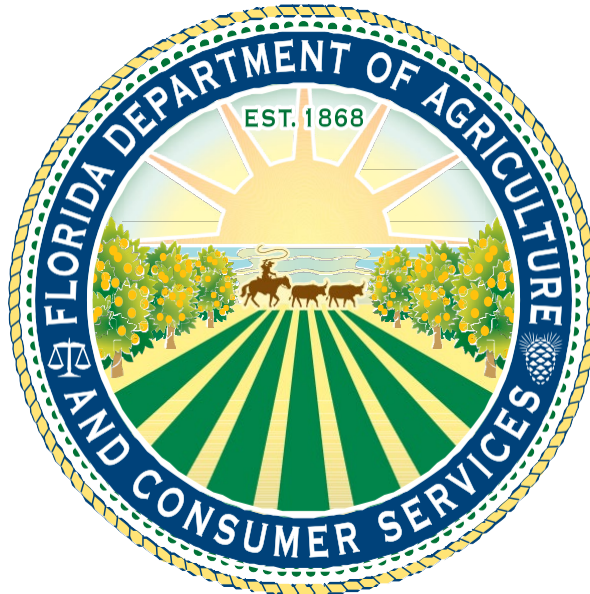


Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Office of Agricultural Water Policy



**Status of Implementation of
Agricultural Nonpoint Source
Best Management Practices**

July 1, 2025

Report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House
Pursuant to Section 403.0675(2), F.S.

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Contents

Executive Summary	3
Acronyms	4
List of Tables	4
Introduction	5
Status of BMP Implementation Discussion	5
Program Enrollment	5
Implementation Verification (IV) Site Visits	11
Implementation Assistance (IA)	15
Best Management Practices Manuals	15
BMP Cost Share	15
Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL)	17
BMP Research and Demonstration Projects	17
Regional Projects	18
OAWP Program Improvements	19
OAWP Next Steps	20
Appendix I: Summary of BMP Implementation Statewide and by BMAP	22
Appendix II: Program Background	57
Best Management Practices	57
Enrollment Delineation and Metrics	57
Program Enrollment	57
Implementation Verification (IV) Site Visits	58
Implementation Assistance (IA)	58
Equivalent Program	59
BMP Cost Share	59
Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL)	59
BMP Research and Demonstration Projects	59
Appendix III: Data	61
FSAID	61
BMP Program Enrollment Data	62
Limitations of Enrollment Data	62
Data Management	63
Appendix IV: Land Use Characterization	64
Overview	64
Method	64

Executive Summary

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Office of Agricultural Water Policy (OAWP) collaborates with Florida's agricultural landowners and producers to implement best management practices (BMPs) for nutrient reduction, irrigation management, and the protection of water resources. This report presents information on the status of implementation of the FDACS BMP Program that is required annually pursuant to Section 403.0675(2), Florida Statutes (F.S.). BMP implementation data is reported both statewide, and for each area covered by a basin management action plan (BMAP) developed by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Highlights from this report include:

- Increasing the number of agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program statewide by almost 8,000 acres, and as of Dec 31, 2024, sixty-one percent (61%) of Florida's agricultural acres statewide were enrolled in the BMP Program. Fifty-seven percent (57%) of the agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program statewide are located within BMAPs.
- Enrolling 402 new producers, thereby adding approximately 20,000 acres to the total agricultural acreage enrolled in the BMP Program within the Indian River Lagoon (IRL) BMAPs.
- Completing 2,410 implementation verification (IV) site visits statewide. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of these IV site visits occurred within BMAPs.
- Adopting updated Sod and Cattle Best Management Practice manuals. By March 2025, all ten (10) updated commodity manuals were adopted by rule.
- Funding 290 cost share projects statewide that will help producers achieve nutrient reduction goals in BMAPs and address water conservation needs in areas of water supply concern.
- Evaluating 1,206 producer irrigation systems and helping them save approximately 4.8 million gallons of water per day through OAWP's Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) visits.
- Continuing work on 32 research and demonstration projects to provide the scientific and technical basis for the OAWP BMP Program, to investigate new, innovative practices, and to demonstrate practices that improve nutrient use efficiencies.
- Launching an Agricultural Regional Projects Program (ARPP), a targeted initiative designed to implement innovative, scalable solutions that reduce nutrient loading, improve regional water quality and quantity, and promote long-term agricultural sustainability.

A Story Map of this report which enables readers to view data and maps in an interactive environment can be found at [Agricultural Water Policy / Divisions & Offices / Home - Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services \(fdacs.gov\)](#).

Acronyms

ALG	Agricultural Lands Geodatabase	GIS	Geographic Information System
ARPP	Agricultural Regional Projects Program	ILG	Irrigated Lands Geodatabase
BMAP	Basin Management Action Plan	IA	Implementation Assistance
BMP	Best Management Practice	IV	Implementation Verification
BMPTS	Best Management Practices Tracking System	MIL	Mobile Irrigation Lab
DOR	Department of Revenue	NOI	Notice of Intent (to implement BMPs)
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code	OAWP	Office of Agricultural Water Policy
FDACS	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services	SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	SOLARIS	State Owned Lands and Records Information System
F.S.	Florida Statutes	SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
FSAID	Florida Statewide Agricultural Irrigation Demand	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

List of Tables

Table 1. Status of Statewide BMP Implementation for Producers Enrolled in the BMP Program	6
Table 2. Status of BMP Enrollment Within BMAPs.....	7
Table 3. Analysis of Adjusted Enrolled Lands Statewide.....	9
Table 4. Analysis of Adjusted Enrolled Lands Within BMAPs	9
Table 5. Status of IVs Statewide since Jan 1, 2023 (no adjustment for IVs referred to FDEP)	11
Table 6. Status of IVs in BMAPs since Jan 1, 2023 (no adjustment for IVs referred to FDEP)	12
Table 7. Cost Share for Projects Completed in 2024 Statewide	15
Table 8. Cost Share for Projects Completed in 2024 by BMAP.....	16

Introduction

Agricultural best management practices (BMPs) are an integral part of water resource protection implemented under the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Office of Agricultural Water Policy (OAWP) BMP Program. Pursuant to section 403.0675(2), Florida Statutes (F.S.), this report presents information required annually from FDACS OAWP on the status of the implementation of BMPs, implementation verification (IV) site inspections, and compliance with BMP implementation statewide and within basin management action plans (BMAPs). This report also provides information regarding OAWP's adopted BMP manuals, cost share program, Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) program improvements, BMP research and demonstration projects, regional project efforts, program highlights for 2024, and program next steps.

Status of BMP Implementation Discussion

Program Enrollment

In 2024, OAWP increased the number of agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program by almost 8,000 acres. Within the same calendar year, based on agricultural land use data, OAWP estimates a decline of almost 63,000 agricultural acres statewide.¹ OAWP increased the number of agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program in 2024. However, the percent of agriculture acres enrolled remained the same as the previous year (2023) because the state lost acres of agriculture, some of which were enrolled in BMPs. As of Dec 31, 2024, sixty-one percent (61%) of the state's total agricultural acres were enrolled in the BMP Program, see **Table 1**. To learn more about how OAWP estimates the number agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program see **Appendix II Program Background Enrollment Delineation and Metrics**.

Section 403.067, F.S., requires agricultural producers and landowners located within BMAPs areas to either enroll in the OAWP BMP Program and properly implement BMPs applicable to their property and operation, or to conduct water quality monitoring activities as required by Chapter 62-307, F.A.C.² Approximately fifty-seven percent (57%) of the agricultural acres enrolled statewide are located within BMAPs.

To address the greatest water resource concerns, OAWP's enrollment efforts continue to focus on enrolling parcels that are most impactful to water quality including, parcels that irrigate, contain many agricultural acres, or indicate more intense agricultural land uses. As of December 2024, eighty-three percent (83%) of irrigated agricultural acres statewide were enrolled in the BMP Program. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the enrolled irrigated acres statewide are located within BMAPs.

