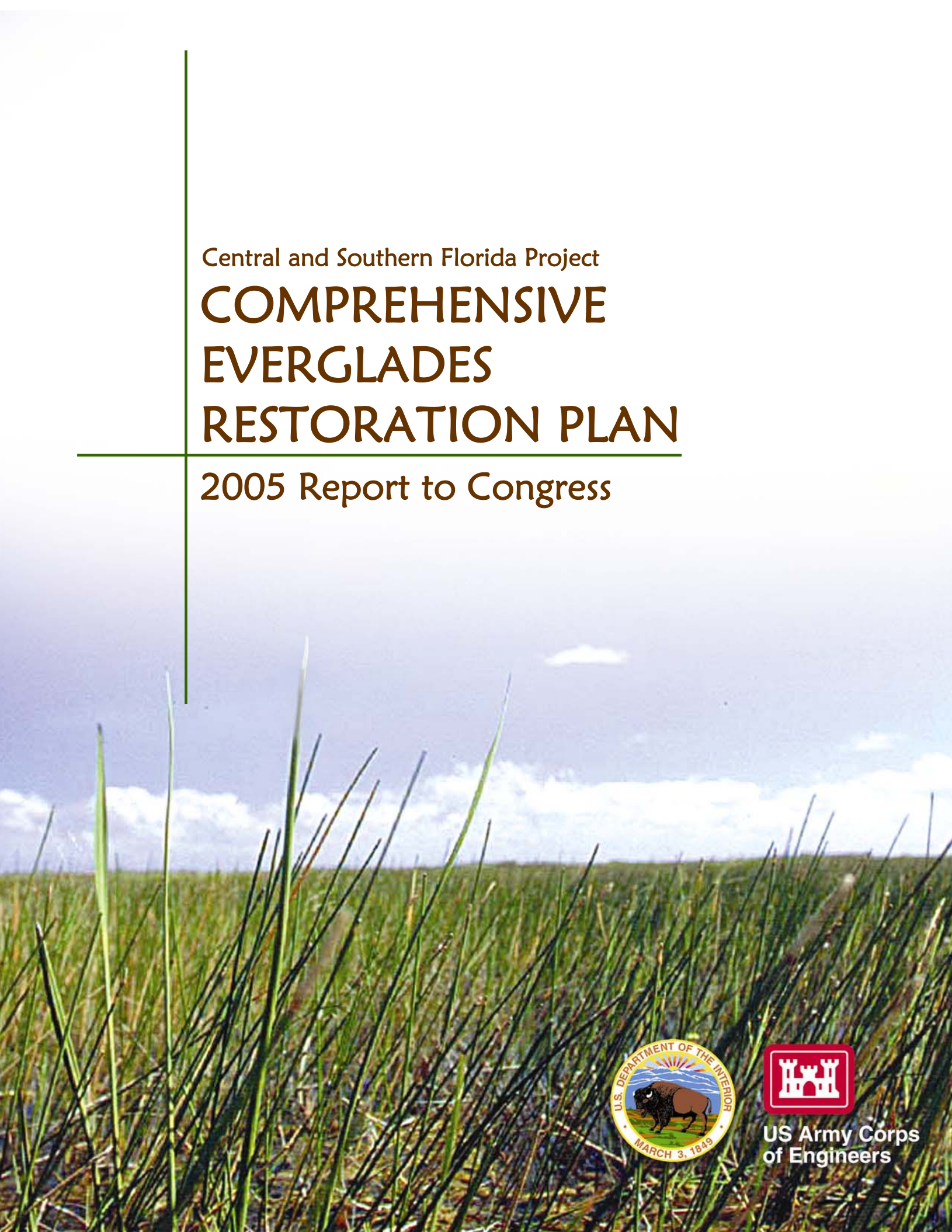
Central and Southern Florida Project

COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES RESTORATION PLAN

2005 Report to Congress



US Army Corps of Engineers

APPENDIX A
DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUNDATION PROJECTS

APPENDIX A

CERP builds upon certain federal and state Everglades restoration projects (referred to as Foundation Projects) that were assumed to be complete during the planning processes for the CERP. The full suite of benefits from the implementation of all of the CERP projects depends on the successful completion of the Foundation Projects. Projects such as the federally authorized Kissimmee River Restoration Project, the Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park Project, Modifications to the C-111 Project, the Critical Restoration Projects, and the C-51/STA-1E Project, as well as the State of Florida's Everglades Construction Project, form this foundation and are described in this appendix.

