

ST. JOHNS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

OPERATIONS GUIDELINES

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ADOPTED BY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AT OCTOBER 2012 MEETING

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OPERATIONS GUIDELINES

of the

ST. JOHNS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

A. OVERVIEW

These Operational Guidelines (Guidelines) are for the operation and management of surface waters within the jurisdictional boundaries of the St. Johns Improvement District, hereinafter referred to as the “District” - formerly known as the St. Johns Water Control District and the St. Johns Drainage District. The sources for the information contained within this operational Guideline are founded within a multitude of documents including but not limited to the original decree; Statements of policy; the Plan of Reclamation; Plans for the Development of St. Johns Drainage District; The Water Control Plan as submitted/approved to the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD); The Consent Agreement of 1992; The enabling Legislation creating the St. Johns Improvement District in June, 2007; St. Johns River Water Management District permit conditions; State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (Protection) and assorted District Board of Supervisors directives as provided since 1962.

B. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

1. Decree of Incorporation

A Decree of Incorporation for the District, originally the St. Johns Drainage District, was signed into order by Circuit Judge D.C. Smith of the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit in and for the Indian River County on May 14, 1962, case number 5736.

2. Original Plan of Reclamation

The original Plan of Reclamation of the District was prepared by Lloyd and Associates Consulting Engineers of Vero Beach, FL and filed in Circuit Court on October 23, 1963.

3. Florida House Bill 642

Florida House Bill (HB) 642, as approved by the Florida House of Representatives on April 27, 1965 and the Florida Senate on April 29, 1965, officially brought the District into being under Chapter 298 of the Florida Statutes (F.S).

4. Florida House Bill 1387

In 2006, the District, contemporarily known as the St. Johns Water Control District, began pursuit of legislation to rename and reorganize itself as the St. Johns Improvement District under Chapter 189 F.S. On June 26, 2007 Florida HB 1387 was signed into law by Governor Charlie Crist and the St. Johns Water Control District became the St. Johns Improvement District.

C. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

1. District Powers & Responsibilities

The District is organized and exists under Chapters 189 and 298, F.S. In the context of these guidelines, it is responsible for drainage, flood control and protection, water management, irrigation, reclamation of lands, and operation and maintenance of District rights-of-way (ROW) within the District boundaries. All other powers and responsibilities of the District are indicated in Florida HB 1387 and are incorporated herein by reference.

The primary function of the District is to control water within its boundaries with respect to drainage in times of excess water, and with respect to irrigation in times of a shortage of water. The District maintains the pumping stations, dikes, main canals and lateral canals as shown in the Water Control Plan.

All landowners have a right to take water from and discharge water into the District's canals and laterals provided that these activities are conducted in accordance with the regulations established and adopted by the District's Board of Supervisors. As the designated agent of the Board, the Administrator is authorized to promulgate, implement, and enforce the regulations adopted by the Board, unless specified otherwise in the regulations.

The District, through the advice of its engineer, makes an effort to maintain a water level in its canals and laterals at an average elevation to best serve the needs of its landowners. Any landowner desiring a different water table or elevation of water within the boundaries of the landowners' property different from that maintained in the laterals and canals of the District is responsible for constructing and maintaining such culverts or other controls to meet internal needs. It is recognized that it is impossible to at all times maintain water levels in the District canals and laterals which will suit the needs of every landowner served without auxiliary control by the landowner to provide for their specific internal requirements.

Landowners and others are to apply for and receive a permit from the Board of Supervisors for the construction of any culverts, pumps or other facilities on District rights of ways or into the rights of way for any purpose so the District can maintain uniform control of its facilities. Guidance for permit applications to connect to District facilities is provided in a companion document entitled, "*Permit Information and Criteria Manual for Use of, or Connection to Works of the District*".

2. District Organizational & Program Structure

Board of Supervisors

The District is governed by a Board consisting of three individuals, each elected for staggered terms of three years by the landowners within the District at each annual meeting. Each landowner is entitled to one vote in person or by proxy for every acre of land owned within the District. Landowners owning less than one acre are entitled to one vote.

The Board meets quarterly, typically the first month of the quarter, i.e., January, April, July, and October.

The Board organizes itself with a Chairperson and Vice-Chair to serve in the absence of the Chair. At its annual organizational meeting the Board may appoint a Secretary who may or may not be a member of the elected Board. The Secretary is the official record keeper of Board meeting minutes and the official caretaker of any landowner listing. Historically, the District Attorney has served in the capacity of appointed District Secretary.

District Administration & Professional Consultants

District Management and Operations and Maintenance

The District Administrator (“Administrator”) is responsible for the daily management of the District and reports directly to the Board. Daily operations include, but are not limited to, financial management activities such as account receivable and payable activities, purchasing solicitation and contractual support, formal development of project information and account reconciliation. The Administrator is also responsible for coordination with the District Engineer (“Engineer”), District Attorney (“Attorney”) and District Accountant (“Accountant”). In concert with the Administrator, the District’s Operations and Maintenance Director (O&M Director) is responsible for the daily operation and maintenance of the District and the daily supervision of the field personnel.

District Engineer

The District Engineer is appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The Engineer, in cooperation with the Administrator, has control of the engineered works of the District. As directed by the Board and the Administrator, the Engineer makes all necessary surveys of the lands and may confer, as necessary, with other governmental entities such as Indian River County, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), United States Army Corps of Engineers (US-ACOE), and the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD), the jurisdictional water management district. As applicable, the Engineer is also responsible for the engineering review of permit applications made to the District.

District Attorney

The District Attorney is appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The Attorney conducts all legal proceedings and suits where the District is party or interested, and advises the Board and Administrator in all legal matters.

District Accountant

The District Accountant is appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The Accountant performs ongoing and annual audit reviews as well as year ending audit activities required to be filed with the State.

District Operations and Maintenance Field Staff

The District currently employs the following full-time field staff:

1. One Pump Station / Irrigation Coordinator
2. One Maintenance Mechanic
3. Six Equipment Operators / Facilities Structure Maintenance Workers

Normal field operational hours for the District are from 7:00 AM till 3:30 PM, seven days a week. The in-house operation and maintenance programs of the District are structured around the following program areas.

District Programs

The operation of the District pumping and irrigation facilities is a 7 day 24 hour operation as applicable. Operations, monitoring and maintenance activities occur each day of the week and include all necessary maintenance and operational actions which allow for optimal facilities operations.

All works of the District, including but not limited to, water control structures, pumps and culverts shall be operated and maintained only by the District authorized personnel or authorized vendors accompanied by District personnel.

No other person shall operate, or interfere with the operation of any works of the District. No landowner or their representative is permitted to enter any pump station facility without prior approval by the Administrator or O&M Director and without being accompanied by designated District personnel upon the receipt of District approval. All District pump stations are posted as to DANGER and NO TRESPASSING. District irrigation control structures located on the Districts Irrigation laterals are to be operated ONLY by District personnel.

