would be required to pay the Authority for any deposits not covered by depository insurance or collateral pledged by the depository as previously described. As of September 30, 2010, all of the Authority's deposits were insured. The Authority's carrying amount of deposits for September 30, 2010, was \$809 and the bank balance was \$1,294.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
(Continued)

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (Concluded)

Deposits (Concluded)

The Authority invests excess operating cash with the State Board of Administration of Florida, Florida PRIME (formally Local Government Pooled Investment Accounts). The State Board of Administration investment pool invests primarily in commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptance notes, and U.S. Government obligations. On December 4, 2007, based on recommendations from an outside financial advisor, the State Board of Administration restructured the Pool into two separate pools: (1) State Pool Florida PRIME consists of all money market appropriate assets; and (2) Fund B consists of assets that defaulted on a payment, paid more slowly than expected, and/or had any significant credit and liquidity risk. Fund B is restricted by the State Board of Administration and is not currently available for use. The State Pool Florida PRIME is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's and has a weighted average of less than one year. The Fund B is not rated and has a weighted average life of 7.49 years. These accounts are not insured or covered by Chapter 280 of the Florida Statutes. Investments in the State Pool Florida PRIME and Fund B were \$1,555,721 and \$28,703, respectively, at September 30, 2010.

Note 3 - Capital Assets - Property and Equipment

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Office Equipment	\$ 1,560	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,560
Wellfield - Citrus County	4,895,231	0	0	4,895,231
Total Assets Being Depreciated	4,896,791	0	0	4,896,791
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Office Equipment	(1,560)	0	0	(1,560)
Wellfield - Citrus County	(2,773,967)	(163,174)	0	(2,937,141)
(Total Accumulated Depreciation)	(2,775,527)	(163,174)	0	(2,938,701)
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	<u>\$ 2,121,264</u>	<u>\$ (163,174)</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 1,958,090</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 is \$163,174 and \$163,174, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
(Continued)

Note 4 - Wellfield Cost Recovery

The following is a summary of the water charges to be paid by Citrus County over the remaining life of the contract:

Fiscal Year Ending	Cost Portion		Total
	Administrative	Facilities	
2011	\$ 59,093	\$ 163,587	\$ 222,680
2012	60,000	163,587	223,587
2013	60,000	163,587	223,587
2014	60,000	163,587	223,587
2015	60,000	163,587	223,587
2016	60,000	163,587	223,587
2017	60,000	163,587	223,587
2018	60,000	163,587	223,587
2019	60,000	163,587	223,587
2020	60,000	163,587	223,587
2021	60,000	163,587	223,587
2022	60,000	163,586	223,586
2023	0	42,500	42,500
2024	0	42,500	42,500
2025	0	42,500	42,500
2026	0	42,500	42,500
2027	0	42,500	42,500
Total	\$ 719,093	\$ 2,175,543	\$ 2,894,636

Note 5 - Commitments

Local Government Water Supply Funding Assistance Program

During 1999, the Authority moved to participate with local governments in providing funding assistance for water supply projects. The primary purpose of the project is to assist local governments in funding local water resource projects. The Authority agrees to pay, on a reimbursement basis, one-half of the project cost not to exceed \$50,000 per approved project. During the year, three contracts were considered complete: the City of Ocala was reimbursed \$5,521, the City of Crystal River was reimbursed \$8,000, and Hernando County was reimbursed \$15,607. As of September 30, 2010, the Authority had five open contracts. Marion County has two open contracts with outstanding contract balances totaling \$51,730. Other outstanding contracts are Citrus County and City of Belleview with outstanding balances of \$45,000 and \$8,000, respectively. The remaining open contract is for Hernando County with an outstaying contract balance of \$8,692.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
(Concluded)

Note 5 - Commitments (Concluded)

Planning and Implementation Program, Phases II and VII

On April 18, 2008, the Authority entered into two agreements with Water Resource Associates, Inc. (WRA). The first contract, Phase II of the Planning and Implementation Program, is comprised of two main tasks totaling \$325,000. The first task is a detailed water supply feasibility analysis and the second is collaboration to develop water supply projects. The second contract, Phase VII of the Planning and Implementation Program is also comprised of two main tasks and totals \$150,000. WRA will provide technical support the Authority and local governments, as well as complete the northern district modeling. WRA has eighteen months to complete Phase II and thirty-six months to complete Phase VII. SWFWMD will reimburse the Authority one-half the amount expended on Phase II and Phase VII. As of September 30, 2010, \$325,000 has been expended on Phase II and \$67,950 has been expended on Phase VII.

Marion County Integration

During September 2008, Marion County rejoined the Authority as an active member. In lieu of paying the delinquent dues, the Board of Director is requiring Marion County to pay the costs of bringing its portion of the Authority's Master Plan up-to-date as it related to Marion County's geographic area and for other expenses necessary for Marion County to a functional member of the Authority. The Authority entered into a \$145,000 contract with WRA to update the Master Plan. Marion County will reimburse the Authority for the entire contract expense.

WRWSA Regional Water Supply Master Plan

During the year ended September 30, 2004, the Authority selected WRA as consultants to update its Regional Water Supply Master Plan. The Authority has negotiated a contract for services with WRA in the amount of \$300,000 and work commenced on the project on March 16, 2005. During 2005, expenses in the amount of \$34,430 were incurred and the Authority will be reimbursed by SWFWMD for one-half of the amount, which is \$17,215. During 2007, \$68,998 was expended with the Authority being reimbursed \$34,499. Work on the Master Plan has been temporarily suspended while Marion County is being integrated into the Plan. Work on the Master Plan is expected to resume in 2010.

**ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS OF REPORT PREPARED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*,
ISSUED BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED
STATES; AND THE *RULES OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF*
THE STATE OF FLORIDA**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER
MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS***

To the Governing Board
Withlacoochee Regional Water
Supply Authority
Tallahassee, Florida

We have audited the financial statements of Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2010, and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2011. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the below paragraph that we consider to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Certified Public Accountants

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Laurel Ridge Professional Center • 2347 S.E. 17th Street • Ocala, Florida 34471 • (352) 732-3872 • FAX (352) 732-0542
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5001 Lakewood Ranch Blvd. N., Suite 101 • Sarasota, Florida 34240 • (941) 907-0350 • FAX (941) 907-0309

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN AND FLORIDA INSTITUTES OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
MEMBER OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS PRIVATE COMPANIES AND S.E.C. PRACTICE SECTIONS

To the Governing Board
Withlacoochee Regional Water
Supply Authority
Tallahassee, Florida

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER
MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*
(Concluded)**

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Concluded)

■ **Segregation of Duties**

The primary weakness in the Authority's internal control is a lack of segregation of incompatible finance and accounting duties. For example, accounting personnel of the consulting executive director have access to cash receipts and disbursements, post the general ledger, and reconcile bank statements. This weakness is, however, somewhat mitigated by controls that the Authority has established, such as the dual signature requirements on all checks, approval of all bills paid monthly by the Governing Board, and use of an outside accounting firm for interim quarterly compiled financial statements and general ledger activity review. We recommend that the Governing Board continue its oversight efforts in these areas.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Governing Board, others within the entity, and the Florida Auditor General, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

January 3, 2011
Tallahassee, Florida



January 5, 2011

Richard Hoffman, Chair
Board of Directors
Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority
P. O. Drawer 190
Tallahassee, FL 32302

Re: Management Response to Reportable Conditions in FY 2009-10 Audit

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

This is in response to the management letter by Purvis, Gray & Co. regarding a "significant deficiency" found during the 2009-10 Fiscal Year audit of the WRWSA. This deficiency cited a weakness in the internal control structure because of a lack of segregation of accounting duties.

With regard to the segregation of accounting duties, I would point out as I have in the past that the Authority's budget for services is extremely limited and therefore, the number of personnel to assign to accounting duties is restricted. The only person available to assign to accounting duties at present is myself as the Consulting Director. I also have access to cash receipts and disbursements and reconcile bank statements.

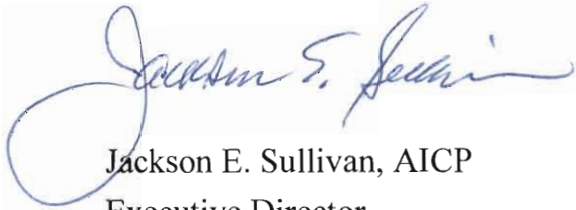
In the past, and to the current time, we have mitigated this inadequacy in personnel by adhering to a number of controls. One of these is a requirement for a dual signature on all checks, one of which must be an Authority Board Officer. In addition to dual signatures, all bills are presented to the Board monthly for approval and financial reports are made to the Board on a quarterly basis. A specific written reference to the amount of total bills approved by the Board of Directors appears in the official minutes. The Authority retains

Page 2

2009-10 Audit

an independent accounting firm to prepare a quarterly financial report. Finally, the Authority provides for an independent audit to be prepared annually. I would anticipate that at some point in time when the number of Authority personnel is not so constrained, additional personnel would be available to adequately segregate accounting duties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Jackson E. Sullivan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a trailing flourish at the end. It is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jackson E. Sullivan, AICP
Executive Director

cc: Purvis Gray & Company

MANAGEMENT LETTER

To the Governing Board
Withlacoochee Regional Water
Supply Authority
Tallahassee, Florida

We have audited the financial statements of the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (the Authority), whose headquarters is located in Tallahassee, Florida, as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2011.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. We have issued our independent auditors' report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters. Disclosures in that report dated January 3, 2011, if any, should be considered in conjunction with this management letter.

Additionally, our audit was conducted in accordance with Chapter 10.550, *Rules of the Auditor General*, which governs the conduct of local governmental entity audits performed in the State of Florida. This letter includes the following information, which is not included in the aforementioned auditors' report:

- Section 10.554(1)(i)1., *Rules of the Auditor General*, requires that we determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken to address significant findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report. There were no significant findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report.
- Section 10.554(1)(i)2., *Rules of the Auditor General*, requires our audit to include a review of the provisions of Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, regarding the investment of public funds. In connection with our audit, we determine that the Authority complied with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes.
- Section 10.554(1)(i)3., *Rules of the Auditor General*, requires that we address in the management letter any recommendations to improve financial management. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such recommendations.
- Section 10.554(1)(i)4., *Rules of the Auditor General*, requires that we address violations of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, or abuse that have occurred, or are likely to have occurred, that have an effect on the determination of financial statements amounts that is less than material but more than inconsequential. In connection with the audit, we did not have any such findings.

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MEMBERS OF AMERICAN AND FLORIDA INSTITUTES OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
MEMBER OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS PRIVATE COMPANIES AND S.E.C. PRACTICE SECTIONS

To the Governing Board
Withlacoochee Regional Water
Supply Authority
Tallahassee, Florida

MANAGEMENT LETTER
(Concluded)

- Section 10.554(1)(i)5., *Rules of the Auditor General*, provides that the auditor may, based on professional judgment, report of the following matters that have an inconsequential effect on financial statements, considering both quantitative and qualitative factors: (1) violations of provisions of contracts or grant agreements, fraud, illegal acts, or abuse; and (2) deficiencies in internal control that are not significant deficiencies. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such findings.
- Section 10.554(1)(i)6., *Rules of the Auditor General*, requires that the name or official title and legal authority for the government be disclosed in the management letter, unless disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The legal authority for the Authority and a discussion of component units can be found in Note 1 of the financial statements.
- Section 10.554(1)(i)7.a., *Rules of the Auditor General*, requires a statement be included as to whether or not the governmental entity has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, and identification of the specific condition(s) met. In connection with our audit, we determined that the Authority did not meet any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.
- Section 10.554(1)(i)7.b., *Rules of the Auditor General*, requires that we determine whether the annual financial report for the Authority for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, filed with the Department of Financial Services pursuant to Section 218.32(1)(a), Florida Statutes, is in agreement with the annual financial audit report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010. In connection with our audit, we determined that these two reports were in agreement.
- Pursuant to Sections 10.554(1)(i)7.c. and 10.556(7), *Rules of the Auditor General*, we applied financial condition assessment procedures. It is management's responsibility to monitor the Authority's financial condition, and our financial condition assessment was based in part on representations made by management and the review of financial information provided by same.

Pursuant to Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, this management letter is a public record and its distribution is not limited. Auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America require us to indicate that this letter is intended solely for the information and use of management, and the Florida Auditor General, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

January 3, 2011
Tallahassee, Florida

**2011 Work
Program Review**

**MEMORANDUM**

January 4, 2011

To: Board of Directors, WRWSA

From: Jack Sullivan, Executive Director

Re: Review of Work Program for 2011

Since there are a number of new Board members joining the Authority Board this year, I thought that it would be beneficial to review the regional work program for the coming year. In addition, there are two issues that our consultants, Water Resource Associates are following that I wanted them to report on: the Inglis Hydropower project and the Chassahowitzka MFL designation.

The regional work program to be reviewed include the following activities:

- Marion County Water Conservation/Reclaimed Water
- Regional Framework Development
- Regional Irrigation Audit Project

Pete Hubbell, Principal, Water Resource Associates and I will be discussing these programs and welcome questions by Board members.

**7.a. Inglis Hydropower
Operations Plan**

From: Paul Williams <Paul.Williams@swfwmd.state.fl.us>
Subject: **RE: IH Proposed Language**
Date: December 14, 2010 3:46:23 PM EST
To: Peter Hubbell <phubbell@wraconsultants.com>, Jackson Sullivan
<jesull@comcast.net>
Cc: Bobby Lue <Bobby.Lue@swfwmd.state.fl.us>, "Cara S. Martin"
<Cara.Martin@swfwmd.state.fl.us>, "Joe P. Quinn"
<Joe.Quinn@swfwmd.state.fl.us>

Jack and Pete, Thanks for the opportunity to review the proposed language from WRWSA for possible inclusion in the Inglis Hydropower (IH) Project Management plan. Please note that the District has no objections to its inclusion in the IH plan and encourage WRWSA to work directly with IH to complete the request.