To prioritize enrollment efforts, OAWP also evaluates areas not currently enrolled in the BMP Program using land use information³ and property appraiser parcel data to identify areas that have potentially enrollable agricultural activities. As of Dec 31, 2024, OAWP estimates there are

¹ Agriculture land use estimates are based on the draft December 2024 Florida Statewide Agricultural Irrigation Demand (Version twelve) (FSAID12) Agricultural Lands Geodatabase (ALG).

² FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(b)2.g. (2024).

³ Agriculture land use estimates are based on the draft December 2024 FSAID12 ALG.

approximately 1.8 million acres statewide of potentially enrollable agriculture lands left to enroll in the BMP Program. OAWP endeavors to get 100% of the potentially enrollable agricultural acres statewide, and within BMAPs, into the appropriate BMP Program and strongly encourages producers to enroll for the many benefits that enrollment provides. Approximately forty-four percent (44%) of the potentially enrollable acres statewide are located within BMAPs. These acres do not include any properties identified as aquaculture or silviculture, as enrollment of those properties will be handled by the FDACS Aquaculture or Forestry BMP Programs. Areas located within state-owned lands and/or water restoration project boundaries are also not prioritized for enrollment by OAWP as there is low probability they contain enrollable agricultural activity.

Table 1 provides a summary of the total agricultural areas statewide, acres enrolled in the BMP Program statewide and within BMAPs, irrigated agricultural areas statewide, irrigated acres enrolled statewide and within BMAPs, and the potentially enrollable acres statewide and within BMAPs. Detailed results of the unenrolled agricultural lands characterization used to identify potentially enrollable lands statewide and by BMAP can be found in [Appendix I Summary of BMP Implementation Statewide and by BMAP](#). More information about the analysis to identify potentially enrollable areas can be found in [Appendix IV Land Use Characterization](#).

Table 1. Status of Statewide BMP Implementation for Producers Enrolled in the BMP Program

Statewide Metrics	Value
Agricultural acres	7,477,162
Agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program	4,579,415
Agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program within BMAPs	2,591,363
Irrigated agricultural acres	1,692,486
Irrigated agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program	1,411,507
Irrigated agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program within BMAPs	883,932
Potentially Enrollable Agricultural Acres Statewide ⁴	1,800,838
Potentially Enrollable Acres within BMAPs ⁵	786,500

Rates of BMP enrollment across the state vary by geographic area and are dependent upon factors such as, whether a BMAP has been adopted, the date of BMAP adoption, the number and type of agricultural acres within a BMAP, and the number of parcels associated with the agricultural acres. Evaluating rates of enrollment on a per BMAP basis provides OAWP insight on where to best focus finite resources and staffing needs to meet the 100% enrollment goals specified in BMAPs.

⁴ Acreages do not include agricultural lands that would be deemed enrollable under the FDACS Aquaculture and Forestry BMP programs.

⁵ Ibid

Table 2 provides the year of each BMAP adoption, the agricultural acres within each BMAP, the percent of agriculture within each BMAP, the agricultural acres enrolled within each BMAP, and the percent of agricultural acres that are enrolled within each BMAP.

Table 2. Status of BMP Enrollment Within BMAPs

Basin Management Action Plan	Year Adopted	Agricultural Acres as of Dec 31, 2024	% of BMAP area that is Agricultural	Agricultural Acres Enrolled	% of Agricultural Acres Enrolled
Alafia River Basin	2014	9,169	19	3,756	41
Banana River Lagoon	2013	75	0	0	0
Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin	2012	431,756	48	374,081	87
Central Indian River Lagoon	2013	70,031	20	38,079	54
Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs	2019	39,021	12	13,381	34
DeLeon Spring	2019	11,261	17	1,920	17
Everglades West Coast Basin	2012	9,197	17	4,975	54
Gemini Springs	2019	367	1	15	4
Hillsborough River Basin	2009	15,567	31	10,152	65
Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt's Mill Pond	2016	41,632	45	26,621	64
Kings Bay and Crystal River Springs Group	2019	13,287	7	3,765	28
Lake Harney, Lake Monroe, Middle St. Johns River, Smith Canal	2012	28,157	12	12,135	43
Lake Jesup Basin	2010	7,764	8	1,965	25
Lake Okeechobee Basin	2014	1,821,181	47	1,517,446	83
Long Branch	2008	526	14	22	4
Lower St. Johns River Basin Mainstem	2008	147,851	8	69,930	47
Lower St. Johns River Basin Tributaries I and II	2009	975	1	650	67

Basin Management Action Plan	Year Adopted	Agricultural Acres as of Dec 31, 2024	% of BMAP area that is Agricultural	Agricultural Acres Enrolled	% of Agricultural Acres Enrolled
Manatee River Basin	2014	934	6	297	32
Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin	2016	386,256	29	215,581	56
North Indian River Lagoon	2013	6,700	3	1,584	24
Orange Creek Basin	2008	68,606	18	21,680	32
Rainbow River and Springs	2015	179,081	41	82,008	46
Santa Fe River Basin	2012	242,952	23	104,591	43
Silver River and Springs	2015	155,381	25	38,129	25
St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin	2013	281,443	52	212,820	76
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin	2007	96,278	17	19,619	20
Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring	2015	61,506	7	14,957	24
Volusia Blue Spring	2018	2,316	3	278	12
Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group	2019	62,650	19	26,657	43
Weeki Wachee Spring and River	2019	47,161	22	26,072	55
Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run and Little Wekiva Canal	2015	48,216	12	9,026	19
Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs	2018	16,568	9	4,030	24

On an annual basis, OAWP also estimates the “adjusted” agricultural acres statewide and within BMAPs. Adjusting the agricultural acres and enrollment percentages provides OAWP an understanding of the BMP Program’s status of meeting the 100% enrollment goal. More information about the unenrolled characterization methodology and “adjusted” agricultural acres can be found in [Appendix IV Land Use Characterization](#). OAWP’s analysis of adjusted agricultural lands enrolled statewide is presented in **Table 3**. Adjusted acres statewide are estimated by subtracting the “Unlikely Enrollable Agricultural Acres” from the acres listed in the “Agricultural Acres as of Dec 31, 2024.”

Table 3. Analysis of Adjusted Enrolled Lands Statewide

Agricultural Acres as of Dec 31, 2024	Unlikely Enrollable Agricultural Acres ⁶	Adjusted Agricultural Acres ⁷	Agricultural Acres Enrolled	% of Agricultural Acres Enrolled	Adjusted % of Agricultural Acres Enrolled	Increase in % of Agricultural Acres Enrolled
7,477,162	1,120,198	6,356,964	4,579,415	61%	71%	11%

Adjusted acres by BMAP are estimated by subtracting the “Unlikely Enrollable Agricultural Acres” column in **Table 4** from the acres listed in the “Agricultural Acres as of Dec 31, 2024” column in **Table 2**. OAWP’s analysis of adjusted lands enrolled within each BMAP is presented in **Table 4**.

Table 4. Analysis of Adjusted Enrolled Lands Within BMAPs

Basin Management Action Plan	Unlikely Enrollable Agricultural Acres ⁸	Adjusted Agricultural Acres within BMAP ⁹	Adjusted % of the BMAP that is Agricultural	Adjusted % of Agricultural Acres Enrolled	Increase in % of Agricultural Acres Enrolled
Alafia River Basin	2,562	6,607	14	57	16
Banana River Lagoon	30	44	0	0	0
Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin	29,679	402,077	45	93	6
Central Indian River Lagoon	15,890	54,142	15	70	16
Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs	10,800	28,221	9	47	13
DeLeon Spring	3,600	7,661	12	25	8
Everglades West Coast Basin	2,764	6,433	12	77	23
Gemini Springs	234	132	0	11	7
Hillsborough River Basin	1,485	14,083	28	72	7

⁶ Acreages do not include agricultural lands that would be deemed enrollable under the FDACS Aquaculture and Forestry BMP programs.