Pump Station, Water Control Structure and Facilities Maintenance

The primary work components within this program structure address all maintenance activities identified with the physical structure of the 16 pumping stations; all water control structures including irrigation culverts, screw gates, drainage culverts, flap gates, radial arm gates; all building and office facilities including the Shop, Equipment Barn, Office; and four Canker Wash Stations with their related control houses.

Flow Way/Irrigation/Drainage Lateral Maintenance

The primary work components associated with this program area focus on the mechanical removal of materials from the irrigation and drainage laterals and the clean out of the discharge and intake areas of the pump stations. The work is performed primarily with in-house resources which consist of wheeled and tracked excavators.

This maintenance activity relative to the clean out of transported shoal material within the main flow way is limited by the levee design (steepness of the side slope and width of levee) and the reach of the clean out arm of the backhoe machine. Given the potential risks specifically identified with this aspect of the program maintenance, extreme care must be taken at all times to insure safe operations.

Canal/Levee Right of Way Maintenance

The primary work activities identified within this program component address the mechanical mowing flat and side-slope of the levee systems within the District. This levee system is most commonly associated with the main flow way and reservoir levee system. The District also maintains all rights of ways identified with the District's pump and irrigation lateral systems. As with the levee work, most of those activities are flat mowing and side-slope mowing. As required, these rights of ways are also improved with additional material, grading, disking and similar actions to maintain a useable right of way for District operation and maintenance activities.

Vegetation Management

The goal of the vegetation management program within the District is to effectively complement the use of mechanical removal processes with herbicides applications. The primary mechanical removal process focuses on the removal of vegetation material from the irrigation and drainage lateral systems and, as applicable, from the reservoir to promote effective water management through positive conveyance. Given the dynamics of these lateral systems and their critical relationship to irrigation of citrus products, much thought and care must be given to an effective blend of herbicide utilization. Additional herbicide treatment opportunities are employed within the aquatic systems of the main flow way and reservoir system and also the terrestrial treatment of exotics i.e. Brazilian pepper in complement with the mechanical removal process. All landowners are encouraged to control onsite vegetation and prevent discharge into the District facilities.

Equipment Maintenance

The work activities identified within this program component address all maintenance activities required to allow for the safe and effective operations and utilization of District equipment assets ranging from a ½ -ton pick-up to wheeled and tracked excavators. The primary pieces of in-house heavy equipment employed by the District to address their maintenance program needs are Frontend Loaders, Dump Trucks, Tractor/Mowers, Motor Grader, Wheeled and Tracked Excavators, Fuel Tanker, Water Truck and assorted support vehicles and small equipment.

Pump and Pump Engine Maintenance

This program component addresses all maintenance activities identified with the diesel power units and pumps within the 16 pump stations located within the District.

The pumps and pump engines drive the ability of the system to positively convey water within the District system in consideration of the surface water conditions, weather impacts and the external system managed by the SJRWMD.

Welding and Fabrication

A key support program to the primary program activities within the District addresses the need to provide in-field support for all program areas through structural repair or fabrication of products to allow for a safe and effective work activity. Program support is provided through a combination of internal and external resources.

Roadway and Gate Maintenance

The roadway network throughout the District provides the key transportation grid for the transport of agricultural products of the District community as well as providing the access for business and residential service needs. The primary road network within the District consists of 122nd, 130th, and 154th Avenues serving as north-south transportation corridors. The East-West primary road systems are those road systems which run parallel to the main flow way and provide connectivity to the north-south road way system. The primary road network and associated gates are maintained by the District.

Canker Wash Stations

There are four canker wash stations and related control houses at each of the designated entrance points to the District. Three of the stations are located at the intersection of State Road 60 and 122nd, 130th, and 154th Avenues. The fourth is at the eastern end of the District's central flow-way where Indian River County's Oslo Road connects to the flow-way south road.

Pump Station and Water Control Structure Operations

This program focuses on the operations of the pumps and water control structures within the District. The operation of all pump and water control structure components is founded in sound water management addressing a multitude of needs including, but not limited to, the need for irrigation, drainage, flood control, drought management/conservation, environmental water quality, and frost/freeze protection; all in concert with external surface water conditions managed by the SJRWMD.

Environmental Management – Best Management Practices

Effective environmental management through a total systems approach centered on water management, water quality, and water supply represents the everyday working goal of the District. The Best Management Practice (BMP) philosophy as well as the application of BMPs within the program structure of the District is promoted continually. BMP program elements include a wide range of applications including weed barriers, disease control, side slope rehabilitation/stabilization, shoal removal, vegetation/sediment trapping removal, biological control and physical structure rehabilitation/replacement.

D. DISTRICT CHARACTERISTICS

The District is essentially an impounded system whereby the surface water elevations are at greater elevations than the natural ground elevations. As the result, the District is a pumped system for purposes of flood control and gravity fed for purposes of irrigation.

1. District Limits

The District encompasses all or portions of Sections 1 – 29 and 32-36, Township 33 South, Range 37 East and Sections 5 – 8, 16 – 21, and 29 – 32, Township 33 South, Range 38 East, all lying within Indian River County. The District is generally bounded by State Road (SR) 60 on the north, the C-52/L-79 system and the Old C-52 East Flow-way on the west, the St. Lucie County line on the south and the Indian River Farms Water Control District (IRFWCD) on the east.

2. Existing District Facilities

Drainage Facilities

Per the original Plan of Reclamation, the District is essentially divided into a North area of approximately 29.5 square miles, and a South area of approximately 14 square miles, with the main flow way serving as the line of bisection. Land interior to the District drains via gravity culvert connection to a lateral ditch system that, in turn, connects to the main flow way. Much of the District's land area is lower in elevation than the main flow way, which serves as both the central drainage conveyance and irrigation facility of the District. Subsequently, the District is somewhat unique in that, due to the reclamation of low lying, marshy lands during the formation of the District, drainage is accomplished through pumping to the main flow way from the lateral ditch system. The flow way is subsequently connected to the southeastern corner of an approximately 1,760-acre stormwater treatment area / reservoir lying within the North area at the western boundary of the District via a fixed crest weir and a gated structure which can be closed or opened in accordance with operational needs. Ultimate outfall for the District is to the SJRWMD's L-79/C-52 system as part of the SJRWMD's Upper St. Johns River basin.

The District is a tailwater-limited drainage system, whereby the ability of the District to effectively drain stormwater from the District lands to outside receiving waters is governed by the surface water (tailwater) elevation within the receiving waters as maintained and managed by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

Pump Stations

The original Plan of Reclamation included 17 pump stations, with 15 spaced approximately one mile apart on both the north and south sides of the main flow way system. In conjunction with that original reclamation design, an additional pump station, PS 16, was placed at the most western portion of the main flow way and PS 17 was placed in the most southern portion of what was referred to as South Lateral 2, immediately north of the St. Lucie County line.

In conjunction with the major capital improvement actions undertaken by the District in the early 1990's, PS 17 was taken out of District service followed by the removal of PS 16 in the mid 1990s. PS16 was reinstalled as an irrigation supply pumping facility in 2008, renamed PS-N9, to provide for water supply during drought periods.