A.1 DESCRIPTION OF FOUNDATION PROJECTS

While the primary focus of this report is on the past and future accomplishments of CERP implementation, it is useful to also look at the broader South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program to better understand the context in which CERP exists. The South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Program consists of a number of projects that are designed to improve the conditions of different aspects of the greater Everglades ecosystem. The CERP builds upon these Foundation Projects and achievement of the full suite of CERP benefits depends on their successful completion. For the significant work that has already been accomplished and progress that has been made in implementing these projects, some of which are already providing benefits to the natural system, much credit is due the multitude of agencies and stakeholders who have been involved. A few of these projects are described briefly in the following subsections to set the stage for the significant role that CERP will play in the greater South Florida Ecosystem Restoration.

A.1.1 The Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park Project

The Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park Project (Mod Waters) is key to providing the foundation for the CERP. Completion of the Mod Waters Project is the federal government's highest restoration priority. Authorized by Congress in 1989, the project authorizes the USACE, in consultation with the DOI, to modify the C&SF Project in order to restore hydrologic conditions in the Everglades National Park (ENP). Completion of the project will improve conditions over 190,000 acres of habitat within the ENP, assist in the recovery of threatened and endangered species, and lay a strong foundation for future restoration efforts under the CERP.

Real estate acquisition in the 8.5-square-mile area will be completed in 2006, with construction of the flood mitigation components to be completed in 2007. In addition, two spillways and one pump station have been completed, four miles of the L-67 extension levee have been removed, and the Tigertail Indian Camp has been raised. The Mod Waters Project is not only critical to restore more natural flows to ENP, but also provides much of the early increase in sheetflow. Early increase in sheetflow can also be attributed to early phases of the Water Conservation Area 3 Departmentalization and Sheetflow Enhancement Project. As noted in Section 601(b)(2)(D)(iv) of WRDA 2000, no federal funds can be appropriated for the construction of the Water Conservation Area 3 Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow Enhancement Project (including component AA; component QQ, Phases 1 and 2; and component SS) until the Mod Waters Project is completed.

Assuming continued Congressional funding support, the Mod Waters Project will be completed in 2009. The fiscal year (FY) 2006 Budget appropriation includes $60 million ($25 million for the National Park Service and $35 million for USACE) to continue work. An additional $160,000,000 will be necessary to complete the project. The recommended plan for Tamiami Trail modifications in the *Final Revised General Reevaluation Report/Second Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Tamiami Trail Modifications, Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and South Florida Water Management District, December 2005 was* adopted in January 2006 following the completion of a Record of Decision.

A.1.2 Kissimmee River Restoration

Kissimmee River Prior to Restoration

Restored Kissimmee River

As the headwaters of the Everglades system, the health of the 3,000-square-mile Kissimmee River is crucial to the health of the South Florida ecosystem. That health will be assured by the reestablishment of more natural flow characteristics in the Kissimmee River by reestablishing historic hydrologic conditions, recreating the historical river/floodplain connectivity, recreating the historic mosaic of wetland plant communities, and restoring the historic biological diversity and functionality. Restoration will be accomplished by backfilling 22 miles of the C-38 canal and recarving nine miles of the historic river channel that was channelized. Seven of the 22 total miles of river restoration have currently been backfilled and 1.25 miles of the river have been recarved resulting in restoration of flows to 15 contiguous miles of the historical river channel. Over 50 percent of planned structure modifications have also been completed. These modifications have already returned a more natural flow to the basin resulting in increases in wetland vegetation, particularly broadleaf marsh species and buttonbush, and a dramatic return of migratory and wading birds to the basin. This is a powerful example of how the ecosystem is responding to work efforts that eliminate or mitigate disruptive human influences. The Kissimmee River Restoration Project will be completed by 2011, subject to appropriations.