⁷ [Appendix IV Land Use Characterization](#) explains how the acreages were adjusted, using Department of Revenue parcel data, to discount non-agricultural lands captured by the FSAID ALG.

⁸ Acreages do not include agricultural lands that would be deemed enrollable under the FDACS Aquaculture and Forestry BMP programs.

⁹ [Appendix IV Land Use Characterization](#) explains how the acreages were adjusted, using Department of Revenue parcel data, to discount non-agricultural lands captured by the FSAID ALG.

Basin Management Action Plan	Unlikely Enrollable Agricultural Acres⁸	Adjusted Agricultural Acres within BMAP⁹	Adjusted % of the BMAP that is Agricultural	Adjusted % of Agricultural Acres Enrolled	Increase in % of Agricultural Acres Enrolled
Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt's Mill Pond	5,244	36,387	39	73	9
Kings Bay and Crystal River Springs Group	4,575	8,711	5	43	15
Lake Harney, Lake Monroe, Middle St. Johns River, Smith Canal	5,654	22,503	9	54	11
Lake Jesup Basin	3,787	3,977	4	49	24
Lake Okeechobee Basin	177,186	1,643,995	42	92	9
Long Branch	335	191	5	12	7
Lower St. Johns River Basin Mainstem	41,856	105,995	6	66	19
Lower St. Johns River Basin Tributaries I and II	230	746	1	87	21
Manatee River Basin	555	379	2	78	47
Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin	60,081	326,175	24	66	10
North Indian River Lagoon	2,749	3,951	2	40	16
Orange Creek Basin	18,829	49,778	13	44	12
Rainbow River and Springs	20,009	159,073	37	52	6
Santa Fe River Basin	49,817	193,135	18	54	11
Silver River and Springs	39,654	115,727	18	33	8
St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin	33,776	247,667	46	86	10
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin	42,422	53,856	10	36	16
Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring	25,123	36,383	4	41	17

Basin Management Action Plan	Unlikely Enrollable Agricultural Acres ⁸	Adjusted Agricultural Acres within BMAP ⁹	Adjusted % of the BMAP that is Agricultural	Adjusted % of Agricultural Acres Enrolled	Increase in % of Agricultural Acres Enrolled
Volusia Blue Spring	1,080	1,235	2	22	10
Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group	14,444	48,206	15	55	13
Weeki Wachee Spring and River	5,980	41,180	19	63	8
Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run and Little Wekiva Canal	23,255	24,960	6	36	17
Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs	9,035	7,533	4	53	29

Implementation Verification (IV) Site Visits

Florida law requires FDACS to conduct an IV site visit at least every two years to ensure that agricultural landowners and producers are properly implementing the applicable BMPs identified in their Notice of Intent (NOI) to implement BMPs.¹⁰ As of Dec 31, 2024, there were 12,279 NOIs enrolled in the BMP Program statewide. Between Jan 1, 2023, and Dec 31, 2024, OAWP completed 4,781 IV site visits statewide. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of these IV site visits occurred within BMAP areas. In calendar year 2024, OAWP completed 2,410 IV site visits statewide. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of these 2024 IV site visits occurred within BMAPs. **Table 5** provides a summary of the IV site visits conducted statewide in the 2-year reporting period between Jan 1, 2023 through Dec 31, 2024, and enumerates those completed in calendar year 2024. For more information about the IV process go to [Appendix II Program Background Implementation Verification Site Visits.](#)

Table 5. Status of IVs Statewide since Jan 1, 2023 (no adjustment for IVs referred to FDEP)

Metric	Number of NOIs Requiring an IV Site Visit	Number of NOIs with IV Site Visit Completed in past 2 years	Number of IV Site Visits Completed in Calendar Year 2024
Statewide	4,922	4,781	2,410
Statewide within BMAPs	3,897	3,789	1,872

Table 6 provides a summary of the IV site visits conducted in the two-year reporting period between Jan 1, 2023 through Dec 31, 2024, within BMAP areas, and enumerates those completed in calendar year 2024. As with previous years, OAWP continues to focus IV visits within the priority BMAPs which include Lake Okeechobee, the Indian River Lagoon, the Caloosahatchee River and

¹⁰ FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(d)(3) (2024).

Estuary, and Silver River and Springs. During the two-year reporting period, IV site visits were completed for forty-five percent (45%) of the NOIs requiring an IV within priority BMAPs. It is important to note that several BMAP boundaries overlap, which may result in some IV site visits being counted in more than one BMAP. This means that the sum of the IV visits in the various BMAPs is likely to be imprecise and may not match statewide values.

Table 6. Status of IVs in BMAPs since Jan 1, 2023 (no adjustment for IVs referred to FDEP)

Basin Management Action Plan	Number of NOIs Requiring an IV Site Visit	Number of NOIs with IV Site Visit Completed in past 2 years	% of IV Site Visits Completed	Number of IV Site Visits Completed in Calendar Year 2024
Alafia River Basin	44	40	91	31
Banana River Lagoon	1	1	100	1
Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin	357	346	97	144
Central Indian River Lagoon	57	55	96	35
Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs	57	57	100	28
DeLeon Spring	24	24	100	13
Everglades West Coast Basin	8	8	100	6
Gemini Springs	4	4	100	4
Hillsborough River Basin	25	23	92	16
Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt's Mill Pond	89	86	97	33
Kings Bay and Crystal River Springs Group	16	15	94	6
Lake Harney, Lake Monroe, Middle St. Johns River, Smith Canal	22	21	95	14
Lake Jesup Basin	15	15	100	11
Lake Okeechobee Basin	1,602	1,554	97	644
Long Branch	1	1	100	0
Lower St. Johns River Basin Mainstem	154	153	99	81
Lower St. Johns River Basin Tributaries I and II	3	3	100	0
Manatee River Basin	1	1	100	0

Basin Management Action Plan	Number of NOIs Requiring an IV Site Visit	Number of NOIs with IV Site Visit Completed in past 2 years	% of IV Site Visits Completed	Number of IV Site Visits Completed in Calendar Year 2024
Alafia River Basin	44	40	91	31
Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin	501	499	100	316
North Indian River Lagoon	8	8	100	6
Orange Creek Basin	123	116	94	77
Rainbow River and Springs	224	218	97	155
Santa Fe River Basin	518	502	97	237
Silver River and Springs	226	213	94	124
St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin	349	335	96	144
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin	133	129	97	86
Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring	72	72	100	58
Volusia Blue Spring	9	8	89	6
Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group	67	67	100	19
Weeki Wachee Spring and River	33	33	100	15
Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run and Little Wekiva Canal	153	150	98	72
Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs	99	96	97	47

Equivalent Program

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) issued 73 Works of the District permits within the Lake Okeechobee watershed's Everglades Agricultural Area and C-139 Basin that implement BMPs regulated under Chapter 40E-63, F.A.C. Agricultural producers are deemed in compliance with the OAWP BMP Program if they are complying with their SFWMD permits. As SFWMD conducts its own site visits and record collection to ensure compliance, OAWP did not conduct IV visits on these parcels. Similarly, OAWP does not conduct IV site visits on those portions of production parcels regulated under another agency's permitting framework (e.g., permitted dairy operations, nutrient application activities permitted under a Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) biosolids nutrient management plan).

Nutrient Application Records

The statutory requirement to collect certain records pertaining to the application of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer during IV site visits began on July 1, 2020.¹¹ OAWP amended Chapter 5M-1, F.A.C., and adopted by reference a Nutrient Application Record Form (NARF) to simplify the record keeping requirements across all BMP manuals. While the NARF provides a uniform spreadsheet for data entry and record management, OAWP staff continue to work with their counterparts at FDEP on a Memorandum of Agreement to memorialize the nutrient data collection process and facilitate the sharing of meaningful information between the agencies. Preliminary results indicate success in establishing a baseline of annual nutrient application on enrolled operations and within specific basins or sub-basins. For operations where improved BMP implementation is needed, OAWP collaborates with producers on Implementation Assistance (IA) to increase nutrient management efficiency and reduce the risk of nutrient loss to water resources.