At the present time, the District owns, operates and maintains 16 pump stations, eight stations serving the North area of the District, seven stations serving the South area and 1 irrigation pump station. The Plan of Reclamation dictates that the pump units provide a nominal design capacity of approximately 25,000 gallons per minute per pump unit. All pump stations discharge into the District's main flow way system. Per the original Plan of Reclamation, pump stations are to have a firm pumping capacity of two inches per acre per day.

Please refer to the Existing Facilities Map, for the location of each pump station. Please refer to the following table for data on each of the pump stations owned, operated and maintained by the District:

Pump Station	Pump Ditch / Drainage Lateral Served	Area Served*	Peak Flow at 2 inches per day - per POR		Nominal Installed Capacity	
			(gpm)	(cfs)	# of Pumps	Capacity (gpm)
PS-1	NPD-1	1,122.42	42,300	94	2	50,000
PS-N2	NPD-2	2,077.63	78,300	175	5	125,000
PS-S2	SPD-2	1,279.04	48,200	107	2	50,000
PS-N3	NPD-3	2,245.16	84,600	189	5	125,000
PS-S3	SPD-3	1,280.72	48,200	108	2	50,000
PS-N4	NPD-4	2,237.04	84,300	188	5	125,000
PS-S4	SPD-4	1,276.92	48,100	107	3	75,000
PS-N5	NPD-5	2,241.70	84,500	188	5	125,000
PS-S5	SPD-5	1,276.16	48,100	107	3	75,000
PS-N6	NPD-6	2,246.44	84,700	189	5	125,000
PS-S6	SPD-6	1,278.64	48,200	107	3	75,000
PS-N7	NPD-7	2,235.12	84,200	188	5	125,000
PS-S7	SPD-7	1,280.04	48,200	108	3	75,000
PS-N8	NPD-8	3,193.20	120,400	268	5	125,000
PS-N9	From Reservoir (Borrow Canal)	**N/A				
PS-S8	SPD-8	1,279.64	48,200	108	3	75,000
Total		26,549.87	1,000,500	2,231	56	1,400,000

* Area Served per plan of Reclamation

** Water supply from the Reservoir to the main flow way during low water elevations

Water Control Structures

The District owns, operates and maintains the Reservoir Discharge Structure also referred to as the West Water Control Structure (WWCS), which serves as the ultimate outfall for the District's stormwater. The WWCS consists of four radial gates and one, 3-piece-sectional slide gate. The main flow way has a fixed crest weir and a two-gate structure which can be closed or opened in accordance with operational, water supply and maintenance needs.

Additionally, the District maintains the rights to access, modify, replace and operate the gravity connection culverts that allow lands within the District boundary to drain to the lateral ditch system should the land owner be non-compliant with the operation and maintenance requirements of the District.

Main Flow Way (Center Canal)

The District's main flow way right of way is 300 feet wide with levees constructed on the North and South sides of the right of way. The elevations are to be of such a height to promote a hydraulic gradient to produce flow to the west.

Drainage Laterals

As described within the original Plan of Reclamation, there is a network of drainage laterals which terminate at the pump stations adjacent to the main flow way system. The drainage laterals are numbered in a manner to allow for easier identification, based on the pump station at which the drainage lateral terminates. As an example, Pump Station North 2 (PS-N2) is the termination point for North Pump Ditch 2 (NPD-2). Therefore the NPD prefix identifies the lateral as a drainage-pumped ditch on the North side of the main flow way, while the numeric indicator denotes that the drainage lateral terminates at PS-N2. Per the original Plan of Reclamation, the drainage laterals were designed to convey runoff at a rate of four inches per day per acre of land. As noted above per the Plan of Reclamation, the pump stations have an installed capacity of two inches per day per acre. The drainage laterals are spaced approximately one mile apart from one another and are intended to serve land approximately one-half mile to either side.

Irrigation Facilities

During periods of adequate water supply, cultivated land within the District is lower than the normal water level maintained in the main flow way. As such, irrigation of lands within the District boundaries is accomplished via the force of gravity. A system of irrigation laterals is connected to the main flow way via gated culverts influenced by gravity - the capacity of which is subject to available head differential between the flow way and the irrigation lateral. Individual operable irrigation intake structures, typically flashboard risers and culverts, are installed by the District's landowners to allow water from the irrigation lateral system to flow into privately owned and maintained ditch systems within the individual properties. The availability of irrigation water to a land owner is a result of the head differential between the main flow way and the irrigation ditch.

As the water level drops in the main flow way due to drought conditions or less than average rainfall events, the ability to provide adequate water conveyance throughout the expanse of the irrigation system diminishes. During periods of adequate water supply, and when head differences between the reservoir and the main flow way allow it, the operable gate portion of the main flow way structure can be open to allow water from the reservoir to discharge into the flow way. During periods of below average water supply and in an attempt to optimize water conservation, the main flow way gate will be closed when the water elevations within the reservoir do not favor an eastward conveyance of water. In this instance, PS-N9 is utilized to pump any remaining and accessible water from the reservoir to the flow way to maximize water availability and minimize evaporative losses.

It is important to note that the District favors and employs water conservation practices to the degree that the existing irrigation system allows. To that end, an irrigation protocol has been developed that provides for the equitable distribution of irrigation water as well as the recycling of the resource, and makes use of a seven-day schedule of delivery, use, and discharge per the following:

1. The North area receives water for irrigation over a four-day period, while the South area receives water for irrigation over a three-day period, reflecting an approximately pro-rated division of irrigation based on cultivated area.
2. When there is a need for irrigation the slide gates on the flow-way culverts serving the North irrigation laterals are opened and water is allowed to discharge from the flow way to the North irrigation laterals.
3. After the lands served by the northern irrigation laterals complete the irrigation cycle, the slide gates on the flow-way culverts serving the north irrigation laterals are closed.
4. At the end of the irrigation period the land owners cease irrigation and allow water in the internal ditch systems to discharge back to the north drainage laterals.
5. The north pump stations are then utilized to pump the returned irrigation water to the main flow way.
6. The slide gates on the flow-way culverts serving the south irrigation laterals are opened and water is allowed to discharge from the flow way to the south irrigation laterals.
7. After the lands served by the south irrigation laterals complete the irrigation cycle, the slide gates on the flow-way culverts serving the irrigation laterals are closed.
8. At the end of the irrigation period the land owners cease irrigation withdrawals and allow water in the internal ditch systems to discharge back to the south drainage laterals.

9. The south pump stations are then utilized to pump the returned irrigation water to the main flow way.

In this manner, the District can utilize irrigation water to its fullest and best use based on the limitations of the irrigation delivery system.

Irrigation Culverts

The District maintains 17 irrigation culverts with slide gates, associated with each of the 17 irrigation laterals connected to the main flow way, spaced approximately one-mile apart. Nine culverts serve the North area, while eight culverts serve the South area.