A.1.3 Modifications to the C-111 Project

While completion of the Modified Waters Deliveries to Everglades National Park Project will provide significant benefits directly to the ENP, the Modifications to the C-111 Project will improve hydrologic conditions in Taylor Slough, located in the eastern panhandle of the ENP. This project will also maintain flood protection for development and agricultural interests in south Miami-Dade County. Both of these projects will also significantly enhance restoration of the remaining Everglades outside of the ENP by reducing damaging high water levels and allowing flows that are more natural in the Everglades ecosystem to the north of the ENP. To date three interim pump stations and one permanent pump station have been completed, along with construction of three detention areas, replacement of the Taylor Slough Bridge, and removal of Spoil Mounds along lower C-111. Modifications to the C-111 Project are expected to be completed by

2010, subject to appropriations. A Combined Structural and Operational Plan (CSOP) for the Mod Waters Deliveries Project and the C-111 Project is currently being developed. The CSOP will ensure that the Mod Waters and C-111 Projects are operated consistent with project purposes in order to achieve the intended benefits while protecting the quality of water entering Everglades National Park.

A.1.4 The Critical Restoration Projects Program

The Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Critical Projects were authorized by WRDA 1996, with modification in WRDA 1999. These projects were required to produce immediate, independent, and substantial restoration benefits, and to be consistent with the Conceptual Plan of the Governor's Commission, which was created to promote a sustainable South Florida ecosystem. Seventy-five million dollars in federal funds was authorized for appropriation to be matched by local sponsors, while the maximum federal expenditure on any one project was capped at $25 million. To assist with implementation of these Critical Projects, $7 million in federal funds for land acquisition were transferred to the state through a grant administered by the DOI.

During the initial reporting period, the Department of Community Affairs, the SFWMD, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the USACE completed the Florida Keys Carrying Capacity Study, the East Coast Canal Structures Project, and the Western C-11 Water Quality Improvement Project while making substantial construction progress on others. By the end of 2008, construction will be complete on the following projects: Seminole Big Cypress Water Conservation Plan, Lake Okeechobee Water Retention and Phosphorus Removal, Ten Mile Creek, and Lake Trafford. Cost estimates for the projects have increased since the start of the program because of escalation, unexpected site conditions, design modifications necessary to meet the project goals, and bids for construction higher than those estimated. Under current federal appropriation authority, federal contributions will not be sufficient to share construction costs with the SFWMD on Southern CREW, Lake Trafford, and Tamiami Trail Culverts. SFWMD is proceeding with construction on all or a portion of these projects with its own funding. Recently introduced WRDA bills include language that would raise the federal program cap from $75 million to $95 million and per-project cap from $25 million to $30 million. Raising federal contribution caps on the program and its projects would allow USACE to share increased project costs.

The Critical Projects have produced better tools for evaluating the effects of local public policies in the Florida Keys related to dry-season water table, reduced fresh water losses from the Pensucco Wetlands, and reduced discharges of nutrients and other pollutants from populated areas into Water Conservation Area 3A.

As the remaining projects are completed, they are expected to restore more natural flows into estuaries, filter nutrients from flows into Lake Okeechobee, regain lost freshwater storage, and rejuvenate wetlands in South Central Florida.

A.1.5 Everglades Ecosystem Water Quality

In the last decade, the State of Florida has made significant progress to improve the quality of the water entering the Everglades. The primary focus of the state effort is reducing phosphorus levels in discharges to the Everglades Protection Area (EPA) including the Author R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, the WCAs and ENP.

Measures being undertaken by the state to improve the quality of water entering the Everglades are the subject of the Everglades Forever Act (EFA), Section 373.4592, Florida Statutes, and a 1992 Consent Decree that settled water quality litigation between the United States and the State of Florida related to the quality of water entering the federal areas. The EFA requires construction of approximately 45,000 acres of stormwater treatment areas (STAs). To complement the state STAs, the federal government has constructed C-51/STA-1E. The state has established a new numeric phosphorus criterion for the EPA of ten parts per billion total concentration of phosphorus. This criterion has been approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as protective of the designated uses of the EPA. In addition to EFA and Consent Decree requirements, the State of Florida has many Class III water quality criteria for parameters other than nitrogen and phosphorus for the EPA.