Hurricanes in 2024

In 2024, three major hurricanes devastated agricultural operations across Florida, significantly reducing the number of IV site visits that could be completed. On August 5, 2024, Hurricane Debby made landfall in the Big Bend region as a category 1. As it passed along the southwestern peninsula and north central Florida, the hurricane impacted an estimated 2.2 million acres of agriculture and caused up to \$93 million in production losses, mostly in animal products, field/row crops, and nursery.¹² On September 26, 2024, the Big Bend region was impacted again by Hurricane Helene, making landfall as a category 4. Hurricane Helene affected nearly 6.1 million acres of agriculture and preliminary production loss estimates are between \$40.3 million and \$162.2 million.¹³ Less than two weeks later, Hurricane Milton, a category 3 hurricane, made landfall on the southwest coast of Florida on October 9, 2024. Hurricane Milton affected over 5.7 million acres of agricultural lands, mostly grazing lands, field/row crops and citrus, and caused an estimated \$90 million to \$642 million in production losses.¹⁴

In response to hurricanes Debby, Helene, Milton, and consistent with the Governor's Executive Orders (24-156, 24-157, 24-158, 24-208, 24-209, 24-14, and 24-215), the Commissioner of Agriculture issued Emergency Orders 2024-006, 2024-014, and 2024-017, which deferred IV site visits for the impacted counties through the end of calendar year 2024. Emergency Order 2024-014, issued in response to Hurricane Helene, expanded the emergency area where IVs were deferred from 37 to 61 counties. Emergency Order 2024-017, issued in response to Hurricane Milton, further deferred IVs in 51 of the counties previously listed in Emergency Order 2024-014. During the deferral period, FDACS staff focused on enrollments and storm damage assessments for cost share opportunities to restore, repair or replace essential physical property such as fences,

¹¹ FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(d)(3) (2024).

¹² Court, C. D., Qiao, X., Koenek, R., McDaid, K. (2024). Summary of Agricultural Losses and Damages from Hurricane Debby. UF/IFAS Economic Impact Analysis Program, Food and Resource Economics Department, University of Florida. Retrieved [March 23, 2025] from <https://fred.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/economic-impact-analysis-program/disaster-impact-analysis/hurricane-debby-damage-assessments/>

¹³ Court, C. D., Qiao, X., Koenek, R., & McDaid, K. (2024). Summary of Preliminary Assessment of Agricultural Losses and Damages Resulting from Hurricane Helene. UF/IFAS Economic Impact Analysis Program, Food and Resource Economics Department, University of Florida. Retrieved [March 23, 2025] from <https://fred.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/economic-impact-analysis-program/disaster-impact-analysis/hurricane-helene-damage-assessments/>

¹⁴ Court, C. D., Qiao, X., Koenek, R., & McDaid, K. (2024). Summary of Preliminary Assessment of Agricultural Losses and Damages Resulting from Hurricane Milton. UF/IFAS Economic Impact Analysis Program, Food and Resource Economics Department, University of Florida. Retrieved [March 23, 2025] from <https://fred.ifas.ufl.edu/extension/economic-impact-analysis-program/disaster-impact-analysis/hurricane-milton-damage-assessments/>

equipment, greenhouses, and center pivots. FDACS estimates that, in the area impacted by these storms, over 600 center-pivot irrigation systems were rendered unusable due to storm damage.

Implementation Assistance (IA)

During an IV site visit, FDACS staff may identify BMPs that are not being properly implemented. In 2024, only nine (9) of the 2,410 IV site visits completed required IA. As of this reporting, one of the nine NOIs in IA is pending resolution and the remaining have been resolved. The results of the IV site visits demonstrate that most of the enrolled landowners or producers are properly implementing the applicable BMPs that were identified for their operation. The most common types of corrective measures involved addressing deficiencies in record keeping, soil or tissue testing, or exceeding fertilizer application rates. If a landowner or producer does not cooperate with FDACS to identify or implement corrective or remedial measures, FDACS must refer them to FDEP for enforcement action.¹⁵ For more information about OAWP's IA process see [Appendix II Program Background Implementation Assistance](#).

Best Management Practices Manuals

During calendar year 2024, OAWP worked with stakeholders to update nine (9) of the existing agricultural BMP manuals, and to develop a new BMP manual for small farms and specialty livestock. The BMP manuals provide specific, research-based practices to agricultural producers to improve water quality and conserve water. The new manuals have a more consistent structure, making them easier for producers to implement, and enables OAWP to analyze the implementation of BMPs across commodities. OAWP also refined the manual language to provide clarity of implementation expectations and record keeping requirements, as well as a clear BMP Checklist and narrative relevant to each BMP manual. By December 2024, the updated Sod and Cattle manuals were in effect and as of March 2025, all ten (10) updated manuals were adopted. For more information about OAWP's BMP Program see [Appendix II Program Background Best Management Practices](#).

BMP Cost Share

In 2024, OAWP cost shared 290 projects statewide that will help producers achieve nutrient reduction goals in BMAPs and address water conservation needs in areas of water supply concern. **Table 7** provides a summary of the monies cost shared statewide, within, and outside of BMAPs. The total cost share reimbursement for projects completed in 2024 statewide was \$10,886,300.

Table 7. Cost Share for Projects Completed in 2024 Statewide

Projects Completed in 2024	Project Count	Cost
Statewide	290	\$10,886,300
Within BMAPs	182	\$7,852,861
Outside of BMAPs	108	\$3,033,439

¹⁵ FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 5M-1.009 (2024).

Table 8 lists the total amount of cost share reimbursements for projects completed in 2024 for each BMAP area. The sum of the “Total Costs of Projects Completed in 2024” column in **Table 8** is a subset of the actual cost share reimbursement statewide. It is important to note that several BMAP boundaries overlap, which may result in some cost share projects being counted in more than one BMAP. This means that the sum of the projects in the various BMAPs is likely to be imprecise and may not match statewide values.

Table 8. Cost Share for Projects Completed in 2024 by BMAP

Basin Management Action Plan	Total Cost of Projects Completed in 2024
Alafia River Basin	\$3,221
Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin	\$815,846
Central Indian River Lagoon	\$31,393
Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs	\$30,000
DeLeon Spring	\$25,000
Hillsborough River Basin	\$42,263
Jackson Blue Spring and Merritt’s Mill Pond Basin	\$282,846
Lakes Harney, Monroe, Middle St Johns River, Smith Canal	\$12,359
Lake Okeechobee Basin	\$2,088,396
Lower St. Johns River Basin Main Stem	\$990,454
Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin	\$2,260,821
North Indian River Lagoon	\$6,278
Orange Creek Basin	\$39,000
Santa Fe River Basin	\$321,529
Silver River and Springs	\$44,775
St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin	\$211,821
Upper Ocklawaha River Basin	\$87,411
Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring	\$18,000
Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group	\$196,424
Weeki Wachee Spring and River	\$128,054
Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run, and Little Wekiva Canal	\$16,667

Basin Management Action Plan	Total Cost of Projects Completed in 2024
Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs	\$16,667

In 2024, OAWP implemented changes to the cost share program to improve the application process and make it more transparent. The changes included developing a more efficient workflow through automation and creating a cost share webpage outlining eligibility requirements and approved project types. OAWP developed new scopes of work for all cost share contracts between Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) and producers. OAWP increased the cost share reimbursement to a maximum of \$150,000 per project for approved services, equipment, or improvements, and will award a cost share percentage up to ninety percent (90%) with associated data collection.

These improvements were critical as the BMP cost share program enhances the implementation of BMPs and other practices and projects, especially in priority areas where precision nutrient management strategies have the greatest impact on water quality. The cost share program makes innovative agricultural production and nutrient use efficiency methods more affordable for producers so they can meet state water quality goals while remaining financially viable. For more information about the cost share program see [Appendix II Program Background BMP Cost Share](#).

Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL)

Presently, there are eight (8) FDACS-funded agricultural MILs providing service to all agricultural producers throughout Florida. In 2024, FDACS staff provided free, site-specific irrigation expertise to evaluate 1,206 producer irrigation systems and helped conserve approximately 4.8 million gallons of water per day. For more information about OAWP's MIL go to [Appendix II Program Background Mobile Irrigation Lab](#).

BMP Research and Demonstration Projects

FDACS funds research and demonstration projects to provide the scientific and technical basis for the OAWP BMP Program, to investigate new and innovative practices, and to demonstrate practices that improve nutrient use efficiencies. During 2024, research efforts included:

- Integrating grazing cattle and perennial grass into a crop rotation demonstrated improved soil health, increased crop yields, reduced nitrate leaching past the root zone, reducing fertilizer and water needs.
- Studies in the Tri-County Agricultural Area (TCAA) and Suwannee River basin demonstrated that total fertilizer applications can be reduced using soil mapping, GPS, and banding equipment.
- Demonstrations in north Florida showed that BMPs such as Controlled Release Fertilizer (CRF) helped retain nutrients in the crop root zone and reduce nitrogen leaching, especially during early season rain events.
- Automated drip irrigation helps conserve water and prevent nutrient leaching and runoff while reducing labor costs for producers.
- In 2024, approximately 62 soil moisture sensors (SMSs) were distributed across 18 Florida counties covering 300,000 acres in different crop production systems. Through the implementation of SMS,

100% (5 out of 5) of farm managers who engaged regularly for a season have seen the value of SMS and have purchased sensors for continued use. Additionally, eighty percent (80%) of farm managers have reduced irrigation runtime and have sought out cost share programs to obtain sensors. Results indicated that water use decreased from 30 million gallons (8-year average prior to SMS adoption) to 19 million gallons (37% reduction) in 2023, and to 7 million gallons (77% reduction) in 2024. This is a total water savings of 34 million gallons of water. For more information about OAWPs research program go to **[Appendix II Program Background BMP Research and Demonstration Projects](#)**.

Past research project results and a summary of current projects can be found on the FDACS OAWP BMP Research website.¹⁶

Regional Projects

OAWP is advancing its Agricultural Regional Projects Program (ARPP), a targeted initiative designed to implement innovative, scalable solutions that reduce nutrient loading, improve regional water quality and quantity, and promote long-term agricultural sustainability. ARPP is built on a proactive approach, funding projects that utilize advanced treatment technologies, regional management strategies, and sustainable agricultural practices. Compared to traditional BMPs that target individual farm operations, the ARPP emphasizes collaborative regional projects designed to deliver measurable cost benefits, nutrient reduction, and/or water conservation across watersheds.

Significant differences in Florida's topography, geology, hydrology, and land use require the ARPP program to differentiate between regional projects in surface water systems from those in springsheds. Projects located in surface water and wetland systems can treat water on a regional scale and focus on treating surface water, restoring wetlands, and implementing edge-of-field water treatment technologies to slow and treat nutrient-laden runoff. Projects in springsheds prioritize groundwater protection and emphasize nutrient reducing leaching, precision agriculture, and regional adoption of BMPs. To ensure maximum impact, program priorities are structured around the key goals listed below:

- Measurable Nutrient Load Reductions – Projects must demonstrate a clear ability to decrease phosphorus and nitrogen loading in impaired watersheds.
- Scalable and Sustainable Solutions – Projects should be replicable in other regions, ensuring long-term benefits.
- Science-Driven Decision Making – Integrated research components will provide critical data on BMP effectiveness and innovative water treatment methods.
- Targeting High-Priority Areas – Projects will be evaluated based on their ability to address nutrient impairment in the most vulnerable regions.

Water resource challenges span multiple jurisdictions and require a coordinated approach between agencies, stakeholders, and researchers. FDACS partners with FDEP, Water Management Districts (WMDs), academia, producers, and industry groups to balance agricultural productivity with environmental stewardship, achieve water quality standards, address water quantity needs, and prioritize critical areas. As FDACS moves forward, the success of ARPP will

¹⁶ Information on OAWP research is available at <https://www.fdacs.gov/Agriculture-Industry/Water/Agricultural-Best-Management-Practices/BMP-Research>.

depend on collaboration, innovation, and a shared commitment to improving and protecting Florida's water quality.

OAWP Program Improvements

OAWP substantially improved the BMP Program in 2024. These improvements include:

- Adopting by rule updated Sod and Cattle manuals.¹⁷ The BMP manuals provide specific, research-based practices to agricultural producers to improve water quality. The updated manuals reflect advancements in agricultural science, water quality research, and on-the-ground practices. The new manuals are available here: <https://www.fdacs.gov/Agriculture-Industry/Water/Agricultural-Best-Management-Practices>
- Improving the OAWP cost share program by publishing on OAWP's website, a clearly defined process for soliciting, identifying, and funding cost share projects that will help agriculture producers implement BMPs. To encourage producer participation, OAWP increased cost share reimbursement to a maximum of \$150,000 per project for approved services, equipment, and improvements. Additionally, OAWP increased the cost share percentage up to ninety percent (90%) if producers undertake data collection, that helps demonstrates the effectiveness of the projects at meeting statutory goals. The newly published Cost Share criteria and applicant portal is available here: <https://www.fdacs.gov/Agriculture-Industry/Water/Agricultural-Best-Management-Practices/BMP-Cost-Share-Program>
- Advancing the ARPP by hiring a Regional Project Coordinator to develop a program that solicits, identifies, selects and secures funding for agricultural regional projects that will help agriculture further achieve the required load reductions in BMAPs.
- Augmenting FDACS staff efforts through personnel contracts with the SWCDs to address the increased workload resulting from the requirements of s. 403.067, F.S. OAWP paid \$1,502,344 for twenty SWCD technicians during calendar year 2024.
- Supporting research and demonstration projects for cover crops, CRF and integrated crop livestock systems in cooperation with University of Florida (UF) Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) and other state academic institutions with agricultural research programs.
- Continuing a multi-year north Florida demonstration project to assess the impact of implementing multiple complementary BMPs including, irrigation automation, SMS, use of CRFs, and cover crops. This demonstration includes data collection from participating farms and seeks to evaluate the irrigation and nutrient management impacts from complementary practices to further guide ARPP project efforts in Springs basins.
- Implementing a targeted enrollment effort to double the BMP enrollment acres surrounding the Indian River Lagoon (IRL) in less than one year. This project used web-based tools to identify unenrolled properties that have an agricultural tax exemption and agricultural land use, executed targeted mailout efforts, and tracked landowner responses to ensure OAWP is maximizing its effectiveness. By the end of the mail efforts, OAWP added 402 new producers, adding about 20,000 acres to the total number of agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP

¹⁷ As of March 2025, OAWP adopted by rule, all ten (10) updated manuals including a new BMP manual for small farms and specialty livestock.

Program, increasing enrollment in the IRL BMAPs by more than fifty percent (50%).

- Evaluating and providing associated water savings recommendations on over 1,206 irrigation systems through the MIL visits.
- Supporting FDACS's efforts to increase the acres of land protected by conservation easements in the Rural and Family Lands Protection Program (RFLPP) by enrolling easement applicants in the OAWP easement program. RFLPP is an agricultural land preservation program designed to protect important agricultural lands through the acquisition of permanent agricultural land conservation easements. All RFLPP Easements require the landowner to enroll in, implement, and adhere to all applicable BMPs.
- Supporting FDACS effort to create a convenient way for producers to claim applicable agricultural sales tax exemptions by ensuring Tax Exempt Agricultural Materials (TEAM) Card applicants are enrolled in the OAWP BMP Program.