Irrigation Culvert	Lateral Served	Gross Area Served	Diameter
		(ac)	(inches)
IC1	L1 (North)	1,600	48
IC1A	L1A (North)	480	36
IC2	L2 (South)	1,280	36
IC3	L3 (North)	2,240	48
IC4	L4 (South)	1,280	36
IC5	L5 (North)	2,240	48
IC6	L6 (South)	640	36
IC7	L7 (North)	2,240	48
IC8	L8 (South)	1,280	36
IC9	L9 (North)	2,240	48
IC10	L10 (South)	1,280	36
IC11	L11 (North)	2,240	48
IC12	L12 (South)	1,280	36
IC13	L13 (North)	2,240	48
IC14	L14 (South)	1,280	36
IC15	L15 (North)	1,600	48
IC16	L16 (South)	640	36
Total		26,080	

Additionally, the District maintains the rights to access, modify, replace and operate the irrigation culverts that connect the irrigation lateral ditch system and the privately owned secondary ditch systems should the land owner be non-compliant with the operation and maintenance protocols of the District.

Irrigation Laterals

In addition to the north and south drainage-pumped laterals, as indicated by the NPD and SPD prefix, irrigation laterals are also connected to the main flow way. The irrigation laterals originate at the main flow way and push water in a north or south direction as influenced by the head differential between the water surface elevation of the main flow way and that of the irrigation lateral. The irrigation lateral systems are also numbered to provide a ready geographic reference. Since the North and South designations have been applied to the drainage laterals, the irrigation laterals are numbered in such a manner that even numbered irrigation laterals are positioned south of the main flow way and odd numbered irrigation laterals are located north of the main flow way. Therefore, those irrigation laterals on the north side of the main flow way are numbered from east to west as L1, L3, L5, L7, L9, L11, L13, and L15. There is also irrigation lateral L1A that serves the eastern extent of the District north of the main flow way. The numbering of the irrigation laterals on the south side follows a similar pattern using even numbers up to the most western irrigation lateral L16.

Roadways

A 30-foot easement shall be reserved by the District on each mile-square block, thereby establishing a 60-foot roadway easement around the perimeter of each square mile.

Pump Canal and Irrigation Lateral Rights of Way

To effectively operate and maintain the works of the SJID, the SJID must maintain the SJID rights of ways associated with all SJID irrigation laterals and pump canals. As such the SJID has a 100 foot vertical and horizontal perpetual right of way associated with all canals and laterals with the exception of West Lateral 1 and West Lateral 2, which have a right of way of 80 feet and 60 feet. To be able to operate and maintain the works of the District, these rights of ways must be kept clear and free of any obstructions as may be placed by the landowners

E. GENERAL OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS

1. Overview

The volume of water available to the District is a factor of rainfall and permit conditions as regulated by the SJRWMD. As further detailed, the ability of the District to discharge water is also under the primary control of the SJRWMD. Thus, the SJRWMD controls both the amount of water that the District can take in and utilize, as well as discharge offsite. How the District manages that surface water while it is located in the boundaries of the District is the basis for the operation of the District in regards to surface water management. As will be highlighted, the operation of the District in regards to surface water management is challenged by the design of an aged system built originally in 1962; climatic changes and regulatory rules and regulations.

The operation of the District pumping and irrigation facilities is a 7 day 24 hour operation as applicable. Operations, monitoring and maintenance activities occur each day of the week and include all necessary maintenance and operational actions which allow for optimal facilities operations.

All works of the District, including but not limited to, water control structures, pumps and culverts shall be operated and maintained only by the District authorized personnel or authorized vendors accompanied by District personnel.

No other person shall operate, or interfere with the operation of any works of the District. No landowner or their representative is permitted to enter any pump station facility without prior approval by the Administrator or O&M Director and without being accompanied by designated District personnel upon the receipt of District approval. All District pump stations are posted as to DANGER and NO TRESPASSING. District irrigation control structures located on the Districts Irrigation laterals are to be operated ONLY by District personnel.

2. Water Supply

Obviously, the ability to store water during the traditional “dry” season, commonly referred to as the period mid-October through mid-June, is a key goal for the functionality of the District. As the District attempts to plan for that water supply period, the knowledge that the bulk of the water supply comes in the shorter time period “wet” season, that period between mid-June through mid-October, is a critical planning need to allow for the District to have the potential for some water supply through the dry season. Again, the District can only manage what water is received in the form of rain. As the District copes with historic droughts, the task of providing some form of water supply is increasingly more difficult.

Typically, the operational mind-set is to be in a flood-control drainage mode during the wet season, which coincides with the primary time for Hurricane season (June through November).

Many conditions enter into the decision making process for the discharge of water from the District site, but it is somewhat safe to assume that once discharge levels are reached, as dictated by the SJRWMD, the likelihood of a discharge release from the District in the May-June-July-August period is higher than in other months.

Analysis of the District's system by the SJRWMD indicates that the District should consider storing water for the dry season commencing sometime in the mid to third week of September. Mindful that the peak period for hurricanes is mid-August through mid-October with the mid-September period being the highest probability period for a major storm event. Thus the art of surface water management must balance the ability to provide drainage for flood control during this wet period, while also anticipating the needs for water supply which needs to last through May or June of the following year, a futuristic period of 8-9 months.

3. Drainage

THE DISTRICT IS A TAILWATER LIMITED DRAINAGE SYSTEM, WHEREBY THE ABILITY OF THE DISTRICT TO EFFECTIVELY DRAIN STORMWATER FROM DISTRICT LANDS TO OUTSIDE RECEIVING WATERS, IS GOVERNED BY THE SURFACE (TAILWATER) ELEVATION WITHIN THE RECEIVING WATERS AS MAINTAINED AND MANAGED BY THE ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT.

Drainage is incorporated through a system of 15 pump stations located along the main flow way at approximate one mile intervals. These pump stations pump water from the drainage (pump) canals into the main flow way for eventual conveyance to the SJID STA/Reservoir system located at the western end of the main flow way. Obviously, the conveyance of the main flow way water is a function of gravity and the provided head differential and water volume within the main flow way and external surface water elevations.

The District, through the advice of its engineer, makes an effort to maintain a water level in its canals and laterals at an average elevation to best serve the needs of its landowners. Any landowner desiring a different water table or elevation of water within the boundaries of the landowners' property different from that maintained in the laterals and canals of the District is responsible for constructing and maintaining such culverts or other controls to meet internal needs. It is recognized that it is impossible to at all times maintain water levels in the District canals and laterals which will suit the needs of every landowner served without auxiliary control by the landowner to provide for their specific internal requirements.

Pumping of individual private land directly into the District laterals shall be prohibited. Only gravity flow discharge is permitted.

4. Irrigation System

In an effort to remain compliant with the consumptive use permits issued by the SJRWMD, the District promotes water conservation through the implementation of BMPs and encourages landowners to install internal irrigation systems employing low-volume irrigation practices. The District prohibits the use of flood irrigation except during the periods of designated freeze protection.

FIELD FLOODING FOR IRRIGATION IS PROHIBITED!