Thanks

Paul

Paul M. Williams, P.G. CPG
Brooksville Water Use Regulation Manager
Southwest Florida Water Management District
2379 Broad Street
Brooksville, FL 34604-6899
352-796-7211 ext. 4393
email paul.williams@swfwmd.state.fl.us

2.0 Operations Plan

2.1 Water flow Operations Plan

2.1.1 Normal Operation

2.1.2 Upstream Flooding Operations

2.1.3 Downstream Flooding Operations

2.3.4 Lake Drawdown Operations

2.3.5 Summary of Flow Release Guidelines

2.3.6 Operations in Consideration of Future Water Supply Development

The Withlacoochee River and Lake Rousseau have been identified by SWFWMD and the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (WRWSA) as potential alternative water supplies for future development. The ultimate quantities required for potable water supply and their potential impact to lake stage and flows through the Lake Rousseau Bypass Structure are not known at this time. However, IH is aware of the of this possibility for water supply development and the resultant potential for lowered flows and the impact that reduced flows may have on electrical power production from the IH plant.

IH will not contest, challenge or petition the planning, design, permitting or development of water supply projects on either the Withlacoochee River or Lake Rousseau with respect to the potential impact to power generation from the IH plant.

**7.b. Chassahowitzka
MFL Designation**

**Chassahowitzka River
Recommended Minimum
Flows and Levels
November 2010 Draft
Prepared
Pursuant to 373.042 F.S.**



Photo: W. Sotera

Executive Summary

The headwaters for the Chassahowitzka River are formed by the Chassahowitzka Main Spring. More than a dozen springs discharge additional flow into the Chassahowitzka River from the Floridan aquifer. For the purpose of minimum flows development and implementation, the Chassahowitzka River and associated springs are collectively considered to be the Chassahowitzka River system. The river receives a small amount of surface runoff from its 89 square miles watershed, but the overwhelming majority of flow arises from the 180 square miles springshed which produces a discharge that varies little with season. The river flows 5.6 miles (9 km) from the headspring to the Gulf of Mexico at Chassahowitzka Bay. It is designated an "Outstanding Florida Water" and the lower half of the river is part of the more than 31,000-acre Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge.

Salinity in the Chassahowitzka River system may vary from fresh to brackish at the headwater and increases substantially as water moves through the marsh and into the estuary, mixing with more saline Gulf of Mexico water. The river transitions from salt marsh at the river's mouth to freshwater forested wetland approximately 3.1 miles (5 km) upstream from the river mouth.

Spring discharge is the primary freshwater source into the Chassahowitzka River system. However, continuous records are only available for the Chassahowitzka Main Spring. Flows from the spring are monitored by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The discharge record begins in 1997 and stage begins in 1999. Spring discharge was estimated for periods preceding the initiation of USGS discharge measurement based on a regression equation developed for river flows and water levels in the Floridan Aquifer. The median flow of the Chassahowitzka River based on estimated and measured flows for the baseline period (1967-2007) used for determination of the minimum flows recommended in this report was 63 cubic feet per second (cfs).

There are currently no surface water withdrawals from the Chassahowitzka River currently permitted by the District. Groundwater withdrawals may, however, reduce discharge from the springs that contribute to the river's flow. A regional surface water/groundwater integrated model was used to determine that estimated water use in the region for 2005 resulted in a 0.7 cfs reduction in flows. For purposes of minimum flows development, this impact was considered insignificant and the evaluation proceeded without correction or modification of the reference period discharge record.

A variety of ecological resources of concern were identified and evaluated for response to reduced flows using both numeric models and empirical regressions. Resources of concern included submersed aquatic vegetation, benthic macroinvertebrates, molluscs, planktonic and nektonic fish and invertebrates, salinity-based habitat, and thermal refuge habitat for manatees during critically cold periods. Break-points in ecological response were not observed, and a fifteen percent loss of resource was adopted as representing significant harm.

The MFL recommendation is based on the resource most sensitive to reduced flow. Twenty-nine responses were evaluated, of which twenty-one were incorporated into development of the minimum flow for the Chassahowitzka River system. The two most restrictive components evaluated were the acute thermal refuge and the fish/invertebrate

community. In both cases, an 11-12 percent reduction in baseline flow results in a 15 percent loss of volumetric thermal refuge for the West Indian manatee and a 15 percent loss of abundance (median value for seven taxa) of juvenile fish. Therefore, it is recommended that the minimum flow for the Chassahowitzka River system (including all contributing springs and associated creeks) be maintained at 89 percent of the baseline flow. In the absence of locally measured flows, the Chassahowitzka River System MFL shall also apply to Blind Springs.

**7.c. Water Conservation/
Reclaimed Water
Work Program**

EXHIBIT "A"

WRWSA Water Conservation and Reclaimed Water Initiative

Objective: The objective of the WRWSA Water Conservation and Reclaimed Water Initiative (Initiative) is to assist WRWSA members within the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) in developing efficient and cost-effective water conservation and reclaimed water programs that lower existing and future water demands. This demand reduction will lessen the need for future water supply development and support local governments in their efforts to manage and lessen per capita rates.

Tasks:

- Identify members within the SJRWMD with water usage;
- Determine per capita rates for these members;
- Prioritize communities based on Consumptive Use Permit (CUP) renewal dates;
- Determine if utilization of the SWFWMD "Non-Agricultural Water Conservation Model" and qualitative water conservation information (contained in Phase II Report) is applicable in the SJRWMD to review potential water conservation initiatives. If so, make recommendations to the WRWSA on its use;
- Meet with SJRWMD to discuss member per capita rate trends, conservation programs already instituted, conservation model results for individual members, cost-effective options for members and budgetary opportunities/constraints;
- Determine and prioritize proposed reclaimed water projects that potentially will effectuate the greatest impacts to potable water supply usage;
- Schedule and facilitate meetings with member governments and SJRWMD including local officials, utility staff and conservation staff.
- Develop a three (3) year capital budget for member governments that would include conservation and reclaimed water projects that would be eligible for cooperative funding from SJRWMD and WRWSA;
- Advocate on behalf of member governments for funding for water conservation and reclaimed water projects utilizing the initiative report and capital budget; and
- Screen requests by member governments for WRWSA funding utilizing the initiative report and capital budget.

**7.d. Regional Framework
Work Program**

EXHIBIT "A"

Amendment to Scope of Services for the Withlacoochee Master Regional Water Supply Planning and Implementation Program (Phase VII): Northern District Modeling & Local Community Technical Support (HO37) -- WRWSA Regional Framework & Water Supply Development Partnership Initiative

Objective: The objective of the WRWSA Regional Framework & Water Supply Development Partnership Initiative (Initiative) is to begin the development of the WRWSA Regional Framework, which will assist in guiding future water supply development within the region for member governments. The regional framework concept has been embraced by the WRWSA Board as the planning tool for the development of remaining traditional groundwater supplies in a manner that will allow the efficient introduction of regionally developed alternative water supplies. The Initiative includes the development of conceptual alternatives for utility interconnections, potential routes for pipelines, investigation of rights-of-way and lands required for water supply development.

Another objective of the Initiative is to begin the implementation of recommendations included in the Phase II report regarding short-term water supply development. This includes coordination with members that require groundwater and considering developing these projects in a regional manner. Another task within the Initiative will be coordination with the water management districts to develop incentives for regional cooperation among members in water supply development.

Tasks:

- Design and facilitate a workshop that includes WRWSA TRC members and utility personnel to discuss the process of developing the framework and gather input into its formulation;
- Develop a conceptual plan for the WRWSA Regional Framework;
 - Determine actual water demand numbers considering demand management and compliance per capita numbers;
 - Identify sequence and timing of needed projects, critical demand areas and potential partners' governance and contractual needs based on latest population and demand data;
 - Determine land requirements for water supply development and infrastructure;
 - Develop conceptual options for interconnections between partners;

- Identify potential routes for pipelines and other utility infrastructure;
 - Prioritize interconnections based on demands;
 - Develop preliminary cost estimates; and
 - Develop an implementation plan with scheduled phases.
- Initiate dialogue with potential regional water supply partners;
- Facilitate and participate in discussions with potential partners regarding WRWSA participation in water supply development and operations.

**7.e. Regional Irrigation
Audit Work Program**

**MEMORANDUM**

November 5, 2009

To: Board of Directors, WRWSA

From: Jack Sullivan, Executive Director

Re: Application for SWFWMD Cooperative Funding – Regional Residential
Irrigation Audit and Education Pilot Program

Background

At the last two Board meetings, Diane Salz, Governmental Consultant for the Authority, has made presentations on a regional water conservation program that water conservation coordinators in the region have formulated and developed over the past several months with extensive input from SWFWMD staff. This program will consist of three main elements:

1. **Training and certification** of irrigation auditors to ensure that qualified auditors are available to undertake the 250 audits envisioned in the program.
2. **Field audits** of residential irrigation systems and water conservation education through recommendations of the auditors and prepared conservation materials distributed to the homeowners.
3. **Follow-up surveys** to determine whether the recommendations by the auditors and water conservation measures have been implemented.

This program is being implemented in a conservative manner and as a pilot program to determine whether it can be used as a model for other areas of SWFWMD and/or the State. Although the statistics from the region indicate a much larger market for residential irrigation audits, this program will seek to undertake approximately 250 site-specific evaluations of inefficient landscaping practices and irrigation devices. Throughout the region, local water conservation coordinators are focusing on residential water users with monthly usage in excess of 30,000 gallons.

Service Area for Project

This program will include the service area of Hernando County, Citrus County, the portion of Marion County in SWFWMD (west of I-75) and the portion of The Villages in Sumter County. If the program is successful, the service area may be enlarged or changed.

Funding

The funding for the program will be relatively modest and remain within the funding amounts from local governments and the Authority in the past. Currently, the program contemplates the following funding pattern:

1. Hernando, Citrus and Marion Counties – The Authority currently provides grants to each of these Counties. A portion of each County grant (\$12,500) would go toward the pilot program and matched by each County with \$12,500. The balance of the Authority grant and County match would go toward the County's current water conservation programs as in the past.
2. The Village Center Community Development District (VCCDD) in Sumter County – The VCCDD would contribute \$12,500 toward the pilot program. The Authority would match this with a \$12,500 grant to the VCCDD. The WRWSA attorney has provided a legal opinion that the Authority can contract with a Community Development District.
3. The local funds plus the Authority's match for the pilot program equals \$100,000. This amount would be matched 50% - 50% with the SWFWMD's Cooperative Funding Initiative program. The total program funding would be \$200,000.
4. The auditor training cannot be funded through the Cooperative Funding Initiative. Therefore, I recommend that the Board include in its FY 2011 budget an amount to fund one training/certification session for irrigation auditors. The charge by the training entity is \$300 per student with a minimum of 10 students or \$3,000. To provide some allowance for more than 10 students, I recommend that the Board set aside \$5,000 for the training. The conservation coordinators and I also feel that to secure buy-in from prospective attendees that a \$50 charge for each student be levied upon application.

Timing for Application Submittal

Diane Salz will be at the November 18 Board meeting to make her final presentation on this pilot project. The application for the Cooperative Funding Initiative is due in SWFWMD's offices on December 4. Based on the timing, the application needs to be approved for submittal at the November 18, 2009 Board meeting. In the cover letter with the application, the Board needs to state that this project is its number 1 Cooperative Funding Initiative priority and that we will include the funding for the project in our 2011 FY budget.

Recommendation:

Recommend approval of the Cooperative Funding Initiative and submittal of the application to SWFWMD for funding consideration and submittal of a cover letter that states that this project is the Authority's number 1 Cooperative Funding Initiative priority and that we will include the funding for the project in our 2011 FY budget.



Schedule

- RFP's and vendor contracts October 2010 -- June 2011.
- Auditors will be trained January -- February 2011.
- Irrigation audits will begin June 2011.
- Audits end June 2012.
- Draft final report due September 2013.
- Final report due December 2013.
- Contract close-out February 2014.

8.a. Bills to be Paid

**Bills to be Paid Will Be Handed Out at the
January 19, 2011 Board Meeting**

**8.b. Board Member
Briefing**



WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

January 5, 2011

To: Board of Directors, WRWSA
From: Jack Sullivan, Executive Director
Re: Board Orientation Briefing

As I have done in the past, I will provide an orientation briefing for new and old Board members at the February 16, 2011 Board meeting. At the Board meeting, I will present a PowerPoint presentation with all of the slides printed as a handout to you for reference and so that you may take any notes. I will also be handing out copies of the Information Handbook on the Authority to new Board members. Attached, please find a copy of the Board meeting dates, time and locations for the year. If there are any questions please don't hesitate to contact me.

Attachment

The Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority is required to publish a listing of its regularly scheduled meetings. The following list identifies the Board meetings scheduled for Calendar Year 2011.