Both the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and the Seminole Tribe of Florida have established water quality standards in accordance with section 518 of the Clean Water Act. The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida's water quality standards for the tribe's federal Indian reservation established a ten parts per billion (ppb) criterion for total phosphorus in tribal waters in 1997. In 1999 the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida's water quality standards were established for the Miccosukee Reserved Area and the border near Everglades National Park and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Seminole Tribe of Florida's water quality standards were approved by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1997 for the Big Cypress Reservation and in 1998 for the Brighton Reservation.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004, Public Law 108-108, requires the submission of a report prepared by the Departments of the Interior, Army, and Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency, concerning the quality of the water entering A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge) and the Everglades National Park (Park). The federal agencies were charged with assessing the status of the water entering the Refuge and the Park with applicable Class III water quality standards and with the requirements of the 1992 Consent Decree entered in *United States v. South Florida Water Management District*. The requested report, entitled *Joint Report to Congress Everglades Water Quality August, 2005*, was submitted to Congress on September 21, 2005.

The report notes that the State of Florida has made significant progress in achieving phosphorus load reductions entering the Everglades, including the Refuge and the Park. The state and federal partners are cooperatively implementing projects to realize additional improvements. The report finds that the water entering the Refuge and the Park is generally in compliance with most Class III water quality standards, with excursions reported for six identified water quality constituents other than phosphorus. These

excursions are considered to be minor and not a significant threat to the federal resource and efforts are underway to address these issues.

With respect to the requirements of the 1992 Consent Decree, the report finds that although the interim phosphorus concentration limits for the Park are being achieved, there have been periodic exceedances of the interim phosphorus concentration levels for the Refuge since they went into effect in 1999. Although significant progress has been made in implementing the Consent Decree requirements, additional work is required to meet long-term phosphorus concentration limits in the Refuge and the Park. The report notes that the additional capacity of Stormwater Treatment Areas 1E and 3/4 should assist in providing additional treatment capacity. Based on the results contained therein, the report states that the Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Justice and the Army believe that progress is being made in realizing improved water quality for the EPA and that additional work is underway to meet the applicable legal requirements for water quality.

A.1.5.1 The Everglades Construction Project

As of June 2004, over 35,000 acres of STAs had been constructed by the SFWMD. Almost 30,000 acres were in flow-through operation, removing total phosphorus that otherwise would have gone into the EPA. In a single year, several STAs removed more than 87 metric tons of total phosphorus, bringing the total removal to over 425 tons since 1994. The SFWMD began the design and implementation of enhancements to STA-3/4, intended to further lower phosphorus levels. These enhancements along with enhancements to the other five STAs, will continue through the end of 2006 and are fully described in SFWMDs Long Term Plan for Achieving Water Quality Standards and are in addition to the expansion of the STAs being undertaken through the state's Acceler8 initiative.

A.1.5.2 C-51/STA-1E

The construction of C-51/STA-1E was substantially completed by the USACE in June 2004. Depending on growth of vegetation, a six- to eighteen-month vegetation start-up period is anticipated before expected water quality improvements are realized in the STA-1E discharges to the ARM Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. In order to meet the water quality targets for Everglades restoration, it is necessary to reduce the phosphorus concentrations in runoff waters to very low levels (10 ppb or less) prior to releasing these waters into natural areas. Preliminary small scale studies indicate a Periphyton-based Stormwater Treatment Area (PSTA) may be a cost effective way to

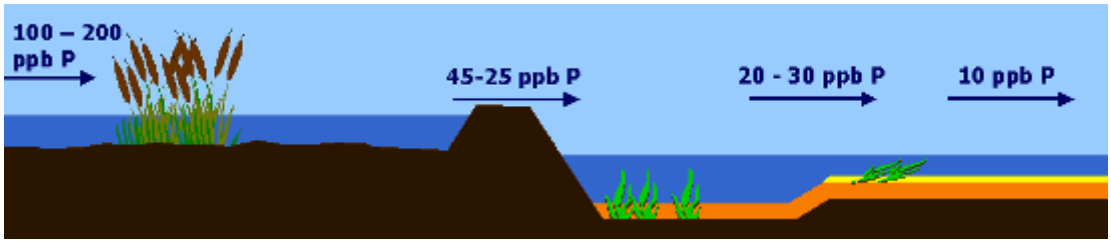


Figure 6: Depiction of Phosphorus Reduction Flow

greatly reduce phosphorus levels. Design work is in progress for a field scale PSTA test. Construction is scheduled for completion in 2006 followed by operation and monitoring

at a total cost of $5,000,000. Figure 6 shows the reduction in phosphorus concentrations as water flows through the STA.