Sources of Water

The prevailing source of water within the District is provided through annual rainfall. As designed and managed, the District is able to re-circulate surface water within the District and store to a certain permitted surface water elevation in the District's STA/Reservoir as well as within the Districts South County Reservoir and within District pump canals and irrigation laterals.

The District's consumptive use permit with the St. Johns River Water Management District does provide for the introduction of supplemental water to the District under certain permit conditions. This is elaborated in greater detail under the permit section of these Guidelines.

The District's consumptive use permit issued by the St. Johns River Water Management District DOES NOT cover a Landowner's use of private wells. Permitting, operation and compliance associated with private irrigation wells is the responsibility of the individual Landowner.

Normal Irrigation

The District releases water from the main flow way for purposes of irrigation and freeze protection through a series of gated (controlled) culverts which are connected to the irrigation laterals. Each irrigation lateral terminates at the main flow-way at which point a control structure is established to permit surface water to be discharged from the main flow way into the irrigation laterals. The irrigation laterals are spaced approximately one-mile apart. These water control structures are operated only by District personnel. The district is essentially a closed re-circulatory system.

Under normal irrigation conditions, and upon request by the District landowner; landowner representative or designated caretaker and /or lessee, District personnel will operate the irrigation control structures within the confines of available water supply. As noted, the irrigation structure will not be opened unless requested by the landowner or designated representative. While landowners are requested to notify the Districts primary point of contact on these matters that they no longer require irrigation water, many do not make this notification. As a result, the District will automatically terminate the irrigation cycle request by the end of the third calendar day unless otherwise notified by the landowner or their designee.

All landowner connections to the District's irrigation laterals shall have a control structure, i.e. gated culvert. No open pipe (culvert) connections are to be directly connected to the District's water supply (irrigation laterals). NO private pumps are to directly neither connect to the District's water supply laterals nor be placed within the District's rights-of-ways.

F. FREEZE PROTECTION

Under applicable weather conditions whereby the National Weather Service has determined a strong probability of freezing conditions, District landowners will be permitted to field flood providing the availability of water to implement field flooding. The determination of the probability of a freeze event must be substantiated by professional weather outlets such as the national Weather Service or any local established/calibrated agricultural site (i.e. UF-IFAS; USDA) which provide a localized and credible forecast for the area served by the SJID.

Per SJRWMD Permit requirements, a separate accounting of water withdrawn for freeze protection must be maintained for each point of withdraw (i.e. pump, culvert). The quantity of water withdrawn from each point for each freeze protection event must be submitted with the semi-annual report. The maximum annual surface water allocation for freeze protection is 2,281.6 million gallons (6.25 million gallons per day (mgd) average).

G. WATER CONSERVATION

1. Water Conservation / Water Restrictions

At times, surface water conditions within the District drop to a level that the adequate provision of irrigation water is a significant challenge. Several weather and District hydraulic conditions must play into the final determination of putting in place these water restrictions as the District understands the potential hardships the interruption of a routine irrigation process can play on landowner operational conditions. Once these conditions are met, and as endorsed by the Board of Supervisors, the District will enter into two phases of irrigation restrictions (cycles).

Prior to the commencement of Irrigation cycles, a NOTICE is sent via facsimile to landowners and/or caretakers. Refer to enclosed NOTICE/INFORMATION.

Phase I-Water Restrictions

During Phase I Water Restrictions, the District is divided into two sections, North and South with the main flow way serving as the dividing line between these sections. Commencing on Sunday and continuing through Wednesday, for a period of 4 consecutive days, the irrigation culverts located on the north side of the main flow way will, *upon request*, be opened for that period.

During this time, the irrigation culverts situated on the south side of the main flow way will be closed for irrigation water distribution. Commencing on Thursday, the irrigation water distribution will be switched to the South side and will, *upon request*, be made available for a period of three consecutive days from Thursday through Saturday. In conjunction with the opening of the south side irrigation culverts, the irrigation culverts located on the south side of the main flow way will be closed.

Phase II - Water Restrictions

During Phase II Water Restrictions, the District is divided into four sections, Northeast; Southeast; Northwest and Southwest. The dividing component for the north and south remains the main flow way. The dividing line for the east-west determination is Irrigation Lateral 7 (130th Avenue) on the north and Irrigation Lateral 8 on the south side. Thus the Northeast section will include Irrigation Laterals 1; 1A; 3; 5; and 7. The Southeast section will be Irrigation Laterals 2; 4; 6; and 8. The Northwest section will be Irrigation Laterals 9; 11; 13; and 15, while the Southwest section will be Irrigation Laterals 10; 12; 14; and 16.

The irrigation sequence order under Phase II Water Restriction cycles is as follows;

1. Northeast Section
2. Southeast Section
3. Northwest Section
4. Southwest Section

The irrigation distribution period will remain the same as under Phase I Water Restrictions, whereby available irrigation waters will be distributed for four days to the northern sections (Northeast and Northwest) and three days for the southern sections (Southeast and Southwest).

As with Phase I Water Restrictions, the irrigation cycle will commence on a Sunday. Thus after completing the Northeast section, the Northeast area will go for 10 calendar days before the next sequence of water is distributed to the Northeast section area. Thus the irrigation cycles for Phase II will be as follows:

Northeast Section -Sunday; Monday; Tuesday and Wednesday – Week 1
Southeast Section- Thursday; Friday; Saturday – Week 1
Northwest Section - Sunday; Monday; Tuesday and Wednesday – Week 2
Southwest Section - Thursday; Friday and Saturday – Week 2

2. Surface Water Operational Levels

The determination of surface water operational elevations is a factor of season; the District's overall conditions; assorted basin conditions; weather and applicable permit conditions - primarily of the St. Johns River Water Management District.

In regard to drainage, the surface water elevations within the pump canals are at an elevation which provides for proper land drainage through the landowners District permitted facilities. As stated, elevations within the drainage canals are a factor of the season, i.e. wet season elevation vs. dry season elevations, as well as prevailing District wide conditions and those within the individual basins, and more importantly within the Upper St. Johns System, which is the controlling factor for District's systems discharges. The District optimizes surface water storage during the dry season with higher elevations than during the wet seasons. Surface elevations within the pump and/or irrigation canals may also be adjusted temporarily to accommodate landowner maintenance needs as requested of the District or for the District to perform needed maintenance. **Refer to 1992 Settlement Agreement – Section H.**

3. Landowner Responsibility

District landowners are responsible for the effective operation and maintenance of their internal private systems to insure that these systems are operated and maintained in concert with the District's overall surface water management. Failure of the landowner to maintain their internal control structures will result in the uncontrolled and wasted use of water and create additional pumping expenses to all District landowners. The failure of the landowner to maintain intake facilities will be cause for the water to be pumped in circles as water will flow directly from the District's irrigation lateral through the landowner's neglected system to the Districts pump canal. Further impacts of any such maintenance neglect are also felt upon other landowners in that same basin who may be requiring irrigation water only to have that water not reach them as it is being detoured through a failing or failed private system thus reducing their ability to gather water in an effective manner.