2011 WRWSA Meeting Schedule

January 19, 2011, 4:30 p.m., SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

February 16, 2011, 4:30 p.m., Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council Headquarters Conference Room, 1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200), Ocala, Florida 34474-0323

March 16, 2011, 4:30 p.m., SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

April 20, 2011, 4:30 p.m., Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council Headquarters Conference Room, 1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200), Ocala, Florida 34474-0323

May 18, 2011, 4:30 p.m., SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

June 15, 2011, 4:30 p.m., Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council Headquarters Conference Room, 1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200), Ocala, Florida 34474-0323

July 20, 2011, 4:30 p.m., SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

August 17, 2011, 4:30 p.m., Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council Headquarters Conference Room, 1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200), Ocala, Florida 34474-0323

September 21, 2011, 4:30 p.m., SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

October 19, 2011, 4:30 p.m., Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council Headquarters Conference Room, 1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200), Ocala, Florida 34474-0323

November 16, 2011, 4:30 p.m., SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

December 21, 2011, 4:30 p.m., Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council Headquarters Conference Room, 1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200), Ocala, Florida 34474-0323

8.c. Correspondence

MIKE HARIDOPOLOS
President



Room 120, Holland Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300
Telephone (850) 488-9110

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE
**JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE
PROCEDURES COMMITTEE**

DEAN CANNON
Speaker



F. SCOTT BOYD
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AND GENERAL COUNSEL

MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Heads and General Counsels

FROM: Scott Boyd, Executive Director & General Counsel *F. Scott Boyd*

DATE: November 17, 2010

SUBJECT: CS/CS/HB 1565 (2010-279, L.O.F.) – Legislative Ratification of Rules

The Florida Legislature, during the special session of November 16, 2010, voted to override the Governor's veto of HB 1565. The bill substantially amends the rulemaking procedures of ss. 120.54 and 120.541, F.S., with respect to agencies' preparation of a statement of estimated regulatory costs for proposed rules and requires legislative ratification of certain rules. By joint resolution, the Legislature voted to make HB 1565 effective on November 17, 2010.

The new legislation provides that if a proposed rule will have an adverse impact on small business, or if the proposed rule is likely to directly or indirectly increase regulatory costs in excess of \$200,000 within one year after implementation of the rule, the agency shall prepare a statement of estimated regulatory costs. *See* 120.54(3)(b)1.; 120.541(1)(b).

A statement of estimated regulatory costs shall include an economic analysis showing whether the rule directly or indirectly is likely to have an adverse impact on economic growth, private-sector job creation or employment, or private-sector investment in excess of \$1 million within five years after implementation; have an adverse impact on business competitiveness in excess of \$1 million within five years after implementation; or increase regulatory costs in excess of \$1 million within five years after implementation. *See* 120.541(2)(a).

Section 120.541(3) provides that if the adverse impact or regulatory costs of a rule exceed any of the criteria established in s. 120.541(2)(a), the rule shall not take effect until it has been ratified by the Legislature in the next regular legislative session.

Proposed agency rules that have not been filed for adoption, and proposed rules that have been filed for adoption but are not yet effective, as well as proposed rules noticed on or after the effective date of 2010-279, L.O.F., appear to be subject to the new legislation. *See* Florida Public Service Commission v. Florida Waterworks Association, 731 So. 2d 836 (Fla. 1st DCA

1999); Life Care Centers of America, Inc. v. Sawgrass Care Center, Inc., 683 So. 2d 609 (Fla. 1st DCA 1996).

Please review your agency's proposed rules as described above and advise the Committee and the Department of State whether or not the rules require legislative ratification pursuant to s. 120.541(3). Also, please be aware that a proposed rule may now require the preparation of a statement of estimated regulatory costs to meet the requirements of ss. 120.54(3)(b)1. and 120.541(1)(b). The statement must be provided to the Committee at least 21 days before filing the rule for adoption. *See* 120.54(3)(a)4. An existing statement of estimated regulatory costs that is revised to meet the requirements of ss. 120.54(3)(b)1. and 120.541(1)(b) must be provided to the Committee at least 45 days before filing the rule for adoption. *See* 120.541(1)(d).

For your convenience, we have attached a copy of chapter 120 prepared by the Committee staff that includes the new provisions of 2010-279, L.O.F. Please note that this document is not the official version of the Florida Statutes prepared by the Division of Statutory Revision and may contain inadvertent errors.

Please do not hesitate to contact our office if you have questions regarding the requirements of 2010-279, L.O.F.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1875 Century Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia 30345

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/R4/ES/ER-10/888

DEC 14 2010

Ms. Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20426

Subject: Section 18 Fishway PRESCRIPTIONS for the Inglis Hydropower Project,
Withlacoochee River; Levy, Citrus, and Marion Counties, Florida (FERC No. 12783-003)

Dear Ms. Bose:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responding to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (Commission) Notice issued October 19, 2010, announcing that the Inglis Hydropower Project (Project) (FERC No. 12783-003) is Ready for Environmental Analysis. We have reviewed the application filed with the Commission on July 14, 2009, by Inglis Hydropower (IH or Applicant), and provide this Prescription by our authority under Sections 18 and 10(j) of the Federal Power Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. §811 and §803).

The Project. The proposed Project would be located on the Inglis bypass channel of the Withlacoochee River, in Levy, Citrus, and Marion counties, Florida. The bypass channel carries water from Lake Rousseau to the lower reach of the Withlacoochee River. IH proposes to install a 2000 kW hydropower project on the existing spillway within the bypass channel. The application describes various new and modified facilities for generating and delivering electricity using water released from Lake Rousseau through the bypass channel to maintain a lake elevation of 27.5 ft msl.

USFWS GOALS

The USFWS's goals for the Withlacoochee River are to protect, enhance, and restore aquatic habitats and species as well as species diversity and to seek mitigation that directly benefits the aquatic ecosystem. The USFWS is specifically interested in restoring native aquatic communities, maintaining riverine functions, and eventually restoring populations of diadromous fish.

TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA



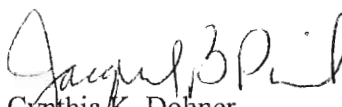
PRESCRIPTIONS

Reservation of Section 18 authority. We hereby reserve the Secretary of Interior's authority to prescribe fishways pursuant to Section 18 of the Federal Power Act. The proposed project could affect future opportunities for restoring fish passage in the Withlacoochee River, which are presently limited by the structures impounding Lake Rousseau, including the bypass spillway structure at which the Project is proposed. Therefore, the Department of Interior, through the USFWS, requests that the Commission include the following condition in any license it may issue for the Project:

Authority is reserved for the Department of the Interior (Department) to prescribe the evaluation, construction, operation, and maintenance of fishways at the Inglis Hydroelectric Project, Project No. 12783, as appropriate, including measures to determine, ensure, or improve the effectiveness of such fishways, pursuant to Section 18 of the Federal Power Act, as amended. This reservation includes, but is not limited to, authority to prescribe fishways for resident fishes, diadromous fishes, and any other fish to be managed, enhanced, protected, or restored to the Withlacoochee River during the term of the license.

We look forward to working with the prospective licensee to implement measures for fish passage at the Project in the future. If you have any questions, you may contact me at 404-679-4000, or Mr. Jerry Ziewitz of my staff at 850-553-3646.

Sincerely yours,


"for" Cynthia K. Dohner
Regional Director



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Southeast Regional Office
263 13th Avenue South
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701-5505
(727) 824-5317; FAX (727) 824-5300
<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/>

December 17, 2010

F/SER47:PB/pw

Kimberly D. Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20426

Re: National Marine Fisheries Service Reservation of Authority for Future Fish Passage Prescriptions, Inglis Hydropower Project (P-12783-003)

Dear Secretary Bose:

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) reviewed the *Notice of Application Ready for Environmental Analysis, and Soliciting Recommendations, Terms and Conditions, and Prescriptions*, filed on October 19, 2010, for the Inglis Hydropower Project (P-12783-003). Our comments and Reservation of Authority for future fish passage prescriptions are provided in accordance with section 18 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. §811 and 803).

Project Description

The proposed Inglis Hydropower Project would be located at the former Cross Florida Barge Canal bypass channel and spillway on the Withlacoochee River north of Lake Rousseau and the Inglis Dam, near the Town of Inglis and along the borders of Levy, Citrus, and Marion Counties, Florida. The Inglis Hydropower Project would operate using flows released by the Southwest Florida Water Management District from Lake Rousseau. The lake is typically operated to maintain a water surface elevation of 27.5 feet above mean sea level. The proposed project would consist of: (1) a 45-foot-long, 100-foot-wide intake conveying water from the bypass channel located downstream of Lake Rousseau; (2) a 130-foot-long penstock consisting of two 14-foot by 14-foot reinforced concrete conduits; (3) a 60-foot-long, 80-foot-wide, 30-foot-high concrete powerhouse containing three vertical shaft turbines, two 0.8-megawatt turbines and one 0.4-megawatt turbine for a total installed capacity of 2.0 megawatts; (4) a 100-foot-long concrete discharge channel; (5) a new substation adjacent to the powerhouse; (6) a 120-foot-long, 24.5-kilovolt transmission line connecting the project substation to the local utility; and (7) appurtenant facilities. The Inglis Hydropower Project would be expected to annually generate approximately 12,300 megawatt-hours of electricity.

Withlacoochee River Migratory Diadromous Fishery Resources

River basins along the Gulf of Mexico coast from western Florida to Texas historically provided spawning and maturation habitats for migratory diadromous fish species, including striped bass,



American eel, Gulf sturgeon, and Alabama shad. The historical geographic range and abundance of most ocean-river migratory species have declined substantially due to blockage of migrations by dams, water quality degradation, overfishing, and other factors. The recent geographic range for Gulf sturgeon extends from the Mississippi River in Louisiana to Charlotte Harbor, Florida (Wakeford 2001). The current range of spawning habitat for striped bass and Alabama shad extends from the Alabama River to the Suwannee River, which is 32 miles from the Withlacoochee River; and the distribution of the American eel includes all major rivers of the Florida west coast (Greene 2009). Historical and current records for diadromous fish in the Withlacoochee River are limited due to incomplete survey data and to probable impacts from construction of the Lake Rousseau Dam in 1909 and Cross-Florida Barge Canal Project during 1963 to 1971. The Withlacoochee River includes well over 80 miles of aquatic habitat suitable for restoration and use by diadromous fish, and there is potential for continued recovery of diadromous fish in many river basins, including the Withlacoochee River, resulting from environmental protection and resource management efforts by the State of Florida and Federal government.

NMFS Fishery Resource Goals and Objectives

NMFS' goals and objectives include conservation, restoration, and management of public trust fishery resources, including ocean-river migratory fish species and their habitats. In pursuit of these goals and objectives, NMFS intends to fully consider a prescription for fish passage in the future to allow diadromous species access to their historical habitat. On February 26, 2009, NMFS filed with the Commission comments on the draft license application for the Inglis Hydropower Project. Those comments indicated that NMFS intended to include a Reservation of Authority for prescription of fish passage under section 18 of the Federal Power Act for the project.

Reservation of Section 18 Fish Passage Prescription Authority

NMFS hereby requests the FERC add the following condition to the Final License Order for the Inglis Hydropower Project:

"NMFS reserves its authority under section 18 of the Federal Power Act, as amended, to prescribe the construction, operation, and maintenance of fishways at such times as it may determine that such fishways are required to provide safe, timely, and effective upstream and downstream passage of diadromous species through the project facilities. This reservation shall include the authority to prescribe fishways for any species under NMFS management responsibility during the term of the license. Furthermore, under the terms of this reservation NMFS shall be authorized to modify any prescriptions for fishways during the term of the license."

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments. Related correspondence should be directed to the attention of Mr. Prescott Brownell at our Atlantic Branch office, 219 Fort Johnson Road,

Charleston, South Carolina, 29412. He may be reached by telephone at (843) 953-7204, or by e-mail: Prescott.Brownell@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,



Miles M. Croom
Assistant Regional Administrator
Habitat Conservation Division

References Cited

Greene, K. E., J. L. Zimmerman, R. W. Laney, and J. C. Thomas-Blate. 2009. Atlantic coast diadromous fish habitat: A review of utilization, threats, recommendations for conservation, and research needs. Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Habitat Management Series No. 9, Washington, D.C.

Wakeford, A. 2001. State of Florida conservation plan for gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*). Florida Marine Research Institute Technical Report TR-8.

cc: (via electronic mail)

Service List

F/SER4, Miles.Croom@noaa.gov

F/SER47, Prescott.Brownell@noaa.gov



Phone: 702.258.3930
Fax: 702.258.7146

P.O. Box 90956
Las Vegas, NV 89193-9956
www.WaterSmartInnovations.com

11 November 2010

Dear Board of Directors Chair,

With each passing year, the pressure to effectively manage water resources increases on water agencies throughout the country. At the same time, the ongoing economic downturn is giving municipal leaders pause to consider how to best allocate their limited travel budgets for their staff.

Fortunately, as you plan for your next fiscal-year budget, there is a place where elected leaders and water professionals can gain exposure to best management practices for resource and demand management and share experiences with other water efficiency experts – at a price that won't put undue strain on public expenditures.

Presented by the Southern Nevada Water Authority in conjunction with the EPA's WaterSense program, the American Water Works Association, the Alliance for Water Efficiency and many other forward-thinking organizations, the WaterSmart Innovations Conference and Exposition is not only the world's largest and most comprehensive event dedicated to urban water efficiency, it is also one of the most affordable.

Entering its fourth year and scheduled for October 5-7, 2011, WSI is completely non-profit. To that end, we've made every effort to create a quality event that is accessible to even the most fiscally prudent organizations. Per-person full-conference registration is available for as little as \$330 through Thursday, June 2, 2011 (afterward, the fee is \$390), and WSI's host venue – Southern Nevada's South Point Hotel and Conference Center – offers affordable room rates.

At WSI 2010, more than 130 professional sessions addressed such topics as conservation policies; developing and implementing community-wide conservation programs; public relations and marketing; and other critical issues. The event also included an expo hall with about 90 exhibitors offering a range of water-efficiency products and services designed to help transform communities.

We know water agencies are tightening their belts, even as you are facing water supply issues – meaning, you can't afford to miss WSI. As you make your budget plans for the coming year, we hope you consider participating or sending staff to WSI '11.

Visit our website, **WaterSmartInnovations.com**, for detailed information about the event. I hope to see you in Southern Nevada next October.