A.1.6 Invasive Plant Research Laboratory

The development of CERP included a feature to evaluate Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants. The CERP feature will utilize a research laboratory, the Melaleuca Quarantine Facility that was constructed in 2005 by the USACE under a separate authority with primary funding from the DOI, and a funding contribution from the SFWMD. This facility will significantly increase the capability to evaluate new biological controls for use in the control of exotic and invasive plant species.

APPENDIX D
UPDATED COST ESTIMATES BY PROJECT
(FY04 PRICE LEVELS)

APPENDIX D

Section 601(h) of WRDA 2000 and § 385.40(c) of the Programmatic Regulations set forth reporting requirements for CERP. This includes an updated estimate for the total cost of the plan and individual component costs. Appendix D shows project/component groupings beginning with The Plan (at October 1, 1999 price levels) and as reconfigured according to CERP Guidance Memorandum 2.02 and adjusted to October 1, 2004 price levels.

BASELINE per CERP Report Table 9-2 (APR 99) (Costs in $1,000s)			RECONFIGURED BASELINE per CGM 002.02 (Costs in $1,000s)				Change in 1 Oct 99 to 1 Oct 04 Price Levels (Costs in $1,000)
CERP Component	**PROJECT NAME**	**TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS**	**CERP Component**	**PROJECT WBS # AND NAME**	**TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS (at 1 Oct 99 Price Levels)**	**COSTS (at 1 Oct 04 Price Levels)**	
A	North of Lake Okeechobee Storage Reservoir	284,854	A, W, OPE (LOWQFT), OPE (LOTSD) OPE (LIRS)	WBS 1 Lake Okeechobee Watershed	455,878	556,374	100,496
W	Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Storage & Treatment Area	104,026					
OPE	Lake Okeechobee Watershed Water Quality Treatment Area	62,248					
OPE	Lake Okeechobee Tributary Sediment Dredging	4,700					
OPE	Lake Istokpoga Regulation Schedule	50					
GG	Lake Okeechobee Aquifer Storage & Recovery	1,116,312	GG	WBS 3 Lake Okeechobee Aquifer Storage & Recovery	1,097,312	1,223,431	126,119
			PILOT	WBS 32 Lake Ockeechobee ASR PILOT	19,000	21,796	2,796
D	C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir and Aquifer Storage and Recovery	446,195	D_P1	WBS 4 C-43 Basin Storage Reservoir Part 1	205,438	254,309	48,871
			D_P2	WBS 5 C-43 Basin Aquifer Storage and Recovery - Part 2	234,757	260,652	25,895
			PILOT	WBS 33 Caloosahatchee (C-43) River ASR PILOT	6,000	6,784	784
DDD	Caloosahatchee Back pumping With Stormwater Treatment	82,894	DDD	WBS 56 Caloosahatchee Back pumping With Stormwater Treatment	82,894	96,962	14,068
B	C-44 Basin Storage Reservoir	112,563	B, UU	WBS 7 Indian River Lagoon - South	822,785	1,262,709	439,924
UU	C-23/C-24/C-25/Northfork and Southfork Storage Reservoirs	710,223					
G	Everglades Agricultural Storage Reservoirs	436,648	G_P1 & G_P2	WBS 8 Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoirs - Part 1 & 2	436,648	512,186	75,538
CCC	Big Cypress / L-28 Interceptor Modifications	42,751	CCC	WBS 10 Big Cypress / L-28 Interceptor Modifications	42,751	49,994	7,243
OPE	Seminole Tribe Big Cypress Water Conservation Plan (East & West)	75,288	OPE (STBCR)	WBS 96 Seminole Tribe Big Cypress Water Conservation Plan (East & West)	75,288	87,206	11,918
II & RR	Flow To Northwest & Central Water Conservation Area 3A	30,877	II & RR	WBS 11 Flow To Northwest & Central Water Conservation Area 3A	30,877	35,424	4,547
HHH, BBB, OPE	Palm Beach County Wetlands Based Water Reclamation (WWR Tech Pilot)	27,700	AA, QQ, SS,	WBS 12 Water Conservation Area 3 Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow Enhancement - Part 1 & 2 & PILOT	27,700	315,169	75,782
AA, QQ, SS	Water Conservation Area 3 Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow Enhancement	211,687	PILOT (WWReuse)		211,687		