The same concern is also applicable to landowner operations as the landowner must be aware of the timing of water released from their lands into the District's pump canals is best managed in a pro-active rather than a reactive positions to allow for the District to be able to pump surface water effectively. Many times private landowners will store water on site and be delayed in their discharge, or fail to open their control facilities in a timely manner, thus placing that landowner at a potential risk through their negligence to address in a pro-active manner their operations and maintenance needs. This ineffective on-site surface water management, as well as neglected, poorly maintained internal systems by the landowner, can have the potential to create flooding on the landowners land.

4. Red-Flagged Facilities

Failing Facilities

To minimize the impacts of failing or failed private landowner control structures, the District's Board of Supervisors has directed the District personnel to notice these structures to the attention of the landowner for immediate correction and /or replacement. (Permit Required). The District's O&M Director will notify the applicable landowner of the structural concern.

The landowner will be given a reasonable time (not to exceed 15 calendar days) to repair and /or replace in consideration of the potential impacts of the failing facility (structure). If the Landowner fails to respond in a positive manner to the District's concern or to a level that satisfies completely the District's requirements, the District will Red-Tag the facility. Upon the issuance of a red-tag at the conclusion of the next consecutive 15 calendar day period (30 calendar days total), the District will remove the facility or make the facility inactive/ non-operational. Any District costs associated with corrective action will be billed directly to and be the financial responsibility of the landowner. The control structure in question will be kept out of service until such time as the matter has been corrected to the complete satisfaction of the District.

Non-Permitted (Illegal) Facilities

In the same manner as failing facilities, those facilities which are placed on; within or over District rights of ways without a District permit, will be considered as being placed illegally and applicable laws will apply as to trespass and obstruction of the Districts rights of way. Following the same time period as the failing facility, the landowner will be given 15 calendar days after first notice to either remove the facility in question from the District right of way; canal or lateral, or submit a complete application packet for consideration for a permitted placement. If after the second Notice of Violation for a non-permitted facility, within the next consecutive 15 day period, the landowner has not removed the facility nor made permit application, the District will either remove the facility and place on the landowner's property or will make the facility non-operational. As with the failing facility, all costs associated with this re-mediation will be the financial responsibility of the landowner.

H. 1992 SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT - SJRWMD vs. SJWCD (SJID)

1. Overview

This settlement agreement was entered into between the St. Johns Water Control District now known as the St. Johns Improvement District and the St. Johns River Water Management District, to settle certain matters at issue between them under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes and Chapter 40C-2, Florida Administrative Code. *File of Record No. 91-1088*. The corrective action agreed to is to alleviate future adverse impacts that the Water Control District's water management practices may have on water levels in the Blue Cypress Marsh while still allowing the Water Control District to meet its water management objectives for drainage and irrigation.

As part of the settlement agreement, the then Water Control District shall commence with the rehabilitation of the Water Control District's reservoir, through the repair and replacement of the reservoir gates and levee system to prevent surface water losses from the reservoir, specifically around the structure located in the northwest section /corner of the reservoir. At the time of the agreement, the Water Control District is to be able to maintain a surface water elevation of 27.3 feet NGVD within the reservoir. The purpose of the actions to maintain this 27.3 surface elevation is to provide the capability to store an additional 960 acre feet of water in the Water Control District.

In conjunction with this agreement, the Water Control District is to continue to maintain all levees within the Water Control District and to repair all low areas of the existing reservoir levee so that the minimum levee top elevation is 29.5 ft. NGVD and the minimum levee top width is fifteen (15) feet.

Critical to the agreement is the requirement of the Water Control District to operate the existing reservoir discharge structure in accordance with the regulation schedule established by the St. Johns River Water Management District. The ability of the Water Control District to discharge waters from the lands within the Water Control District will be controlled by this Executive Order and regulated by the St. Johns River Water Management District.

The amount of surface water which can be discharged is governed by these agreement elevations to commence any releases. The surface elevations of the receiving water body system (tailwater) as operated; maintained and managed by the St. Johns River Water Management District, will dictate the volume of water which can be released. Thus, the timing of the water discharge, when the Water Control District can open the reservoir gate(s) and the amount, volume of the discharge, are under the direct control of the St. Johns River Water Management District.

2. **Discharge Schedule as Regulated by the St. Johns River Water Management District**

NOVEMBER 1 ----- THROUGH ----- MAY 30

The Water Control District reservoir will be operated to hold surface water elevations within the reservoir system to an elevation of 27.5 ft. NGVD---BEFORE ANY DISCHARGE OCCURS FROM THE WATER CONTROL DISTRICT SYSTEM. When the reservoir surface water elevation exceeds 27.5 NGVD, as determined by the St. Johns River Water Management District Recording Device, one or more of the Water Control Districts reservoir gates may be opened. All reservoir gates will be closed when the reservoir surface water elevation, as measured by the St. Johns River Water Management District's recording device, drops below 27.25 ft. NGVD.

JUNE 1 ----- THROUGH ----- OCTOBER 30

The Water Control District reservoir will be operated to hold a surface water elevations within the reservoir system to an elevation of 26.5 ft. NGVD BEFORE ANY DISCHARGE OCCURS FROM THE WATER CONTROL DISTRICT SYSTEM. When the reservoir surface water elevation exceeds 26.5 ft NGVD, as determined by the St. Johns River Water Management District's recording device, one or more of the Water Control District's reservoir gates may be opened. All reservoir gates will be closed when the reservoir surface water elevations as measured by the St. Johns River Water Management District's recording device, drops below 26.00 ft NGVD.

The enclosed Chart presents the monthly consent order target stages.

3. **Storm Event Actions**

Immediately upon notice of a National Weather Service warning of an impending tropical depression or hurricane, one or more reservoir gates will be opened to discharge surface water and lower the water elevation in the reservoir to the St. Johns River Water Management District's tailwater control elevation at the spillway in advance of the weather event. During and immediately following major storm events the Water Control District will operate pumps and spillway gates to maintain a least one foot of free board below the lowest levee top elevation of the reservoir levees in order to prevent overtopping of the levee and uncontrolled discharge from the reservoir to the St. Johns River Water Management District's Blue Cypress Water Management Area, (BCWMA).

4. Maintained Canal Elevations

Per the Agreement, during December through May of each year, the Water Control District agrees to operate all of its pump station and irrigation intake structures with the goal of maintaining water levels in all canal systems except for the canals known as “North Lateral 8 and Lateral 5 at or above 19.0 ft. NGVD (0.5 foot above estimated normal control) and drainage canals at or above 17.5 ft. NGVD (2 feet above estimated normal control elevation).