Sincerely,

Pat Mulroy
General Manager, Southern Nevada Water Authority

ACORDTM

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)

12/15/2010

PRODUCER 813.282.1965 FAX 888.883.8680

Lassiter-Ware Insurance

4401 W. Kennedy Blvd., Ste. 200

Tampa, FL 33609

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW.

INSURED Water Resource Associates, Inc.

4260 West Linebaugh Avenue

Tampa, FL 33624

INSURERS AFFORDING COVERAGE

NAIC #

INSURER A: Travelers Indemnity Co of Amer

25666

INSURER B: American Safety RRG, Inc.

25448

INSURER C:

INSURER D:

INSURER E:

COVERAGES

THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. AGGREGATE LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR ADD'L LTR	INSRD	TYPE OF INSURANCE	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFFECTIVE DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXPIRATION DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS
		GENERAL LIABILITY				EACH OCCURRENCE
		COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY				DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence)
		CLAIMS MADE OCCUR				MED EXP (Any one person)
						PERSONAL & ADV INJURY
						GENERAL AGGREGATE
						PRODUCTS - COM/OP AGG
		GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER:				
		POLICY PRO-JECT LOC				
		AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY				COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident)
		ANY AUTO				BODILY INJURY (Per person)
		ALL OWNED AUTOS				BODILY INJURY (Per accident)
		SCHEDULED AUTOS				PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)
		HIRED AUTOS				
		NON-OWNED AUTOS				
		GARAGE LIABILITY				AUTO ONLY - EA ACCIDENT
		ANY AUTO				OTHER THAN EA ACC
						AUTO ONLY: AGG
		EXCESS / UMBRELLA LIABILITY				EACH OCCURRENCE
		OCCUR CLAIMS MADE				AGGREGATE
		DEDUCTIBLE				
		RETENTION \$				
A		WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY	IDTBHUB8339L63910	12/15/2010	12/15/2011	X WC STATU-TORY LIMITS OTH-ER
		ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under SPECIAL PROVISIONS below				E.L. EACH ACCIDENT \$ 1,000,000
						E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE \$ 1,000,000
						E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT \$ 1,000,000
B		OTHER Professional Liability	MPL0109201006	12/15/2010	03/01/2012	\$1,000,000 Each Claim \$1,000,000 Annual Aggregate Claims Made

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES / EXCLUSIONS ADDED BY ENDORSEMENT / SPECIAL PROVISIONS
 RE: Withlacoochee - Phase II & VII

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority
 215 South Monroe Street
 Suite 500
 Tallahassee, FL 32301

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, THE ISSUING INSURER WILL ENDEAVOR TO MAIL 10 DAYS WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER NAMED TO THE LEFT, BUT FAILURE TO DO SO SHALL IMPOSE NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY OF ANY KIND UPON THE INSURER, ITS AGENTS OR REPRESENTATIVES.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Patricia Schmaltz/JUDES

Patricia Schmaltz

ACORD 25 (2009/01)

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Questions and Answers

What is seawater desalination?

Seawater desalination is an advanced treatment process used to remove dissolved salts and minerals from seawater to produce a high-quality drinking water. Seawater desalination is a drought-proof alternative water supply that can be produced in an environmentally sound manner.

Which local governments are investigating seawater desalination as a possible drinking water source?

Palm Coast, DeLand, Leesburg and St. Johns County are working together to investigate the feasibility of a seawater desalination plant in the Flagler County region. The project is being funded by the participating local governments and the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Why is desalination needed?

Most of the water currently used comes from fresh groundwater supplies. Fresh groundwater alone will not be able to meet all future needs. Future groundwater withdrawals in the region will be limited to protect the environment and ensure a sustainable resource. Recent demand projections show that the project participants will need 10-15 million gallons per day (mgd) of new drinking water by 2020. In order to meet future demand, alternative water supplies, such as seawater desalination, brackish groundwater, surface water and reclaimed water, must be developed. Seawater desalination is being investigated because it is a drought-proof alternative and because of the project participants' proximity to the coast.

Instead of pursuing desalination, can't we just conserve more water?

Conservation and reuse are essential and remain important components of each partner's water supply planning. The project participants' goal is to conserve and reuse their way to the smallest alternative water supply project possible. Conservation and reuse can extend existing water supplies and reduce demand, but alternative water supplies will still be needed to protect groundwater resources and meet future drinking water needs. A sustainable, reliable water supply will require aggressive conservation, use of reclaimed water for irrigation and industrial purposes, plus new, alternative water supplies.

What is involved in the Coquina Coast Project?

The Coquina Coast Seawater Desalination Project is investigating the feasibility of a seawater desalination plant in the Flagler County region. The project is being implemented in phases, with numerous studies and analyses being conducted to progressively narrow the project down to a specific size, location and design. The first phase work included collecting data on raw water quality, developing finished water quality goals, determining plant size based on future water need projections, determining permitting requirements, analyzing site locations, public outreach, preliminary cost estimates and more.

The second phase work includes conducting additional water quality analyses and environmental assessments, pilot testing of treatment processes, siting the facility and pipelines, developing a preliminary design and cost estimates for plant construction and operations, and public outreach.

When is desalination needed?

Recent projections of future water needs show alternative water supplies will be needed in approximately 2020 to protect groundwater resources and meet future demands. These projections are subject to change as forecasts and project participants change. We are starting now because it can take up to 10 years or more to design, permit and construct large-scale, regional alternative water supply projects.

What is the project's schedule?

Phase 1 of the project was completed in January 2010. Phase 2 is divided in Phase 2A and Phase 2B. Phase 2A is currently underway and includes preliminary plant siting, field investigations, permitting investigations, pilot testing planning and public outreach. Phase 2A is scheduled to be completed in September 2011.

Phase 2B includes facility siting, preliminary design, pilot testing of treatment alternatives, public outreach and preparation of a National Environmental Policy Act document. Phase 2B is scheduled to begin in early 2012 and be completed by the end of 2014.

If the project moves forward, it is slated to produce drinking water by the end of 2018.

How much water will the facility produce?

The ultimate plant size will not be known until the end of Phase 2, when the individual project partners decide whether to participate in the project. Based on current projections, the initial capacity of the Coquina Coast desalination project is likely to be 10-15 mgd in 2020 with infrastructure sized to accommodate future expansion to approximately 25 to 50 mgd by 2050. Designing the plant for future expansion ensures adequate supply while delaying additional capital costs until the new supply is needed.

Who will receive the desalinated water?

Water from a desalination facility would be delivered to local governments that move forward with the project. Desalination seawater would be blended with other water supplies before being delivered to the utility's customers.

Why not limit growth? Wouldn't that solve the water problem?

Even with the current economic recession and the subsequent impact on water demands, alternative water supplies will still be needed in the future in order for local governments to meet their legal obligation of providing drinking water to current and future customers. Each local government is responsible for managing growth within its jurisdictional boundaries and can establish land use standards and ordinances that conserve and minimize water use.

Is seawater a safe source of drinking water?

Yes. Seawater desalination produces some of the highest quality drinking water in the world. This project has established water quality requirements that meet or surpass state and federal drinking water standards. The goal is to provide the participants with high-quality water that requires little, if any, additional treatment before being blended with other water supplies. Phase 2 of the project includes pilot testing of treatment processes to ensure that the established water quality requirements will be met.

What process will be used to desalt the seawater?

The Coquina Coast project will likely purify seawater using reverse osmosis (RO), which uses high pressure to force seawater through a semi-permeable membrane. The membrane removes salt from seawater to produce fresh drinking water. RO is a proven technology in many plants operating throughout the world. The project team will also investigate emerging technologies if they meet specific criteria.

How much seawater does it take to make 10 to 15 million gallons of drinking water?

Given the salinity of the Atlantic Ocean, it is estimated that the each gallon of seawater treated will yield 40-45 percent drinking water, leaving 55-60 percent concentrated seawater. Given that recovery rate, the plant will be designed to treat two-and-a-half times the capacity of drinking water needed. It would take 25 mgd of seawater to produce 10 mgd of drinking water. It would take about 38 mgd of seawater to produce 15 mgd of drinking water.

How do you dispose of the leftover concentrated seawater?

The exact disposal method that will be used for this project has not yet been decided, but typically the nearly twice-as-salty seawater is returned back to the environment. Computer models and scientific studies will be used to examine viable options and determine the best method for mixing and dispersing the concentrated seawater.

Is seawater desalination safe for the environment?

Seawater desalination can be done in an environmentally sound manner. Protecting Florida's natural system and coastal ecosystem is paramount to the project participants. That's why a number of scientific studies will be conducted to assess whether seawater desalination is a suitable choice for the project participants.

One of the main concerns associated with a desalination plant is the effect of discharging the nearly twice-as-salty seawater back into the environment. The project team will examine various options and conduct computer models to help design the best method for mixing and dispersing the concentrated seawater. Desalination will be pursued only if studies show the environment will be protected.

Additionally, if the plant is built, safeguards will be put in place to ensure the salinity of the concentrate is within permitted limits prior to leaving the plant, and permit conditions will require monitoring to assure continued safe operation.

Will a desalination facility affect fishing or shrimping in the area?

Before a facility can be permitted, a number of scientific studies will be required. A plant will only be permitted if those studies show that marine life will be protected. Those studies will be conducted later in Phase 2, once the project is better defined.

Will pipelines on the ocean floor prohibit the use of fishing nets?

The project partners are as concerned about protecting the commercial, economic and recreational interests of the area as they are eliminating any potential environmental impacts. The use of fishing nets, boating interests and other factors will play a significant role in the evaluation of project alternatives.

Will a desalination plant affect the Northern Right Whale habitat?

No. The primary concern associated with the desalination plant and the Northern Right Whale is construction in the calving ground and impacts to migratory patterns. Construction activities, should they occur in the habitat, will be scheduled around calving season using methods of construction that do not impact the whale habitat.

Will red tide affect a desalination plant?

Red tide, algae and other organic materials can have an adverse effect on a desalination plant's operations, which is why water quality and pilot scale testing are so important. The project team will perform a number of tests aimed at designing treatment processes with operational flexibility to respond to a variety of raw water quality challenges.

Would an oil spill like the one that occurred in Gulf of Mexico affect the desalination plant?

Any kind of oil, fuel or chemical spill in the vicinity of a desalination plant intake would prompt concerns. If such an event were to occur, water managers would protect the facility by closely monitoring movement of the contaminant and shutting down plant before anything could reach the intake.

Will there be marine impacts in the vicinity of the concentrate discharge?

No. Many scientific studies will be done to design the concentrate dispersal system. Previous studies and designs on similar projects around the world have shown no impact in the dispersion area. In fact, the dispersion structures have become man-made habitats for many species once thought to be the most susceptible to even minute changes in salinity.

Will the plant be energy efficient?

A seawater desalination plant consumes more energy than a groundwater or surface water treatment plant. To make the proposed desalination plant more economical and reduce the carbon footprint of the facility, the project team is evaluating the potential to utilize renewable energy. The project design will also include efficient energy recovery devices which can reduce energy costs as much as 40 percent or more.

How large will the plant be? How much land do you need?

A desalination facility would require approximately 50 acres of land for pretreatment, reverse osmosis, post treatment and on-site storage facilities. This size parcel would also accommodate future expansion.

Where are you planning to build the desalination plant?

There are currently no sites selected for a facility, though it will likely be located somewhere in Flagler County. If the project participants decide to proceed with siting a facility, a thorough siting process, including public involvement, will be conducted later in Phase 2 of the project.

Will the plant blend with the surrounding community?

We understand that preserving the beauty of the coast and consistency with surroundings are important to the community. Any facility will be sited and developed with public input to ensure community's values are reflected in the location and appearance of the facility.

Will the plant be noisy?

If a plant is built, there will be some noise associated with the heavy equipment needed during construction. Once operational, however, it will be very quiet, similar to a typical surface water treatment plant. Buildings will buffer any noise from equipment located inside, such as the pumps needed for the reverse osmosis process.

Will the plant have an odor?

No, there will be no discernable odor from a seawater desalination plant.

How much will the desalination facility cost?

The exact cost of the facility will not be known until the facility designed. An engineer's opinion of probable construction costs and associated assumptions estimates the capital cost of a 10-15 mgd plant between \$180 million and \$234 million (net present value). The unit cost for water supplied from the facility is estimated to be between \$5.35 and \$6.10 per 1000 gallons (net present value) for treatment, including intake and concentrate discharge. The unit cost includes capital costs as well as operations and maintenance costs, which vary as costs for power and chemicals vary. Future expansion of the plant would result is costs as low as \$4.20 per 1000 gallons of treated water.

The engineer's opinion of probable construction costs for the transmission pipelines is approximately \$1.16 per 1000 gallons net present value.

The unit cost of water from a desalination facility would be blended with the project participants' other water supplies to lessen the rate impact to customers.

Will my water bill increase if you build a desalination plant?

If a water utility commits to receiving desalinated seawater, it will likely increase customers' water bills, but the amount of an increase will depend on a many factors, including the ultimate size of the facility, the extent of the distribution pipelines and so on. The single factor that may most affect the water bill will be the amount of desalinated seawater a utility receives from this project compared to water from other sources. Until the project is better defined, it is difficult to estimate which water utilities will see an increase and the amount of that increase.

Will the plant be owned by local utilities or owned by a private company?

Plant ownership is not yet known. The facility could be owned by a local utility or utilities, privately owned and operated, owned by a local utility and operated by a private entity, or some other arrangement. Ownership and operating options will be fully explored in Phase 2.

Are you involving the public in the project?

Yes. Monthly business meetings and teleconferences are open to the public. Stakeholder meetings were held in April 2009 and a public meeting was held on Sept. 29, 2009 at the University of Florida Whitney Laboratory at Marineland. We will keep residents informed and involved as the project moves through Phase 2. Residents can stay up to date on project news and happenings by following the project on Twitter at www.Twitter.com/CoquinaDesal. Updates, reports and meeting notices are also posted on the project web site, www.coquinacoastdesal.org. Another public meeting will be held on Sept. 20, 2011.