OAWP Next Steps

In 2025, OAWP will continue improving programmatic aspects in support of the agricultural industry while addressing the water quality goals of the state by:

- Further enhancing the cost share program by publishing clear application and evaluation criteria and updating OAWP's internal processes to review applications and execute cost share agreements through an electronic system.
- Continuing to advance the ARPP by publishing a Request for Applications (RFA) process by July 2025. Prior to launching, FDACS will host informational sessions to help potential applicants understand program requirements and develop strong proposals.
- Maintaining contractual partnerships with the SWCDs for technicians to assist OAWP in fulfilling its statutory obligations.
- Quantifying the impact SMS have on yields, crop quality, water conservation, and nutrient management.
- Initiating a program to increase BMP enrollment in the springs coast BMAPs using a web-based tool to identify unenrolled properties that have an agricultural tax exemption and agricultural land use, executing targeted mailout efforts, and tracking landowner responses.
- Establishing and operating one or more MILs to conduct evaluations of agricultural irrigation systems from enrolled producers, determine and document irrigation system efficiency, and provide water conservation recommendations in northeast Florida and within the Big Bend regions.
- Testing enhancements to improve MIL data viewing and quality assurance and control processes using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools.
- Continuing work with cooperative agency partners including FDEP, WMDs, and local government agencies to better characterize and identify effective solutions to protect and conserve Florida's water resources while maintaining the viability of agricultural production throughout Florida. These formally occur in:
 - The Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Plan area of South Florida (FDACS, SFWMD, and FDEP),

- The Suwannee River Partnership (FDACS, SRWMD, and FDEP),
- The Tri-County Agricultural Area Water Management Partnership (FDACS, SJRWMD, and FDEP), and
- The Lake Okeechobee Partnership (FDACS, SFWMD, FDEP, and other partners).
- Continuing to work with FDEP to incorporate the FSAID ALG into the FDEP's statewide land use dataset and to utilize the FSAID ALG to estimate agricultural nonpoint source loading and allocations. This will help ensure FDEP is creating equitable allocations of pollutant reductions to agricultural nonpoint sources of pollution in future BMAPs.
- Continuing to develop Learning Management Systems and training modules specific to OAWP staff needs, and programs for inclusion in a new AgWater Academy training catalog.
- Continuing work with the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) on transitioning the IV process to a digital format to reduce paperwork and the amount of time needed for staff to complete an IV.

Appendix I: Summary of BMP Implementation Statewide and by BMAP

This section provides information on the status of the BMP Program and a characterization of lands remaining to be enrolled statewide and for each BMAP area.

It is important to note that several BMAP boundaries overlap, which may result in some NOIs and BMP enrollment acres being counted in more than one BMAP. This means that the sum of the NOIs or NOI acreages in the various BMAPs is likely to be imprecise and may not match statewide values. The statewide summary page captures data from all enrolled parcels, both inside and outside of BMAP areas.

The tables and charts in the one-page summaries listed contain program metrics that were determined using FDACS data within GIS:

- **Table 1:** A breakdown of the agricultural lands within the area of interest, the agricultural acres enrolled, and the acres potentially applicable for BMP enrollment. Note: Due to artifacts of the geospatial analyses executed to estimate the agricultural acres enrolled and the acres potentially applicable for BMP enrollment, the sum of these outputs maybe higher or lower than the agricultural acres within the area of interest.
- **Figure 1:** The non-agricultural acreages within the area of interest vs the agricultural acreages within the area of interest.
- **Figure 2:** The enrolled agricultural acreages based on the FSAID ALG and OAWP BMP enrollment as of Dec 31, 2024, and the unenrolled agricultural acreages that are unlikely or potentially enrollable.
- **Figure 3:** A distribution, by acreage, of the unenrolled lands that are potentially enrollable.
- **Table 2:** The currently enrolled agricultural acreages by BMP Program manual.

Table 1, Figure 1, Figure 2: As BMAPs vary in size and land use, knowing what percent of the BMAP is in agricultural use is highly indicative of agriculture potential significance in the restoration strategy. The FSAID ALG is the starting point for estimating agricultural acreages within a BMAP. Agricultural acres enrolled in the FDACS BMP Program are estimated by overlaying the FSAID ALG and BMP enrollment data. Agricultural acres not enrolled in the BMP Program, are estimated by removing from the FSAID ALG any areas that overlapped with the BMP enrollment boundaries.

Oftentimes, there are lands initially identified as agriculture which, upon closer evaluation, raise questions as to whether there is agricultural activity and whether it is enrollable within the purview of OAWP. Areas located within state-owned lands and/or water restoration project boundaries are also removed as there is a low probability they contain enrollable agricultural activity. For the remaining unenrolled areas, analyses are performed using property appraiser data such as parcel owner information, agricultural tax valuation for exemption purposes, other parcel land use detail to determine whether the remaining are potentially enrollable. The potentially enrollable acres most accurately represent where the program stands in terms of achieving the 100% enrollment metric within BMAP areas. A detailed characterization methodology can be found in [Appendix IV Land Use Characterization](#).

Figure 3: Examines the unenrolled acres found to be potentially enrollable in the land use characterization. The parcels are distributed into bins based on the agricultural acres present

within each parcel. The parcel count and the total acres of agriculture encompassed by the parcels are provided for each bin. The number of parcels in each bin is a useful proxy for the level of resource dedication needed to enroll the associated agricultural acres. This provides insight when evaluating where best to focus finite resources and staffing needs to meet the enrollment goals outlined in the BMAPs. In some BMAPs, much of the potentially enrollable acreage is encompassed within many smaller parcels which may require additional resources to evaluate and/or enroll.

Table 2: Shows the acreages enrolled in the BMP Program by commodity. It is important to note that producers often undertake the production of multiple commodities on their operations, resulting in the requirement to implement the applicable BMPs from more than one BMP manual. When this occurs, the acres enrolled under more than one BMP manual are classified as “multiple commodity” and not included in the individual commodity totals to prevent duplication.

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Statewide

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
34,607,249	7,477,162	4,579,415	1,120,198	1,800,838