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CERP Component	PROJECT NAME	TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS	CERP Component	PROJECT WBS # AND NAME	TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS (at 1 Oct 99 Price Levels)	COSTS (at 1 Oct 04 Price Levels)	
KK	Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Internal Canal Structures	7,669	KK	WBS 14 Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge Internal Canal Structures	7,669	8,834	1,165
OPE	Miccosukee Water Management Plan	24,459	OPE (MWMP)	WBS 90 Miccosukee Water Management Plan	24,459	28,310	3,851
			DD	WBS 15 Modify Holey Land Wildlife Management Area Operation Plan	0	0	0
			EE	WBS 16 Modify Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area Operation Plan	0	0	0
OPE	Pal-Mar and J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area Hydropattern Restoration	10,500	K_P1, GGG, X, Y, OPE (PAL MAR), OPE (LWL)	WBS 17 North Palm Beach County - Part 1	436,775	517,571	80,796
OPE	Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration	2,300					
K & GGG	Water Preserve Areas / L-8 Basin	415,182					
X	C-17 Backpumping and Treatment	20,191					
Y	C-51 Backpumping and Treatment	32,631					
OPE	Acme Basin B Discharge	20,100	OPE (ABBD)	WBS 38 Acme Basin B Discharge	20,100	24,241	4,141
OPE	Winsburg Farms Wetland Restoration	14,140	OPE (WFW)	WBS 91 Winsburg Farms Wetland Restoration	14,140	16,736	2,596
LL	C-51 Regional Groundwater Aquifer Storage and Recovery	132,336	LL, K_P2	WBS 18 North Palm Beach County - Part 2	176,365	198,847	22,482
VV	Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve Reservoir and Aquifer Storage and Recovery	124,099	VV_P1	WBS 20 Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve Reservoir - Part 1	80,614	100,720	20,106
			VV_P2	WBS 21 Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve Aquifer Storage and Recovery - Part 2	43,485	48,369	4,884
OPE	Protect and Enhance Existing Wetland Systems along Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge including the Strazzula track	52,772	OPE (SW)	WBS 39 Strazzulla Wetlands	52,772	67,390	14,618
M	Site 1 Impoundment and Aquifer Storage and Recovery	140,379	M_P1	WBS 40 Site 1 Impoundment	38,514	47,456	8,942
			M_P2	WBS 22 Hillsboro Aquifer Storage and Recovery - Part 2	92,865	102,396	9,531
			PILOT	WBS 34 Hillsboro Aquifer Storage and Recovery PILOT	9,000	10,118	1,118
CC	Broward County Secondary Canal System	12,898	CC	WBS 24 Broward County Secondary Canal System	12,898	15,062	2,164