How is public comment being used?

Public comment is being used to ensure the project reflects the community's values. In addition, public input has and will continue to play a role as a selection criterion. The project participants agreed to equally weight the four selection criteria: Community Acceptance, Environmental Stewardship, Project Reliability and Permittability. The equal weighting is a strong statement that the community and the environment are just as important as reliability and the ability to secure necessary permits.

These criteria will be used to make a decision regarding a land-based or vessel-based facility as well as decisions on specific project proposals, should the project move forward.

Are there any other seawater desalination plants in the United States?

The only large-scale seawater desalination plant currently operating in the United States is the Tampa Bay Seawater Desalination Plant near Apollo Beach. That plant can produce up to 25 mgd. There are other desalination plants being built in California and Texas. Across the globe, brackish water and seawater desalination plants in municipal, military and industrial applications produce a combined daily capacity of more than 18 billion gallons. Large-scale seawater desalination plants are currently operating in Spain, Trinidad, Israel, Singapore, Chile, Australia, China and Saudi Arabia.

What led to the decision to pursue seawater desalination?

Seawater desalination was one of several alternatives identified in the Flagler County Water Supply Plan. This plant was developed under a Memorandum of Understanding among the St. Johns River Water Management District and 13 water supply entities in Flagler County. The plan was developed from April 2005 through September 2007 with input from the participating entities and public comment.

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Worries rise over minimum flow of Chassahowitzka River

By Dan DeWitt, Times Columnist
In Print: Sunday, December 19, 2010

Mickey Newberger, who has fished the Chassahowitzka for 60 years, points out signs of long-term water decline during a trip on the river Thursday.



[Photos by WILL VRAGOVIC | Times]

It's hard to imagine anything could be prettier than the Chassahowitzka River was on a sunny, mild morning last week.

Mullet darted through eel grass. Kingfishers, ospreys and pelicans dove for fish or coasted over the water. The horizon was cabbage palms, blue water and blue sky.

Then Mickey Newberger, 72, had to spoil things by telling me that it used to be much prettier — with more birds, more fish and more water. Lots more water.

"This is an issue of quantity," said Newberger, of Lutz, who has fished the river just north of the Hernando-Citrus county line for 60 years and owned a cabin on it for 25.

That's certainly true of the matter that had led me to join him for a motorboat ride on the Chassahowitzka Thursday. The Southwest Florida Water Management District is setting the river's "minimum flow." That's the least amount of water the river needs. Or, looked at another way, it's the most

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that can be pumped from the aquifer that feeds the river without causing, as the district's website puts it, "significant harm to water resources or the environment."

A final vote on this level has been postponed several times, and is now expected to come in February at the earliest, said Marty Kelly, who runs Swiftmud's minimum flow program. But in a report completed in November, district scientists placed the minimum at 11 percent below normal levels.

Newberger is among plenty of residents and property owners — about 25 of whom attended a meeting in Lecanto on Thursday — who think that this is way too low. Because, as the minimum flow program recognizes, you can't separate quantity from quality.

When he was a teenager, even miles down from the river's springhead, Newberger could catch as many bass as the state allowed in a few minutes.

"We'd limit out in no time," said Newberger, a retired U.S. Marshal and former member of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. "This was one of the best bass fishing areas around."

Now, there's no bass at all in these downstream holes, he said. Recently, barnacles have appeared on his dock about 3 miles downstream from the spring. And, most significantly, the woods up and down stream from his house seem to be dying. He pointed out the dead cedar limbs and the shriveled crowns of the cabbage palms.

The root cause of all of this is the same; less fresh water flowing downstream, allowing more saltwater to come in from the Gulf of Mexico. Taking 11 percent from this river, he said, is like taking 11 percent from an unhealthy person.

"What 11 percent of the body do you want to cut off? How many fingers? How many toes? What part of your head?"

It's worth pointing out that nobody is planning to suck 11 percent of the river's flow immediately. Also, setting minimum flows is good, something environmentalists have pressed the district to do for decades.

As proof of the protection this standard offers, look at the Weeki Wachee River. Swiftmud set a minimum flow 10 percent lower than the historic norm back in 2008. It also determined that pumping of the groundwater that feeds the river had reduced its flow 9 percent. And that pretty much put a stop to further pumping from the river's groundwater basin in southern Hernando.

That's the good news. The bad news is that this will force further pumping to northern Hernando, most of which is squarely in the Chassahowitzka's basin. There's been one major plan for that already, though it's at least temporarily on hold. Developers of the proposed Quarry Preserve, planned to pump more than 2 million gallons per day for its own expected population of 13,000 people and at least 1 million more per day to sell to the county.

But so far, pumping in its basin accounts for less than 1 percent of a reduction in the river's water volume, the report said. And with the slowdown in population growth, district scientists don't expect the flow to be reduced by more than 3 percent due to pumping in the next 20 years.

But there's also this: Nobody really disagrees with Newberger that even without much pumping, the flow has dropped and the river is changing.

You can see this in a chart showing the average monthly discharge in the main channel from 1967 to 2007. Before 1990, this flow had never dipped below 50 cubic feet per second. Since then it has happened regularly, sometimes for months on end. Likewise, the discharge regularly topped 80 cubic feet per second in the early and mid-1980s, and hasn't done so since.

Either we're looking at a few bad decades or a long-term trend that Swiftmud hasn't fully addressed, which I tend to think is the case. Also, Swiftmud's Kelly said, sea water levels



[Photos by WILL VRAGOVIC | Times]

Mickey Newberger, who has fished the Chassahowitzka for 60 years, points out signs of long-term water decline during a trip on the river Thursday.

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have risen about 6 inches since 1930. With climate change, this trend is also likely to continue.

More pumping, then, will just accelerate what people on the river have been seeing now for a while: More dead trees and fewer fish and birds; less eel grass and less fresh, clean water.

[Last modified: Dec 18, 2010 12:23 PM]



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Detriment of low water levels

By Ron Miller

Editor's note: The following piece is a letter from Ron Miller, vice president of the Save the Homosassa River Alliance, to Douglas A. Leeper, chief environmental scientist in the Resource Projects Department of the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is in the process of defining statewide "minimum flows and levels" for the Homosassa River system. The minimum flow level would then become a factor in the permitting process for future water withdrawals that are higher than current approved land use zoning in Citrus County.

Minimum flow levels are defined as the most amount of water that can be withdrawn without resulting the destruction of up to 15 percent of the local wildlife and ecology.

The SWFWMD studies consistently show the ecology of the Homosassa River to be exceptionally sensitive to reductions of water flowing from the springs. This sensitivity is well known to the local residents who have observed significant changes to the Homosassa River in the brief span of 20 years. For example, the so-called "No-Name Storm" resulted in major changes of aquatic and vegetative character. We believe the historical river flows have already been reduced to a critical point and any further reduction would contradict all the efforts and funds already spent to protect this coastal area. We urge you to set the maximum flow reduction to near zero and to declare the Homosassa Springshed off limits to any new well field development.

All studies agreed that even a 5 percent water flow reduction would significantly harm the Homosassa River, primarily because this results in increased water salinity. The unique salinity range existing in the Homosassa Springs area, known as the oligohaline zone, is a fundamental part of the estuary and oceanic habitat web and provides required breeding grounds and food sources for a large number of fish and wildlife.

This zone of the Homosassa River supports manatees, snook, redfish, and herons, and is critical to many more fresh and saltwater species. Unfortunately, this environment is also especially sensitive to spring water flow. The reduction of spring water flow annihilates the oligohaline zone and with that destroys many species and the delicate ecology.

The state of Florida has long recognized the importance of these special spring-fed estuarine resources and has established numerous programs to protect and preserve them. The Florida Forever program established the Florida Coastal Springs Greenway, which set aside and preserved 43,000 acres of critical coastal land in Citrus County. Combined with the St. Martin's Aquatic Preserve, the Rooks Tract of the Withlacoochee State Forest, the Chassahowitzka Swamp, the Homosassa Springs Wildlife State Park, the Crystal River Buffer Preserve State Park and the Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge, over 100,000 acres in Citrus County is dedicated to protecting our coastal river systems and estuaries.

The protection of the coastal river systems is also built into the Citrus County Comprehensive Plan. All told hundreds of millions of dollars of federal, state and local funds have been invested toward this goal.

Importantly, our citizens and visitors enjoy immeasurable natural, recreational and economic benefits from these unique springs and rivers.

Unfortunately, the recommended application of a 5 percent reduction in the current minimum flow level in Citrus County is a step in the opposite direction. A local water authority is already planning well fields in the Homosassa Springshed for regional water transfer. Why would the federal government, the state of Florida and Citrus County establish a priority of protecting sensitive threatened wildlife in the unique environment of the Homosassa River, then apply a minimum flow level that would allow water withdrawals that result in the destruction of 15 percent of the delicate ecology?

Please protect the Homosassa River by setting the maximum flow reduction to near zero and by declaring the Homosassa Springshed as off limits to any new well head development.

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From: "Peter Hubbell" <phubbell@wraconsultants.com>
Subject: **FW: Proposed Minimum Flows and Levels for the Upper and Middle Withlacoochee River**
Date: November 22, 2010 11:28:05 AM EST
To: "Jackson Sullivan" <jesull@comcast.net>

FYI

Peter G. Hubbell
Principal/Senior Hydrologist
Water Resource Associates, Inc.
4260 W. Linebaugh Avenue
Tampa, FL 33624

Office: 813-265-3130
Fax: 813-265-6610
Cell: 813-610-2828

From: Jason Hood [mailto:Jason.Hood@swfwmd.state.fl.us]
Sent: Monday, November 22, 2010 11:19 AM
To: maryann.poole@myfwc.com; kleen@fws.gov; dale.jones@myfwc.com; Nagid, Eric; Greenwood, Kathleen; Voyles, Carolyn; Alan Grubman; Lynn DeLong; chesterb@intergate.com; cofria@tampabay.rr.com; harry109@aol.com; 2buntings@comcast.net; Peter Hubbell; chris.wert@sumtercountyfl.gov
Cc: Marty Kelly; Mark Barcelo; Karen Lloyd; Cara S. Martin; Ron Basso; Doug Leeper; Jason Hood
Subject: Proposed Minimum Flows and Levels for the Upper and Middle Withlacoochee River

Good Morning,

I'm writing to let you know that District staff will not be taking proposed rule language for the Upper and Middle Withlacoochee River MFL to the Governing Board in December. The delay is to allow District staff to consider and respond to public comments.

I will inform you when we reschedule the presentation of proposed rule language to the Governing Board.

Jason Hood
Environmental Scientist
Ecologic Evaluation Section
Southwest FL Water Mgt. District
(352) 796-7211 (EXT. 4192) (Office)
(352) 279-0324 (Cell)

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December 16, 2010

Gutted Public Service Commission's integrity in question

Dan DeWitt, Times Columnist

Everybody knows the Public Service Commission has been gutted.

They know it's cowed by the Legislature and compliant to the utilities it is supposed to regulate.

The only question is: How cowed and how compliant?

A local case - Evans Properties request to form a utility for 4,000 acres it owns in eastern Hernando and Pasco counties - might go a long way to providing an answer. The commission's final vote on this permit won't take place until Jan. 11, but judging from events this week, things aren't looking good for us consumers.

We'll get to that. But first a review of one of Tallahassee's ugliest political episodes of the year, which is a high standard indeed.

In January, four commissioners voted against a massive rate increase requested by the state's two largest utilities.

Two of these commissioners were newcomers, and the Senate retaliated by refusing to confirm them. To punish the two other more veteran commissioners for daring to stick up for the public, lawmakers made sure their terms ended this year.

One of these old hands, former Sen. Nancy Argenziano, quit in October, slamming the PSC on her way out for its "bought and sold nature." So, of the four who voted against the rate increase, only Nathan Skop remains. And he'll be gone as of Jan. 1.

Which brings us back to Tuesday, when the commission was supposed to give a final up or down on Skyland Utilities, as the Evans subsidiary is called.

Commission chairman Art Graham had decided on his own to put the vote off until Jan. 11 (which was not as long as Skyline wanted; he also turned down its request to reargue the case).

Skop objected and managed to get the postponement question brought before the board, only to see it pass by a 4-1 vote. He, naturally, cast the only dissenting vote and then offered his opinion why Skyland and the other commissioners were so eager to see the decision put off.

"I cant help but think it is ... to deny me the opportunity to participate," he said.

Why would they bother, when he's only one vote? Because he'll be replaced by a someone who has seen what happens to commissioners with a spine; they lose their cushy, \$130,000-per-year jobs.

And that means Skyland will not only get its license next month, but will get it without a word of protest, Argenziano said. "If you have one commissioner describing why this is a bunch of BS, they don't want that commissioner there."

I don't know enough about Tallahassee to guess whether Argenziano is right, don't know enough to predict

whether the PSC really will grant this license.

But I do know it shouldn't. The commission's own staff said so in a report released two weeks ago.

A license might allow Evans to pipe water to Orlando or some other distant, thirsty metropolis. It might encourage sprawl by allowing the company to develop rural land before its time.

True, Skyline has said the water could be used for growing and processing biofuels. But in that case, Evans' current agricultural pumping permits would probably suffice; if not, it could create a utility when the time comes.

In other words, if the commission approves Skyline, it's going to have to overlook a whole bunch of BS.