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

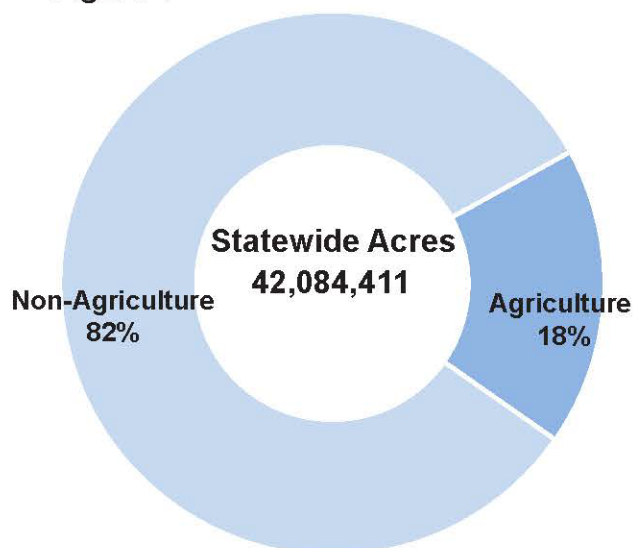


Figure 2

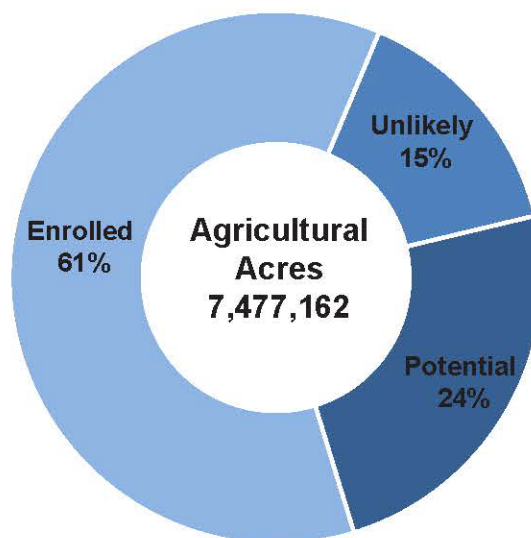


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

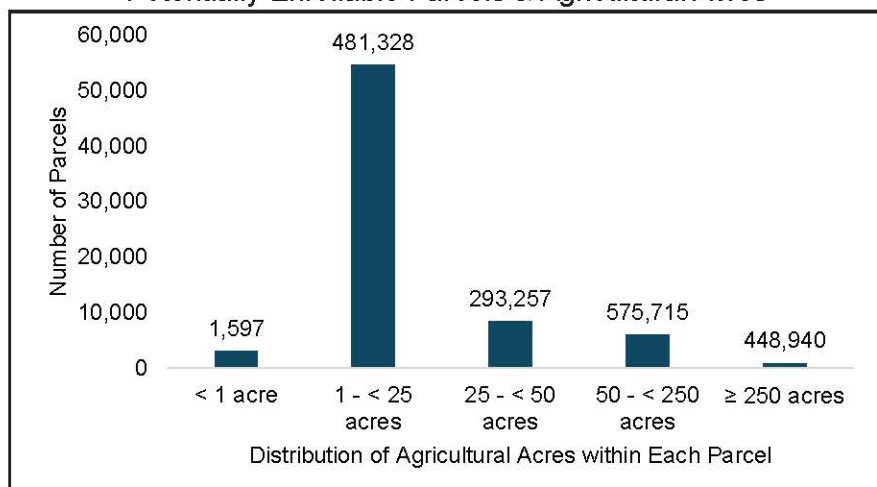


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	359,635
Conservation Plan	181,894
Cow/Calf	1,683,228
Dairy	14,919
Equine	15,944
Fruit/Nut	14,327
Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan	1,142
Multiple Commodities	1,225,433
Nursery	34,728
Poultry	1,050
Row/Field Crop	1,014,567
Sod	29,668
Temporarily Inactive	2,422
Wildlife	456
Total	4,579,415

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Alafia River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
38,030	9,169	3,756	2,562	2,854

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

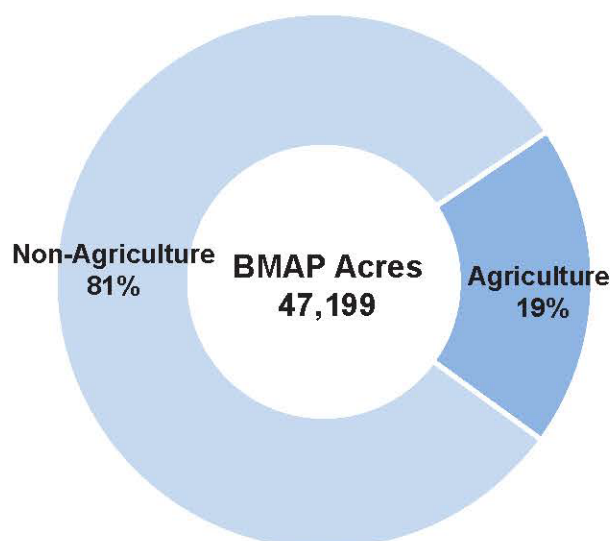


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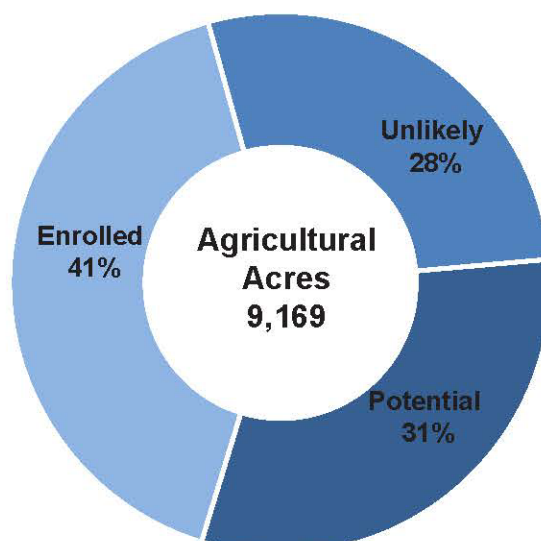


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

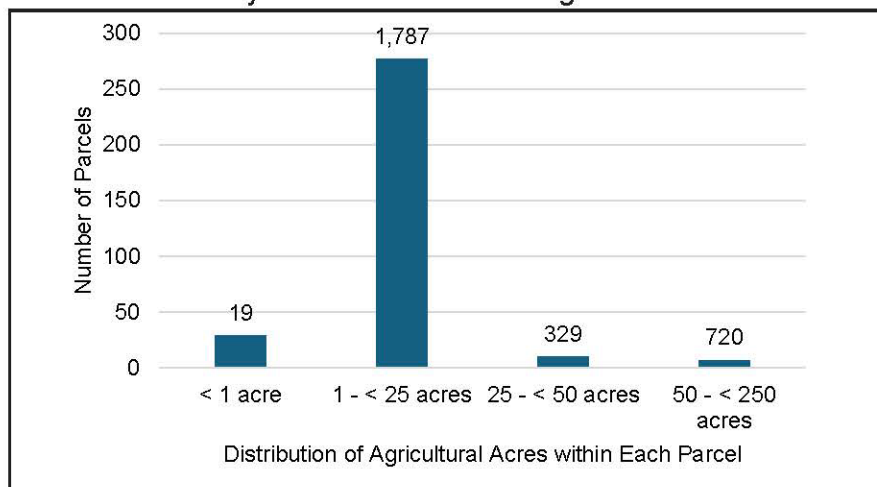


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	941
Equine	30
Fruit/Nut	64
Multiple Commodities	614
Nursery	202
Row/Field Crop	1,906
Total	3,756

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Banana River Lagoon

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
97,855	75	0	30	44

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

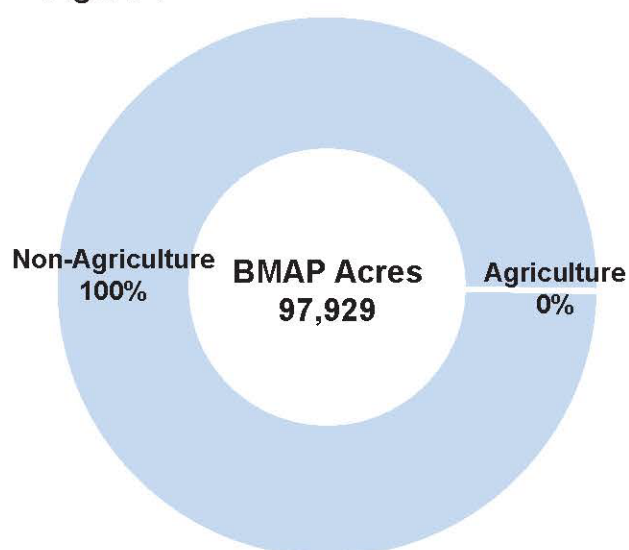


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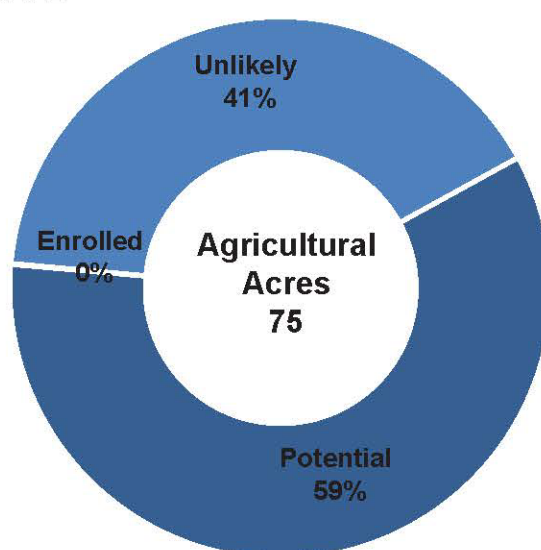