This Agreement will constitute a final administrative order of the St. Johns River Water Management District, and the terms and conditions set forth herein may be enforced in a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to Chapter 373 and 123, F.S,

I. PRESENT-DAY DISCHARGE COMMUNICATIONS -SJRWMD

Present day discharge criteria are governed by the conditions noted in the 1992 agreement (91-1088). As the conditions for discharge approach, taking into consideration several conditions which include are not limited to actual pumping; number of units pumping; antecedent soil conditions; time of year; landowner conditions; tailwater conditions, the District makes contact with the St. Johns River Water Management District -Operations Center and notes the intent to open gates in accordance with the established discharge elevations within the 1992 agreement. Discussed and recorded is the headwater (reservoir elevations) as read by the Improvement District staff and compared to the St. Johns River Water Management District data information. A reservoir gate status report is faxed to the SJRWMD -Operations center in Palatka for each gate action, whether it be the initial gate opening; a gate adjustment; or event termination. The Administrator and Director O/M are in constant discussion as to the everyday events governing District-wide surface water management as far as number of pumping units on-line; operation/maintenance activities; landowner communications; basin surface water management so as to determine the need to do any system modification or tweaking in consideration of past-present and future actions. **Refer to enclosed Reservoir Gate Status form.**

Please refer to the discharge graphs included in these Guidelines for calculation of discharge volume in acre-feet. Note the discharge charts are in gallons per minute.

Upon discharge event end, the SJID finalizes discharge data as to the amount of acre-feet of water discharged from the SJID system. This information is placed on the annual discharge form to calculate the amount of discharge for the calendar year in question. **Refer to annual discharge data sheet example.**

NOTE: Throughout any discharge event and especially during major storm events, the SJID Administrator is in daily contact, at times multiple times per day, to communicate SJID actions in concert with SJRWMD system activities.

During transitional periods, such as the transition period from dry season to wet season operations, the SJID Administrator will discuss planned SJID actions at times perhaps a week in advance of the planned SJID action to allow for system management from the SJRWMD position. This communication is critical as the SJID system can change dramatically and quickly from “drought management to “flood control”. Refer to USJRB Schematic.

The capability of the SJID to effectively discharge water from the lands within the jurisdiction of the SJID is governed by the SJRWMD and their operation of the L-79/ C-52 system and the overall Upper St. Johns Project as well as many other contributing factors outside the control of the SJID. The impact of external surface water elevations within the SJRWMD and with southern flows introduced into the SJRWMD systems from the waters within the SFWMD basins has contributed

negatively to the SJID's discharge capability. The continually rising tailwater conditions within the Upper St Johns System will have the potential to reduce the amount of discharge capability from the SJID and jeopardize the SJID's continual ability to maintain a positive head to allow for positive discharge.

Despite these challenges outside the control of the SJID, the SJID's overall goal remains to discharge water in a manner which optimizes effective surface water management and flood-control to all SJID landowners while not putting the integrity of the overall SJID system at risk of failure.

To balance the goal of effective flood-control to systems integrity and allowable / permitted discharge, the SJID's ability to discharge water from SJID lands during storm events and post storm recovery, may be reduced significantly below design, as a result of these non-controllable influences.

J. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Florida Hurricane season is identified as the period June 1 through November 30. The statistical peak of Hurricane season is oftentimes noted as the period August 15th through October 15. As noted in previous narrative, the challenge facing the District is the need to plan for water supply storage through the dry season, while still within the time frame of the statistical peak of the hurricane season.

In preparation for any pending major storm event, the District starts pre-planning well in advance, insuring that adequate commodities are on hand, such as diesel fuel, which is topped off prior to June 1st and kept in a full status throughout the season. Past experiences have shown that the availability of fuel delivery during storm events and post storm actions are often very limited, thus the District must plan for a seasonal level of fuel.

Other key commodities primarily identified with the pumping operations are also stocked to a seasonal level so as to avoid or minimize any down-time for parts. Key commodities are identified and purchased prior to the start of the season. Maintenance activities focus on operational efficiencies with the weather usually causing a shift in dry season work with the primary emphasis during the wet season on water conveyance and keeping the system in optimal operational form.

Typically as the probability of a major storm event likens for the District, District landowners will begin dumping on-site water and the District will accelerate pumping operation in compliance with discharge protocol as dictated by the SJRWMD. Daily planning conversations occur with the SJRWMD and updates to District Board members. The system is taken to a pre-storm condition and necessary hardening actions are in place several days in advance of the approaching storm. In the event the District's reservoir is brought to a lower level than the receiving waters of the SJRWMD, the District's reservoir gates will be closed to prevent any backflow from the SJRWMD system. Immediately after the storm event passes and as soon as the Districts crews can get in place, the District system is placed in an optimal (maximum) discharge capacity in conjunction with internal and external surface water conditions. Under present surface water conditions the District realizes the critical sustained main flow way level should be maintained in the range of 28.0-28.2 ft. NGVD as a pre-caution to maintain levee integrity. While the main flow way surface elevation may exceed that elevation range in response to the immediate pumping activation, the combination of increasing tailwater conditions and the resultant loss of head differential which reduces discharge volume, coupled with increased pumping demands, will require a system wide review and the need to consider and perhaps power down the District's pumping systems to reduce the pumping of stormwater into the main flow way as a methodology to protect the integrity of the main flow way levee system.

K. ST. JOHNS RIVER WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT PERMIT CONDITIONS

In accordance with Florida Statutes Sections 373.069 (2) and 373.219 and Florida Administrative Code Chapter 40C-2, the St. Johns River Water Management District has jurisdiction over the St. Johns Improvement District. The St. Johns Improvement District is authorized by statute to connect the works of the St. Johns Improvement District to and divert the flow of water courses outside their jurisdictional boundaries in order to effect the purpose for which the St. Johns Improvement District was created and exists. The St. Johns River Water Management District is authorized to commence a cause of action in circuit court and seek civil penalty in an amount not to exceed ten-thousand dollars (\$ 10,000.00) per offence for violation of Chapter 373, F.S and Chapter 40C-2 F.A.C.

St. Johns Improvement District Consumptive Use Permit 2-061-0070-10 (Consumptive Use Permit Number 70)

PERMIT APPROVAL-----March 8, 2011

PERMIT EXPIRATION— FEBRUARY 7, 2026

Permit Authorizes;

Authorizes as limited by the permit conditions, the use of 10,375.0 million gallons per year (mgy) (28.4 million gallons per day (mgd) average) of surface water from a wholly owned flow way and reservoir for citrus, sod, and pasture irrigation, 1,393.0 million gallons per year (mgy) (3.82 million gallons per day (mgd) average) of surface water from the C-52 Canal, the SJID County Line Reservoir, and the Ft. Drum Marsh Conservation Area for irrigation of citrus, sod, and pasture irrigation, and 2,281.6 million gallons per year (mgy) (6.25 million gallons per day (mgd) average) of surface water for freeze protection.

Consumptive Use Permit # 70 Permit Conditions (Selected)

11. The annual surface water allocation from the SJID wholly owned flow way and reservoir is 10,375.0 million gallons (28.4 million gallons per day (mgd) average) for irrigation of citrus, sod, and pasture. This amount may be exceeded if additional surface water is available.