St. Petersburg Times



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From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: **Fw: study of St. Johns drinking water...**
Date: December 1, 2010 3:54:56 PM EST
To: Jack Sullivan <jesull@comcast.net>

--- On Wed, 12/1/10, Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com> wrote:

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: study of St. Johns drinking water...
To: "Diane Salz" <disalz@yahoo.com>
Date: Wednesday, December 1, 2010, 3:54 PM

Study of St. Johns for drinking water enters final stretch
By DINAH VOYLES PULVER, Environment writer
December 1, 2010 12:05 AM

As an in-depth study into the potential environmental impacts of pulling drinking water from the St. Johns River moves into its final year, a panel of national advisers continues offering suggestions for improving the science behind the work.

The St. Johns River Water Management District expects to finish up its three-year study into the feasibility of using the river to stretch regional water supplies by this time next year.

The cities of DeLand and Deltona are among a number of municipal utilities across Central Florida eyeing the river to help meet future water shortages projected by the district. All await the district's final analysis.

Volusia County expects its pending purchase of the 4,806-acre Leffler Ranch in Osteen to help its utility meet future water demands without tapping the river, but other utilities remain unsure where additional water could come from.

The district contracted with the National Research Council in 2008 to review its work to answer criticism regarding its scientific methods.

The council's panel of nationally recognized experts issued its third interim report on the district's progress on Tuesday, generally applauding the district for its work so far but calling for additional analysis in the future to track how changes in the region's population, development and climate impact the river. The report also chided one district research committee for failing to move quickly enough to avoid delaying the work of other committees.

The document follows a meeting in April between district scientists and consultants and council members, and didn't really contain any surprises, said Tom Bartol, a district scientist overseeing the study.

"My take on it is they are generally satisfied with what we've done," Bartol said Tuesday.

The delays with the wetland committee's analysis -- now completed -- occurred because it required significant additional field work to survey wetlands and install additional measuring equipment, Bartol said.

The council, which will receive \$500,000 for its work over the three-year period, will meet with the district again on Dec. 15.

Deltona is a partner in a group, led by the city of Oviedo, looking into building a water treatment plant on the river east of Lake Jesup.

DeLand is monitoring Seminole County's plans to expand a treatment plant it's building across the river from DeBary, city engineer Keith Riger said this week.

Water is of particular concern in West Volusia, where utilities are under the gun from the district to reduce groundwater pumping in wells near Blue Spring to protect and restore spring flow.

DeLand plans to use a combination of methods to meet district requirements including conservation and enhanced aquifer recharge, Riger said. The city also participates in a Palm Coast-led group planning a desalination plant.

"We're waiting until the district completes its study," Riger said. "We wanted to see the results of that before we invest a lot

of money.

"We're trying to keep as many irons in the fire as we can with regard to future water supply without spending too much money," Riger said.

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From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: **Fw: Crist comment on septic tank inspection program & AG lawsuit**
Date: December 8, 2010 3:33:35 PM EST
To: Jack Sullivan <jesull@comcast.net>

FYI.

--- On **Wed, 12/8/10, Keyna Cory** <keynacory@paconsultants.com> wrote:

From: Keyna Cory <keynacory@paconsultants.com>
Subject: NNC - Crist comment on AG lawsuit
To: "Keyna Cory" <keynacory@paconsultants.com>
Date: Wednesday, December 8, 2010, 3:30 PM

This is from News Service of Florida ...

CRIST VETO OF SEPTIC TANK DELAY POSSIBLE

Gov. Charlie Crist said Wednesday that he has not decided whether he will sign the lone piece of new legislation to emerge from last month's special session that saw lawmakers override several of his vetoes. The measure, a six-month delay of new requirements that septic tanks be inspected that riled several Panhandle lawmakers, would have to be signed by Jan. 1, to avoid having the checks required every five years starting at the first of the year. That means Crist, who will remain in office until Jan. 4, would likely be the governor who will act on the bill, not Gov.-elect Rick Scott, though the measure hasn't been sent to him yet. Crist told reporters Wednesday he had not made a final decision. "If it improves the quality of life for our people, than I'll support it," he said after a ceremonial bill signing of an unrelated bill. "If it doesn't, then I won't. It's that simple." Crist said he was looking forward to reviewing the bill when he received it. ***On another big water issue, the governor was similarly vague. Crist said he did not yet have an opinion on outgoing Attorney General Bill McCollum and Agriculture Commissioner Charlie Bronson's lawsuit against the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency over recently announced numeric nutrient limits for state bodies of water. "The courts will make a decision about the appropriateness of it," Crist said.***

Keyna

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: **Fw: bottled water tax proposal resurrected...**
Date: December 10, 2010 12:43:42 PM EST
To: Jack Sullivan <jesull@comcast.net>

--- On **Fri, 12/10/10**, **Diane Salz** <disalz@yahoo.com> wrote:

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: bottled water tax proposal resurrected...
To: "Diane Salz" <disalz@yahoo.com>
Date: Friday, December 10, 2010, 12:42 PM

In an attempt to make the business of bottled water a more mutually beneficial relationship between the corporations who withdraw millions of gallons of public water per day and the Floridians who currently see nothing in return beyond a \$230 permitting fee, state Sen. Evelyn Lynn, R-Ormond Beach, has proposed legislation that will place a 6 percent tax on the product.

Billed as an environmental surcharge that would be used to mitigate the impact of withdrawing vast amounts of water from Florida's springs, Lynn will face the hurdle of convincing a legislature (led by a Senate President and House Speaker who are both ardently against any new taxes) that the measure is vital for protecting natural resources in the state.

"I think it's very important that we protect the environment as much as we can and plastic bottles are creating all sorts of problems with our wildlife as well as just littering everywhere," says Lynn. "And it just seemed an appropriate thing to do."

Previous legislatures have unsuccessfully taken up the issue of taxing bottled water, with Gov. Charlie Crist pushing in 2009 for a severance fee on commercially withdrawn water that would have been paid by the bottlers themselves for the privilege of selling a product that costs thousands of times that of tap water. The proposal met stiff resistance from the industry, with Nestle Waters North America, currently seeking to expand its grip on public water in North Florida, leading the fight.

State Rep. Michelle Rehwinkel Vasilinda, D-Tallahassee, who drafted similar legislation in both 2009 and 2010 and will be sponsoring a House version of Sen. Lynn's S.B. 78 in the spring, says that constituents have for years been seeking the removal of special interest tax exemptions, the revenue from which could be used to bolster Florida's floundering economy.

"I would love to see all of those tax exemptions reviewed," Rehwinkel Vasilinda tells The Florida Independent. "I chose the bottled water tax exemption because I felt like

it really made absolutely no sense, and it could get a coalition of people to pay attention to it from an environmental standpoint. There's a lot of industry push-back when you try to get rid of special interest tax exemptions, because it gives them a leg up on competition. That's why I think it hasn't worked."

Rehwinkel Vasilinda says that she supports the idea of a tax that would be paid by consumers of bottled water, and the notion of a severance tax paid by those commercial entities that use large amounts of public water for private profit.

"It's ridiculous, frankly, to take a natural resource that Floridians own," she says. "I think the severance fee is appropriate, and I also think the tax on bottled water is appropriate. I've spoken to many groups about this, and most people don't even know that they don't pay the tax."

Rehwinkel Vasilinda says one factor keeping legislation that would place a tax on bottled water from becoming law is the "domino effect" that could befall other special interest tax exemptions should lawmakers begin questioning their validity in this instance.

"I certainly don't think taxing bottled water is going to keep anyone from buying it who's buying it now, and I don't think it's going to keep Nestle, or any other water companies, from selling bottled water. We could certainly use the revenue to offset the environmental costs."

Seeking comment on the viability of a bottled water tax, whether in the form of a surcharge passed onto consumer or industry, a representative for House Speaker Dean Cannon, R-Winter Park, issued a statement via email: "Speaker Cannon does not support raising taxes on families and businesses during these tough economic times."

Messages left for Senate President Mike Haridopolos, R-Merritt Island, who revealed today he will be making a run for the U.S. Senate in 2012, were not returned.

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: **Push to repeal septic tank mandate...**
Date: December 3, 2010 10:40:10 AM EST
To: Jack Sullivan <jesull@comcast.net>

Push to repeal septic tank mandate called a "copout"

December 02, 2010,
Bruce Ritchie

The new chairman of the Senate's environmental committee has introduced a bill that would repeal a new requirement that septic tanks be inspected every five years.

The inspection requirement in SB 550 earlier this year was promoted by supporters as a springs protection measure. But legislators voted during the special session on Nov. 16 to delay the program start from Jan. 1 to July 1 after an outcry from some rural landowners about the cost. That bill has still not been sent to Gov. Charlie Crist, who has the power to veto it.

Sen. Charlie Dean, R-Inverness and the new chairman of the **Senate Committee on Environmental Preservation and Conservation**, has introduced **SB 130** to repeal the requirement during the 2011 legislative session. **Sen. Lee Constantine**, a Winter Park Republican who was committee chairman before leaving office in November because of term limits, filed SB 550 along with an amendment to include the inspection requirement.

Dean says septic tank inspections should be required only in "critical areas" to be defined around springs rather than statewide.

"We need to treat every springshed different on its own merit and on its own environmental concerns," Dean told the *Florida Tribune*. "If we have a springshed, what contaminants do we have on Silver Springs (in Ocala) as opposed to one 15 to 18 miles in the woods some place?"

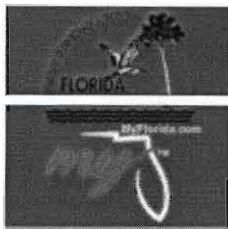
The **Florida Department of Health** estimates that the inspections will cost \$150 to \$200 and septic tank pump-outs will cost \$150 to \$450 each. If the inspection discovers failures in the system, homeowners would have to pay for those repairs.

Jim Stevenson, former chairman of the **Florida Springs Task Force**, says the Legislature's delay of the inspection program is a "cop-out." He said the program was promoted as a springs protection measure but most of the benefit would go towards protecting drinking water quality for residents with private wells.

He said establishing springs protection zones, as Dean suggests, would also help water quality. But he said the Legislature from 2005 to 2009 failed to adopt Senate bills that would have taken such action.

"They (legislators) have had an opportunity to do it the past five years but they haven't," Stevenson said. "So when are they going to act?"

Dean is co-sponsor of **SB 82** filed by **Sen. Evelyn Lynn**, R-Daytona Beach, which would also repeal the septic tanks inspection requirement. **Rep. Marti Coley**, R-Marianna, has filed a similar measure with **HB 13**.



Programs

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Documents are Adobe Acrobat files, which will open in a new window, unless indicated, and require the free [Reader Software](#).

Total Maximum Daily Loads

Total Maximum Daily Loads Program



What is a TMDL?

A scientific determination of the maximum amount of a given pollutant that a surface water can absorb and still meet the water quality standards that protect human health and aquatic life. Water bodies that do not meet water quality standards are identified as "impaired" for the particular pollutants of concern--nutrients, bacteria, mercury, etc.--and TMDLs must be developed, adopted and implemented for those pollutants to reduce pollutants and clean up the water body.

The threshold limits on pollutants in surface waters--Florida's surface water quality standards on which TMDLs are based--are set forth primarily in rule [62-302, Florida Administrative Code](#), and the associated table of water quality criteria.

What are the basic steps in the TMDL program? How does it work?

1. Assess the quality of surface waters--are they meeting water quality standards?
2. Determine which waters are impaired--that is, which ones are not meeting water quality standards for a particular pollutant or pollutants.
3. Establish and adopt, by rule, a TMDL for each impaired water for the pollutants of concern--the ones causing the water quality problems.
4. Develop, with extensive local stakeholder input, a Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) that...
5. Implement the strategies and actions in the BMAP.
6. Measure the effectiveness of the BMAP, both continuously at the local level and through a formal re-evaluation every

Highlights

[Background](#)

[Basin Management Action Plans \(BMAPs\)](#)

[Florida's TMDL Program: The First Five Years](#)

[Florida TMDL Protocol Document](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[Glossary](#)

[Overview of TMDL Program](#)

[Pollutant Trading PAC](#)

[Watershed Assessment](#)

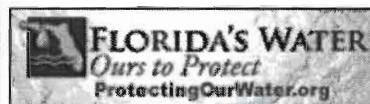
» [303d Lists](#)

TMDL Documents

- » [Draft TMDLs](#)
- » [Final TMDLs](#)
- » [Reposted TMDLs](#)
- » [Draft Statewide Mercury TMDL Development](#)
- » [Florida TMDL Protocol Document](#)

Other WWW TMDL Links

- » [EPA's TMDL Web Page](#)
- » [TMDL Website by ASIWPCA and ACWF](#)
- » [Useful Websites for TMDL Implementation](#)



- five years.
7. Adapt--change the plan and change the actions if things aren't working.
 8. Reassess the quality of surface waters continuously.

The Divisions are working on a more comprehensive approach to protecting Florida water quality involving basin-wide assessments and the application of a full range of regulatory and non-regulatory strategies to reduce pollution. The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is the heart of this comprehensive approach.

For more information, send e-mail to Jan Mandrup-Poulsen (Jan.Mandrup-Poulsen@dep.state.fl.us)

Total Maximum Daily Load Program
2600 Blair Stone Road - Mail Station 3555
Tallahassee, FL, 32399-2400
Phone: (850) 245-8449

Last updated: September 17, 2010

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FLORIDA TRIBUNE

COVERING THE POLICY, PEOPLE AND POLITICS OF FLORIDA GOVERNMENT

Water wars won't be focus of new House panel

No Comments

December 08, 2010

By: Bruce Ritchie

The chairman of a new select House committee addressing water issues said Wednesday she expects it to deal more with water quality issues and less with water quantity except for "big picture" issues.

On Tuesday, **House Speaker Dean Cannon**, R-Winter Park, said he is establishing the **Select Committee on Water Policy** and he named **Rep. Trudi Williams**, R-Fort Myers, as chairman. She also is chairman of the **House Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee**.