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CERP Component	**PROJECT NAME**	**TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS**	**CERP Component**	**PROJECT WBS # AND NAME**	**TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS (at 1 Oct 99 Price Levels)**	**COSTS (at 1 Oct 04 Price Levels)**	
O & Q	Western C-11 Diversion Impoundment and Canal and Water Conservation Areas 3A and 3B Levee Seepage Management	225,172	R, Q, O	WBS 45 Broward County (WPA) Water Preserve Areas	314,318	392,755	78,437
R	C-9 Stormwater Treatment Area/ Impoundment	89,146					
XX	North Lake Belt Storage Area	536,061	XX_P2	WBS 25 North Lake Belt Storage Area - Phase 1	251,532	298,852	47,320
			BB, XX_P1	WBS 25 North Lake Belt Storage Area - Phase 2	270,310	321,574	51,264
BB	Dade-Broward Levee/Pennsuco Wetlands	18,779	PILOT	WBS 35 Lake Belt In-Ground Reservoir Technology PILOT	23,000	26,023	3,023
			PILOT	WBS 36 L-31 N Seepage Management PILOT	10,000	11,267	1,267
YY & ZZ	Diverting Water Conservation Area 2 and 3 flows to Central Lake Belt Storage	79,657	ZZ	WBS 12 Water Conservation Area 3A/3B flows to Central Lake Belt Storage	785	940	155
			YY, S_P1	WBS 48 Water Conservation Area 2B flows to Everglades National Park (ENP)	446,498	524,373	77,875
S & EEE	Central Lake Belt Storage Area	502,861	S_P2	WBS 26 Central Lake Belt Storage	128,410	150,982	22,572
			EEE	WBS 23 Flows to Eastern Water Conservation Area	6,825	7,833	1,008
T	C-4 Control Structures	2,329	T	WBS 46 C-4 Control Structures	2,329	2,729	400
U	Bird Drive Recharge Area	124,084	V & FF & U	WBS 27 L-31N Levee Improvements for Seepage Management and S-356 Structures & Bird Drive Recharge Area	308,301	377,001	68,700
V & FF	L-31N Levee Improvements for Seepage Management and S-356 Structures	184,218					
HHH	West Miami-Dade County Reuse	439,538	HHH	WBS 97 West Miami-Dade County Reuse	439,538	505,325	65,787
FFF / OPE	Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands	299,583	FFF / OPE (BBCW)	WBS 28 Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands	299,583	372,184	72,601
BBB	South Miami-Dade County Reuse	363,024	BBB	WBS 98 South Miami-Dade County Reuse	363,024	419,858	56,834
OPE	Restoration Of Pineland & Hardwood Hammocks In C-111 Basin	600	OPE (PHR)	WBS 92 Restoration Of Pineland & Hardwood Hammocks In C-111 Basin	600	689	89
WW	C-111 N Spreader Canal	94,034	WW	WBS 29 C-111 N Spreader Canal	94,034	114,007	19,973
OPE	Southern Golden Gate Estates Restoration	15,550	OPE (SGGEHR)	WBS 30 Southern Golden Gate Estates Hydrologic Restoration	15,550	17,590	2,040

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CERP Component	**PROJECT NAME**	**TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS**	**CERP Component**	**PROJECT WBS # AND NAME**	**TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS (at 1 Oct 99 Price Levels)**	**COSTS (at 1 Oct 04 Price Levels)**	
OPE	Southern CREW Project Addition	33,538	OPE (SCPA)	Southern CREW Project Addition	33,539	42,691	9,152
OPE	Lake Trafford Restoration	15,408	OPE (LTR)	Lake Trafford Restoration	15,408	17,787	2,379
OPE	Henderson Creek / Belle Meade Restoration	4,805	OPE (HCBM)	WBS 93 Henderson Creek / Belle Meade Restoration	4,805	5,622	817
OPE	Lakes Park Restoration	5,166	OPE (LRP)	WBS 94 Lakes Park Restoration	5,166	5,928	762
OPE	Florida Keys Tidal Restoration	1,251	OPE (FKTR)	WBS 31 Florida Keys Tidal Restoration	1,251	1,414	163
OPE	Melaleuca Eradication And Other Exotic Plants	5,772	OPE (MEL)	WBS 95 Melaleuca Eradication And Other Exotic Plants	5,772	6,554	782
FEAS	Additional Feasibility Studies	20,300	FEAS (SFFS)	Southwest Florida Feasibility Studies	8,100	8,100	0
			FEAS (FBFS)	Florida Bay Feasibility Study	4,100	4,100	0
			FEAS (CIWQP)	Comprehensive Integrated Water Quality Plan	8,100	8,100	0
			(WBS 3, 5, 18, 21, 22)	WBS 44 ASR Regional Study	0	70,421	70,421
	TOTALS	**7,819,548**		**TOTALS**	**7,819,549**	**9,583,745**	**1,764,196**