- 12. The maximum annual surface water allocation from the C-52 Canal, the Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area (FDMCA), and the County Line Reservoir must not exceed 1,393.0 million gallons (3.82 million gallons per day (mgd) average). Withdrawals from the C-52 canal north of the SJRWMD structure S-253 are authorized only when there is positive flow through SJRWMD structure S-252D, from the FDMCA into the C-52 Canal, or from SJRWMD structure S-253. Withdrawals from the C-52 Canal must cease during periods when the SJID reservoir elevation is at or greater than 26.5 NGVD (25.1 NAVD). Withdrawals from the C-52 canal must not cause a “reverse” or southerly flow in the C-52 Canal at the SR 60 overpass. If “reverse” flow does occur, withdrawals for the C-52 Canal must cease immediately. In the event SJRWMD structure S-252D is discharging to the C-52 Canal and Delta Farms Water Control District is withdrawing water from the C-52 Canal, SJID’s withdrawal is limited to 62 % of the discharge from SJRWMD S-252D if the discharge is less than 23.5 mgd.**
- 13. The maximum daily withdrawals from the C-52 Canal, the Fort Drum Marsh Conservation Area (FDMCA) must not exceed 14.5 million gallons.**
- 14. When SJRWMD structure S-252D is open, but flow through the SJRWMD structure cannot be maintained, the use of a pump to move surface water from the FDMCA into the C-52 canal is temporarily authorized when the SJID reservoir level is below an elevation of 26.5 feet NGVD (25.1 NAVD) and when the water levels in the FDMCA is at or above 23.0 feet NGVD (21.6 NAVD). The SJID must request and receive written SJRWMD approval prior to withdrawing water from C-52 north of the SJRWMD S-253 structure.**
- 15. The maximum annual surface water allocation for freeze protection is 2,281.6 million gallons (6.25 million gallons per day (mgd) average).**
- 16. All pumped withdrawals from the FDMCA and the C-52 must be measured in a method approved and accepted by the SJRWMD.**
- 17. All pumped withdrawals must be recorded continuously, totaled monthly, and reported to the SJRWMD electronically every six months.**
- 18. Total water withdrawn from the C-52 Canal through the SJID Reservoir gates must be recorded daily; totaled monthly and reported to the SJRWMD electronically every six months.**
- 19. Total water withdrawn from the C-52 Canal via the North Perimeter Canal through the gated culvert, must be recorded daily, totaled monthly, and reported to the SJRWMD electronically every six months.**

20. Total water withdrawn from the County Line Reservoir through gated culverts S-3 through S-8 must be recorded daily, totaled monthly and reported to the SJRWMD electronically every six months.

NOTE: Presently, the daily pumping logs utilized by the SJID provide for the notation of any pumped input of supplemental water into the SJID. These logs are subsequently totaled monthly and then summarized as part of the required submissions to the SJRWMD.

21. A separate accounting of water withdrawn for Freeze Protection must be calculated and submitted to the SJRWMD as part of the reporting process. Each Freeze Event must be calculated.

22. Operation of the Evans Crossing culverts must be in accordance with the SJRWMD approved “Withdrawal Structure operation Schedule”

31. Reclaimed water and/or surface water must be used to supply the needs of this project when deemed feasible pursuant to SJRWMD rules and applicable State law.

32. The SJID’s use of water as authorized by consumptive use permit # 70 shall not cause an interference with an existing legal use of water as defined in SJRWMD rules. If interference occurs, the SJRWMD may revoke the permit in whole or part to abate the adverse impact unless otherwise mitigated by the SJID.

33. The SJID’s consumptive use shall not adversely impacts wetlands, lakes, and spring flows or contribute to a violation of minimum flows and levels adopted in Chapter 40C-8, F.A.C., except as may be authorized by the SJRWMD.

Refer to the enclosed District data sheets for pumping and supplemental water introduced into the District. This information is required to be submitted to the SJRWMD each July and January in accordance with SJRWMD permit conditions. The SJRWMD EN-50 example indicates what amounts if any were brought into the District through the permitted methodologies as approved by the SJRWMD and as provided in the District’s consumptive use permit.

L. EXCERPTS OF APPROVED STATEMENT OF POLICY

ST. JOHNS DRAINAGE DISTRICT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS - JUNE 6, 1966

1. The primary function of the District is to control water within its boundaries with respect to drainage in times of excess water, and with respect to irrigation in time of the shortage of water.
2. The District makes an effort to maintain a water level in its canals and laterals at an average elevation to best serve the needs of the landowners. The landowners have a right to take water from and place water into the District's canals and laterals through permitted connections.
3. Any landowner desiring a different water table or elevation of water within the boundaries of the landowners' property different from that maintained in the laterals and canals of the District is responsible for constructing and maintaining such culverts, pumps, or controls to meet internal needs.
4. Landowners are to apply for and receive from the Board, a permit for the construction of any culverts, pumps, or other facilities on District rights of way or into the District rights of way for any purpose.
5. All District pumps and water control structures are under the complete control of the Board and its employees, and no landowner is permitted to stop or start the pumps or otherwise interfere with them.
6. It is a misdemeanor to interfere with or hamper the operation of the District or any of its facilities. Likewise it is a misdemeanor to damage or trespass on the District facilities.
7. It is recognized that it is impossible to at all times maintain water levels in the District canals and laterals which will suit the needs of every landowner served without auxiliary pumping and control by the landowner to provide for his specific internal requirements. The District's responsibility is to maintain a fair average water level. All recognize that this is a sub-tropical area; there are occasions when flash and unexpected rainfalls occur, which cause excess water and a temporary flooding. The District will make every effort to remove this water from its facilities as rapidly as possible to the average water level.

M. BOARD MOTIONS / DIRECTIVES OF INTEREST

1. Preservations of Rights of Way

May 8, 1969

Directing the District Engineer to notify all landowners and/or their managers and employees cautioning them not to plant citrus or any other crops or make any improvements on the District rights of way and that violation of this policy shall be at the landowners risk and to further notify them to move any existing crops or other improvements from the rights of way where they exist

Please note current Boards have also emphasized the need for the landowners to respect and appreciate the need for the District to have access to the works of the District for purposes of operations and maintenance.

Please refer to 2008 Landowner Notice/Information which again re-states this District position and need,

January 11, 1972

The canals, levees and other facilities of the District shall be used ONLY for their intended purpose and for no other use. That trespassing in violation of this policy constitutes a misdemeanor and persons in violation will be prosecuted under the provisions of Florida Statutes, Section 298.66.

August 9, 1983

Reported was that the biggest single problem to the efficient flow of water is undersized culverts and obstructions in member's internal ditch systems. Members of the District were urged to cooperate in solving problems of undersized culverts and clogged ditches. If members do not voluntarily cooperate, the Board of Supervisors will have no alternative but to order improvements to be made on penalty of revocation of permits to use District facilities.

The Board of Supervisors on motion duly made, put and carried, determined that the minimum permissible size of any new or replacement culvert to or from District facilities will be ***thirty (30) inches for each 40 acres tract or fraction thereof and permits will not be issued for any smaller size of culvert.***