Cannon said in a memo that the "use and management of our natural resources presents one of the most pressing challenges for the long-term health of our state."

Williams told the *Florida Tribune* the committee is expected to produce a report before the legislative session on what issues the committee will deal with. And the committee will hold meetings at least into the summer.

"This just happened yesterday," she said. "I haven't spoken to the speaker yet. I have to get his vision for the committee."

Williams said she expects the committee to examine the state's conflict with the **Environmental Protection Agency** over water quality criteria adopted by the federal agency in November. **Attorney General Bill McCollum** announced Tuesday the state is filing a federal lawsuit against the EPA to challenge those numeric criteria for phosphorus and nitrogen in lakes, streams and rivers.

With the issue being played out in the courts, it's not clear how the Legislature can get involved. But Williams said the committee should review the state's pollution limits -- called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) -- to compare them with the federal criteria.

"You got all the TMDLs from the water management districts and the [state] 'best management practices' [to reduce pollution]," she said. "Why isn't that good enough?"

The establishment of the committee raises concerns that the simmering dispute between water-rich North Florida and water-poor South Florida will be reopened, said Eric Draper, executive director of **Audubon of Florida**. There has been talk for more than 15 years -- but no real proposals -- of building pipelines from growing South Florida cities to take water from North Florida lakes and rivers.

"What I would be worried about is whether we would shift the balance of water resource policy away from water resource [protection] towards creating new water supply," Draper said.

Williams said she didn't think her committee would reopen those water wars issues. "I think what we're going to be doing is more big picture issues," she said.

She said the committee may examine whether treated or "reclaimed" waste water should be controlled by state

permitting agencies or the utilities and industries that produce it. And she wants to put timelines in some bills, like the northern Everglades restoration legislation of 2007, "to make something happen."

Cannon said in his memo he expects next week to name other members to the select committee.

*Originally published in the Florida Current - exclusively distributed via **Lobbytools** (<http://www.lobbytools.com>) - Florida's Premiere Legislative and Media Monitoring Service.*

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Summary

State-wide Public Water Supply Task Force Bill

The issue being addressed is the need for a statewide study of water management district responsibilities specifically relating to water supply – what's working, what's not, how can we make it work better.

- The bill provides for the creation of a task force to conduct a two-year study of the State's water supply - policy, planning, permitting, production, and funding – to ensure adequate (clean, safe, reliable, affordable) supplies of potable water for all potable needs.
- The bill provides for the appointment of the members of the task force and the staffing of the task force
- The bill provides for the duties and responsibilities of the task force which are:
 - To perform a comprehensive study of Florida's public water supply including, but not limited to, a review of:
 - The public water supply demands of the state as projected for the year 2030, including the demand for public potable and non-potable uses and the potential sources of water that are available to meet those demands;
 - The planning efforts that are taking place at the state, water management district, regional, and local government levels to meet projected demands;
 - The action steps that are being taken at the state, water management district, regional and local government levels to implement the water supply planning efforts;
 - The current state and regional governance structures relating to water supplies and whether those governance structures should be modified;
 - The current mechanisms for the creation of regional water supply entities and the need for changes to these mechanisms to ensure the creation of such entities;

- The current mechanisms for funding the development and construction of alternative water supply projects and the need for changes to these mechanisms.
 - The role of water conservation to offset the need for developing new public water supplies;
 - The role of reclaimed water to offset the need for developing new public water supplies;
- To submit to the Governor and the Legislature by January 1, 2013, a report making specific recommendations addressing its comprehensive study of the state's public water supply and the future sustainability of that supply.

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FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Trudi K. Williams, P.E.
Representative, District 75

MEDIA ADVISORY
07 December 2010

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REPRESENTATIVE TRUDI WILLIAMS NAMED CHAIR OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON WATER POLICY

TALLAHASSEE- Representative Trudi Williams (R- Fort Myers) has been named by House Speaker Dean Cannon as Chair of the newly formed Select Committee on Water Policy. The select committee has been tasked with conducting a comprehensive review of the state's water policies and will recommend legislative actions to further ensure the efficient and sustainable use of the state's water supply. The Select Committee will report its preliminary findings and recommendations prior to the 2011 Legislative Session and its final findings and recommendations prior to the 2012 Legislative Session.

"Representative Williams has been a leading voice on water policy issues, and she has spent the last four years as the chair of committees dealing with natural resource issues. I have great confidence in Representative Williams' ability to manage this important issue and to develop a consensus solution that will benefit Florida for years to come" read a statement issued by Speaker Cannon.

"I am honored to serve as Chair of this select committee and look forward to working with my colleagues to find meaningful solutions to our state's water concerns" said Representative Williams. "It is important that we construct a comprehensive approach that deals not only with our water needs now, but our water needs for the future" Williams continued.

###

COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES
Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee, Chair
Natural Resources Appropriations Committee
General Government Policy Council
Health Care Services Policy Committee

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: Fw: more on house select committee on water
Date: December 8, 2010 3:31:47 PM EST
To: Jack Sullivan <jesull@comcast.net>

--- On **Wed, 12/8/10, Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>** wrote:

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: more on house select committee on water
To: "Diane Salz" <disalz@yahoo.com>
Date: Wednesday, December 8, 2010, 3:31 PM

Trudi Williams will lead committee to review regulations and recommend changes
By: Kevin Derby | Posted: December 8, 2010 4:05 AM

The Florida House will tackle one of the chief problems impacting the Sunshine State with the creation Tuesday of a select committee to handle the often contentious issue of water management.

House Speaker Dean Cannon, R-Winter Park, announced formation of the Select Committee on Water Policy.

"The use and management of our natural resources presents one of the most pressing challenges for the long-term health of our state," noted Cannon in a memo. "In recent years, we have seen the development of a wide range of issues with respect to water policy within Florida and changes to federal policy that may significantly impact Florida's ability to manage its own resources.

"Florida's water-resource policies are incorporated into the 'Florida Water Resources Act of 1972.' The Florida Water Resources Act was developed at a time when the state relied primarily on inexpensive groundwater as the primary source for its water supply needs," continued Cannon. "It is appropriate that the Legislature carefully examine these basic policies that were established almost 40 years ago. We must thoughtfully address the profoundly important issue of Florida's water resources before our problems develop into a crisis."

Cannon went on to note that the Select Committee on Water Policy will review current procedures and make recommendations on changes that Florida needs to make. He added that he wants the committee to issue an initial report before the opening of the legislative session in March and expects a final report before the start of the 2012 session.

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: Fw: more on select committee on water policy...
Date: December 17, 2010 12:16:48 PM EST
To: Jack Sullivan <jesull@comcast.net>

FYI.

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
To: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Sent: Fri, December 17, 2010 12:13:17 PM
Subject: more on select committee on water policy...

Cannon creates water policy committee, but questions about its purpose abound

By Virginia Chamlee | 12.13.10 | 4:20 pm

Last Tuesday, House Speaker Dean Cannon, R-Winter Park, announced the establishment of a Select Committee on Water Policy that aims to “thoughtfully address the profoundly important issue of Florida’s water resources.” But a review of campaign contributions given to one of the committee’s leaders raises questions about whether environmental priorities will guide the committee’s work.

In a press release regarding the newly formed committee, Cannon said that he is directing the committee to “conduct a comprehensive review of the state’s water policies and recommend legislative actions to further ensure Florida uses its water resources in an effective and sustainable manner to meet future water supply needs.”

According to the release, the committee will report its preliminary findings prior to the 2011 legislative session and its final findings and recommendations prior to the 2012 legislative session.

But who makes up the committee? And what, specifically, do members

aim to accomplish? Canon named state Rep. Trudi Williams, R-Fort Myers, as chairwoman of the committee, with Brad Drake, R-Eucheeanna, serving as vice chairman.

In 1999, Williams was appointed to the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District by then-Gov. Jeb Bush and, during her most recent campaign, ran on a platform that touted a heavy focus on water policies and the environment.

Though Williams has portrayed herself as an environmental ally, many of her past campaign contributors are notable environmental foes. According to Ballotpedia, some of the top contributors of her 2008 campaign included Southern Gardens Citrus and Florida Power & Light.

The Florida citrus industry has been staunch in its opposition to a set of water quality standards, which environmentalists argue are necessary for the health of Florida waters.

As a utilities giant, Florida Power & Light will be affected by the standards. In fact, the Manufacturers Association of Florida — of which Florida Power & Light is a “Silver Board Member” — released a harsh statement (.pdf) in 2009 on the proposed nutrient criteria: “It makes no sense to establish federal water quality standards in Florida that are unattainable and with little or no benefit to the natural resources.”

Though Williams has years of experience in environmental issues, only time will tell if she and the newly formed Water Policy Committee side with industry or the environment when it comes to matters of water quality and pollution.

Thus far, legislators have not announced the specific issues the committee will handle, but Cannon said he intends to use the committee process to spotlight specific environmental issues in the state: “These select committees will not be formed with any pre-determined agenda, but will instead provide a forum for the careful,

public examination of serious policy issues with the goal of developing a broad consensus for reform.”

Published on *Sunshine State News* (<http://www.sunshinestatenews.com>)

Florida Sues EPA Over Water Standards

'Scientifically unsound' regulations would cost billions of dollars, state claims

Kenric Ward

Posted: December 7, 2010 4:30 PM

Opening a
second
front in
their
battle
against
the
federal



government, Florida officials on Tuesday sued the Environmental Protection Agency over its proposed water standards.

Attorney General Bill McCollum, already a lead plaintiff in a multistate legal challenge to the Obama health-care law, called the EPA's new rules a scientifically unsound "intrusion" into Florida's previously approved clean-water program.

McCollum's legal fight was supported by Attorney General-elect Pam Bondi and incoming Agriculture Commissioner Adam Putnam, as well as members of Florida's congressional delegation.

In a joint statement, U.S. Rep. Tom Rooney, R-Tequesta, and Sen. George LeMieux, R-Fla.,

also condemned the EPA's action.

"This rule has the potential to cost our state billions of dollars, thousands of jobs, and drive up water bills. EPA should instead scrap the entire ruling in favor of regulations that are both economically responsible and steeped in sound, peer-reviewed science," LeMieux said.

Rooney said he hoped the lawsuit "will put a stop to the EPA's misguided assaults on Florida's families and industries."

An April report concluded that compliance with the EPA's "numeric nutrient" rule would cost Florida approximately \$1 billion annually, with more than \$1 billion per year in additional indirect economic costs.

Studies by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, as well as two independent studies, have projected that the impact to Florida's economy will run into billions of dollars.

The EPA projects a compliance cost closer to \$200 million.

State officials said the added expenses would be borne by the local users or, in the case of government-owned utilities, through higher taxes.

According to the state's lawsuit, the EPA has continued to rely on a methodology that is not scientifically sound and not site-specific for Florida's waters.

In April, the EPA's own Science Advisory Board joined the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences in arguing that the EPA's methods for developing nutrient standards were scientifically flawed.

Florida's lawsuit alleges that the proposed EPA action is inconsistent with the intent of Congress when it based the Clean Water Act on the idea of cooperative federalism, whereby the states would be responsible for the control of water quality with oversight by the EPA.

Control of nutrient loading from predominately nonpoint sources involves traditional states' rights and responsibilities for water and land resource management which Congress expressly intended to preserve in the Clean Water Act, the suit contends.

"We all want clean water for Florida, and we all believe that scientifically sound and responsible numeric nutrient criteria will improve efforts to achieve this goal. Florida was in the process of developing such criteria under an EPA-approved plan when the EPA decided to preempt the state's plan," McCollum said in a statement.

Charging that the EPA's actions were a hasty and ill-advised response to a 2008 suit by the Florida Wildlife Federation, McCollum said, "The EPA numeric nutrient rule and its proposed criteria are not based on scientifically sound methodology, and were adopted in an arbitrary and capricious manner just to settle a lawsuit."

Pressing ahead, the EPA said it is also committed to proposing numeric nutrient water quality standards for Florida's estuarine coastal and southern inland flowing waters by Nov. 14, 2011,

with a goal of establishing final standards by Aug. 15, 2012.

--

Contact Kenric Ward at kward@sunshinestatenews.com or at (772) 802-5341.

[Adam Putnam](#) [Attorney General Bill McCollum](#) [Environmental Protection Agency](#) [George LeMieux](#) [News Pam Bondi](#) [Tom Rooney](#) [water quality](#) [Government](#)

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Source URL: <http://www.sunshinestatenews.com/story/florida-sues-epa-over-water-standards>

From: "Tampa Bay Water" <mrapp@tampabaywater.org>
Subject: **Water News from Tampa Bay Water**
Date: December 23, 2010 8:33:02 AM EST
To: "Jack" <wrwsa@wrwsa.org>
Reply-To: "Tampa Bay Water" <mrapp@tampabaywater.org>

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2575 Enterprise Road
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DECEMBER 2010

WATER NEWS

BOARD ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

Tampa Bay Water's Board of Directors will be led in 2011 by two water veterans. Pasco County Commissioner Ann Hildebrand was elected chairman and Pinellas County Commissioner Susan Latvala was elected vice chairman. Together, the new chairman and vice chairman have more than 27 years experience on the regional water agency's governing body. Tampa Bay Water's governance documents require that a chair and vice chair be elected annually to serve for a period of one year.



Chairman
Commissioner
Ann Hildebrand
Pasco County



Vice Chairman
Commissioner
Susan Latvala
Pinellas County

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and Vice Chairman](#)

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Reformulated Dishwater
Detergent](#)

[Renewal Application
Approved for Tampa
Bypass Canal](#)

[Long-Term Demand
Forecasted Annually](#)

REFINANCING SAVES \$18 MILLION

Tampa Bay Water has taken advantage of a rare opportunity to lower its fixed costs by refinancing a portion of its bonds and taking advantage of lower interest rates. The regional utility saved more than \$18 million over the next 17 years. The savings equates to more than \$1 million a year for the next 10 years, then nearly \$2 million a year from 2025-2027.

MINI-GRANTS SUPPORT SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

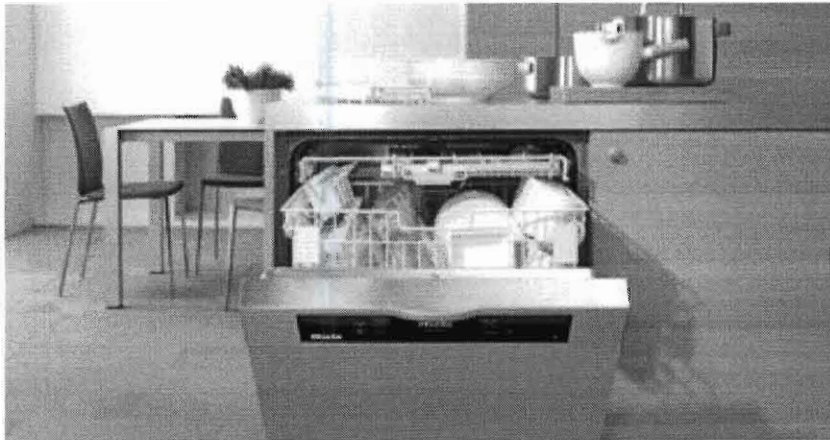


Public awareness, education and support are instrumental in protecting drinking water sources and public health. Through its water protection mini-grant program, Tampa Bay Water supports community-based efforts that promote environmental protection and safeguard drinking water sources. This year, mini-grants are being awarded to four applicants: Tampa Bay Living Green Expo, St. Cecelia Interparochial School, Tampa Bay Beautification Environmental Education Outreach, and Lake Highlander R.O. Association. Each recipient submitted an application outlining a project that relates to source water protection.

DINGY DISHES? THANK REFORMULATED DISHWATER DETERGENT

Upon receiving a number of complaints from customers concerned about filmy residue left on dishes by their dishwashers, local utility managers did some research and found the cause: reformulated dishwasher detergent. Detergent manufacturers reformulated their products in 2010, eliminating phosphate in order to comply with new environmental regulations aimed at safeguarding water resources.

While phosphate in the dishwasher prevents hard water deposits and promotes sheeting, excess phosphate in the natural environment leads to significant water quality problems, such as harmful algal blooms. Solutions to the dingy dishes problem include adding vinegar to the rinse cycle or using commercially available products, such as Lemi Shine, Finish Glass Magic and other similar additives.



RENEWAL APPLICATION APPROVED FOR THE TAMPA BYPASS CANAL

Tampa Bay Water's Board of Directors has approved submittal of the Tampa Bypass Canal water use permit renewal application to the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The current permit expires at the end of June 2011. Tampa Bay Water is seeking a renewal with no change in the existing permitted withdrawal quantities of 20 million gallons per day on an annual average basis and 40 million gallons per day on a peak monthly basis.



LONG-TERM DEMAND FORECASTED ANNUALLY

Tampa Bay Water continues to keep its finger on the pulse of the region's long-term demand growth. The demand forecast is updated annually to ensure changes in various socio-economic and weather factors are incorporated into the prediction. Socio-economic indicators that affect demand for potable water include population, unemployment data, income, price, water restrictions and more. Weather factors that impact demand include temperature, rainfall amount, rainfall frequency and drought.

Long-term demand forecasts can change from year to year in response to shifting factors, such as weather and the economy. But with annual updates, Tampa Bay Water can act to ensure a reliable, flexible supply of drinking water over the long term.

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9. Legislative Update

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Diane Salz <info@lobbytools.com>

To: disalz@yahoo.com

Sent: Thu, December 30, 2010 1:30:08 PM

Subject: 12/30/10 Bill Tracking Report

2011 Bills (11)

Num	Title	Sponsor	
HB 0013	Relating to Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems	Coley	11/16/10
(S: 0082 0168) (I: 0130)	Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems: Revises legislative intent; eliminates provisions directing DOH to create & administer statewide septic tank evaluation program; eliminates procedures & criteria for evaluation program; terminates grant program for repair of onsite sewage treatment disposal systems identified pursuant to evaluation program, to conform; eliminates provisions authorizing DOH to collect evaluation report fee & provisions relating to disposition of fee proceeds & revenue-neutral fee schedule. Effective Date: upon becoming a law 11/16/10 HOUSE Filed		
SB 0078	Relating to Environmental Surcharge On Bottled Water	Lynn	11/29/10
	Environmental Surcharge On Bottled Water; Establishes a surcharge on bottled water sold at retail in this state. Provides an exception. Requires that moneys collected from the surcharge be deposited into the Ecosystem Management and Restoration Trust Fund. EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2011 11/23/10 SENATE Filed 11/29/10 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; Commerce and Tourism; Budget		
SB 0082	Relating to Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems	Lynn	11/29/10
(S: 0013 0130 0168)	Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems; Eliminates provisions directing the Department of Health to create and administer a statewide septic tank evaluation program. Eliminates procedures and criteria for the evaluation program. Eliminates provisions authorizing the department to collect an evaluation report fee. Eliminates provisions relating to disposition of fee proceeds and a revenue-neutral fee schedule, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: upon becoming a law 11/23/10 SENATE Filed 11/29/10 SENATE Referred to Health Regulation; Environmental Preservation and Conservation; Budget		
HB 0089	Relating to Effective Public Notices by Governmental Entities	Workman	12/17/10
	Effective Public Notices by Governmental Entities: Authorizes local government to use its publicly accessible website for legally required notices & advertisements; defines "publicly accessible website"; provides conditions for utilization of publicly accessible website for such purposes; provides for optional receipt of legally required public notices & advertisements via first class mail or e-mail; provides requirements for legally required advertisements & public notices published on publicly accessible website; provides that specified notice, advertisement, or publication on publicly accessible website constitutes legal notice; provides that advertisements directed by law or order or decree of court to be made in county in which no newspaper is published may be made by publication on publicly accessible website; provides clarifying & conforming language. Effective Date: October 1, 2011 12/17/10 HOUSE Filed		
HB 0107	Relating to Local Government Accountability	Smith (J)	12/30/10
	Local Government Accountability: Revises provisions relating to procedures for declaring special districts inactive; specifies level of detail required for local governmental entity's proposed budget; revises provisions for local governmental entity's audit & annual financial reports; requires local governmental entity's budget to be posted online; revises budgetary guidelines for district school boards. Effective Date: October 1, 2011 12/30/10 HOUSE Filed		
SB 0130	Relating to Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems	Dean	11/29/10
(S: 0082 0168) (I: 0013)	Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems; Eliminates provisions directing the Department of Health to create and administer a statewide septic tank evaluation program. Eliminates procedures and criteria for the evaluation program. Repeals a provision to terminate the grant program for repair of onsite sewage treatment disposal systems identified pursuant to the evaluation program, to conform, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: upon becoming a law 11/23/10 SENATE Filed		

SB 0224	Relating to Local Government Accountability	Dean	12/07/10
Local Government Accountability; Amends provisions relating to the Legislative Auditing Committee to clarify when the Department of Community Affairs may institute procedures for declaring that a special district is inactive. Specifies the level of detail required for each fund in the sheriff's proposed budget. Revises the schedule for submitting a local governmental entity's audit and annual financial reports to the Department of Financial Services. Revises provisions relating to the guidelines for district school boards to maintain an ending fund balance for the general fund, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2011 12/07/10 SENATE Filed			
SB 0232	Relating to Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida	Bennett	12/08/10
Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida; Revises provisions relating to the Century Commission for a Sustainable Florida. Revises the findings and intent to include the necessity for a specific strategic plan addressing the state's growth management system. Revises the planning timeframes to include a 10-year horizon. Requires that the Department of Community Affairs provide a specific line item in its annual legislative budget request to fund the commission during a specified period, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011 12/08/10 SENATE Filed			
SB 0252	Relating to Florida Infrastructure Fund Partnership	Ring	12/15/10
Florida Infrastructure Fund Partnership; Provides legislative intent to increase the availability of later stage venture equity capital and infrastructure funding. Creates the Florida Infrastructure Fund Partnership. Specifies the purpose and duties of the partnership, which is to facilitate investment in the state's infrastructure. Creates the Florida Infrastructure Investment Trust. Authorizes the trust to issue certificates to investors, which are redeemable as tax credits, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011 12/15/10 SENATE Filed			
SB 0276	Relating to Procurement of Professional Services	Bennett	12/16/10
Procurement of Professional Services; Allows compensation to be a considering factor during the competitive selection process for architectural, engineering, and other professional services. Authorizes the governmental agency or school board to reopen negotiations with a selected firm following termination of negotiations with other firms. EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011 12/16/10 SENATE Filed			
SB 0310	Relating to Public Meetings	Negron	12/22/10
Public Meetings; Provides a right for members of the public to be heard at meetings of certain governmental boards and commissions. Prescribes conditions qualifying, and exceptions to, the right. Provides for the adoption of rules governing the conduct of, and behavior at, the meetings. EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2011 12/22/10 SENATE Filed			



Withlacoochee Region Legislative Delegation

Citrus County

**Senator Charlie Dean, District 3
850.487.5017**

**Senator Mike Fasano, District 11
850.487.5062**

**Rep. Jimmie Smith, District 43
850.488.0805**

Hernando County

**Senator Paula Dockery, District 15
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**Senator Mike Fasano, District 11
850.487.5062**

**Rep. Robert Schenck, District 44
850.488.6641**

**Rep. Jimmie Smith, District 43
850.488.0805**

Marion County

**Senator Charlie Dean, District 3
850.487.5017**

**Senator Alan Hays, District 20
850.487.5014**

**Senator Evelyn Lynn, District 7
850.487.5991**

**Senator Steve Oelrich, District 14
850.487.5020**

**Rep. Dennis Baxley, District 24
850.488.0335**

Rep. Charles Chestnut, District 23
850.488.5794

Rep. Marlene O'Toole, District 42
850.488.5991

Rep. Keith Perry, District 22
850.488.0887

Rep. Charles Van Zant, District 21
850.488.0665

Sumter County

Senator Paula Dockery, District 15
850.487.5040

Senator Alan Hays, District 20
850.487.5014

Rep. Marlene O'Toole, District 42
850.488.5991

Rep. Robert Schenck, District 44
850.488.6641

Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority

January 19, 2011 Legislative Update:

Leadership, Key Committees & Appointments

Regular Session begins March 8th & continues through May 6th, 2011;

Interim Committee Weeks: January 10th; January 24th; February 7th; February 14th; February 21st.

Senate Leadership

President Mike Haridopolos (R-Melbourne)

President Pro Tempore Mike Bennett (R-Bradenton)

Majority Leader Andy Gardiner (R-Orlando)

Minority Leader Nan Rich (D-Sunrise)

Minority Pro Tempore Arthenia Joyner (D-Tampa)

Minority Whip Bill Montford (D-Tallahassee)

Minority Whip Tony Hill (D-Jacksonville)

Senate Environmental Preservation & Conservation Committee

Senator Charlie Dean (R-Inverness) Chair

Senator Steve Oelrich (R-Gainesville) Vice-chair

Senator Nancy Detert (R-Venice)

Senator Dennis Jones (R-Seminole)

Senator Jack Latvala (R- St. Petersburg)

Senator Nan Rich (D-Sunrise)

Senator Nan Sobel (D-Hollywood)

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker Dean Cannon (R-Winter Park)

Speaker Pro Tempore John Legg (R-Port Richey)

Majority Leader Carlos Lopez-Cantera (R-Miami)

Majority Whip Jim Frishe (R-Belleair Bluffs)

Minority Leader Ron Saunders (D-Tavernier)

Minority Pro Tempore Joe Gibbons (D-Pembroke Park)

Minority Whip Evan Jenne (D-Ft. Lauderdale)

Minority Policy Chair Rick Kriseman (D-St. Petersburg)

House Select Committee on Water Policy

Rep. Trudi Williams (R-Ft. Myers) Chair

Rep. Brad Drake (R-DeFuniak Springs) Vice-chair

Rep. Leonard Bembry (D-Madison)

Rep. Jason Brodner (R-Sanford)

Rep. Matt Caldwell (R-Ft. Myers)

Rep. Evan Jenne (D-Ft. Lauderdale)

Rep. Charles McBurney (R-Jacksonville)

Rep. Bryan Nelson (R-Apopka)
Rep. Steve Perman (D-Boca Raton)
Rep. Ray Pilon (R-Sarasota)
Rep. Patrick Rooney (R-Palm Beach Gardens)
Rep. Franklin Sands (D-Plantation)
Rep. Greg Steube (R-Bradenton)
Rep. Dwayne Taylor (D-Daytona Beach)
Rep. Charles Van Zant (R-Palatka)

House Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee

Rep. Steve Crisafulli (R-Merritt Island)
Rep. Rachel Burgin (R-Riverview)
Rep. Jim Boyd (R-Bradenton)
Rep. Jason Brodeur (R-Sanford)
Rep. Dwight Bullard (D-Town of Cutler Bay)
Rep. Matt Caldwell (R-Ft. Myers)
Rep. Luis Garcia (D-Miami)
Rep. Rich Glorioso (R-Plant City)
Rep. Tom Goodson (R-Titusville)
Rep. Steve Perman (D-Boca Raton)
Rep. Ray Pilon (R-Sarasota)
Rep. Elizabeth Porter (R-Lake City)
Rep. Michelle Rehwinkle-Vasilinda (D-Tallahassee)
Rep. Franklin Sands (D-Plantation)
Rep. Jimmie Smith (R-Lecanto)