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

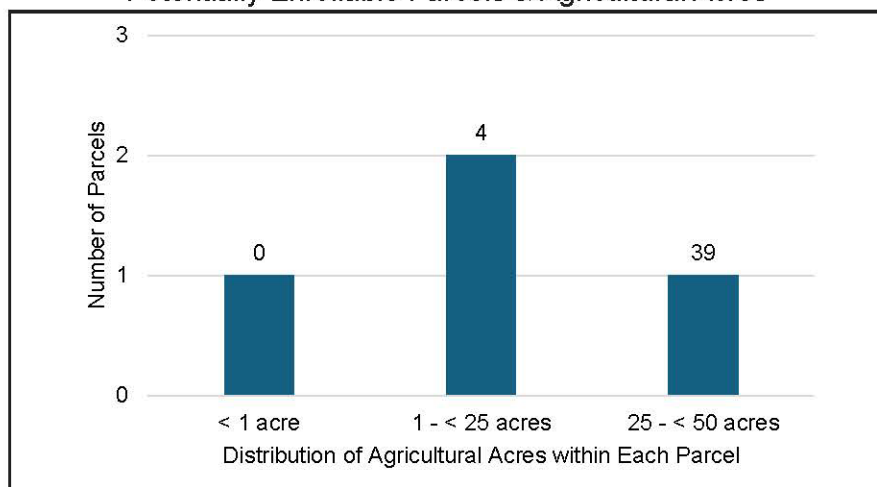


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Total	0

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Caloosahatchee River and Estuary Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
462,181	431,756	374,081	29,679	28,021

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

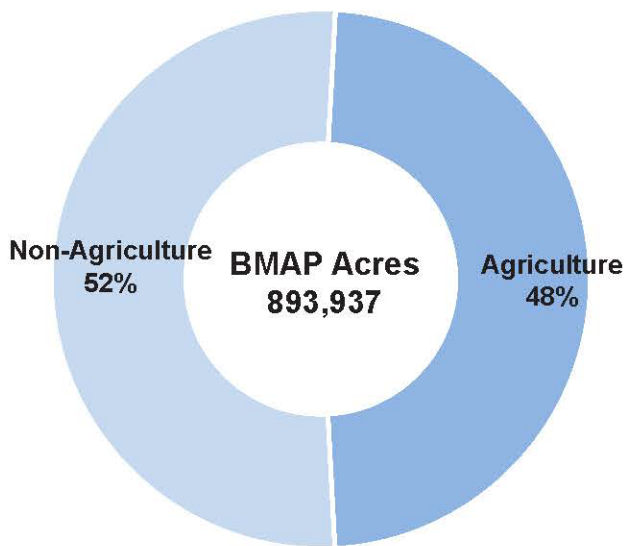


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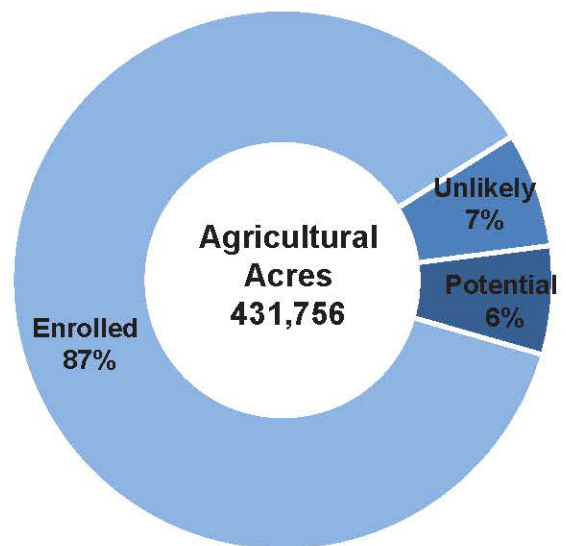


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

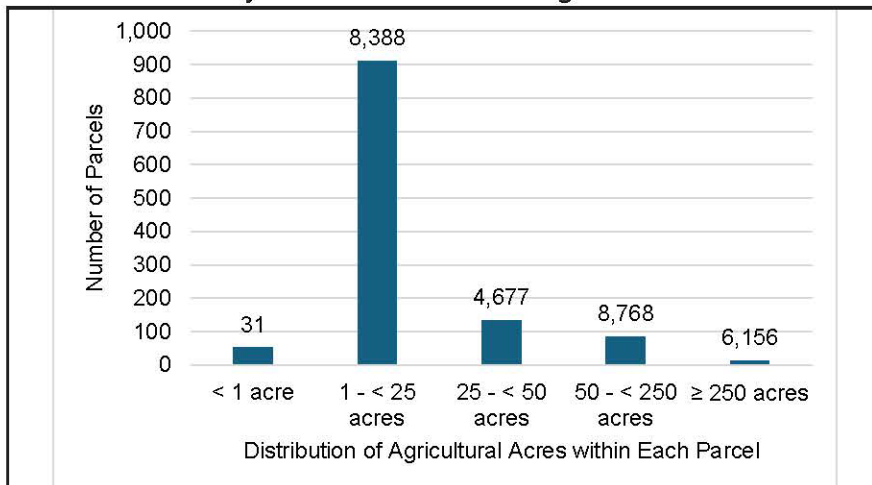


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	34,902
Conservation Plan	43,802
Cow/Calf	97,816
Equine	43
Fruit/Nut	427
Multiple Commodities	105,161
Nursery	1,050
Poultry	56
Row/Field Crop	87,459
Sod	942
Temp Inactive	2,422
Total	374,081

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Central Indian River Lagoon

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
285,392	70,031	38,079	15,890	16,066

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

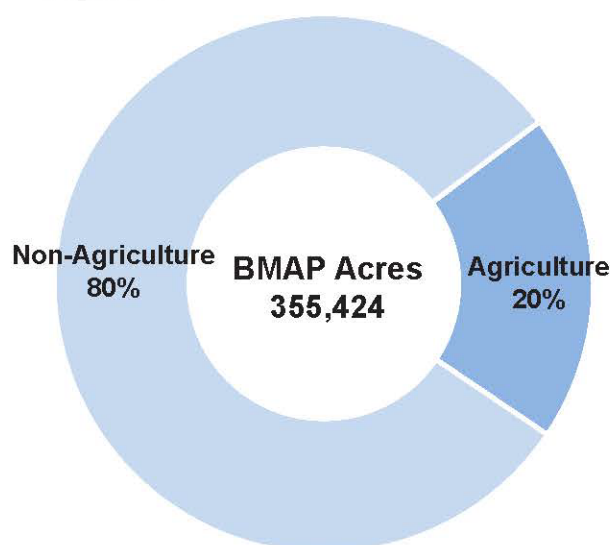


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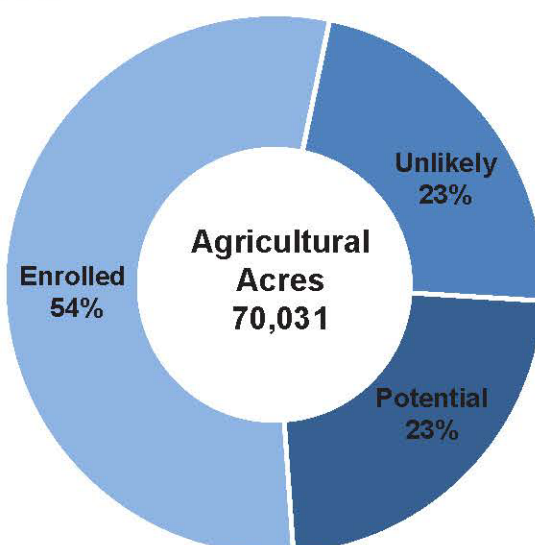


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

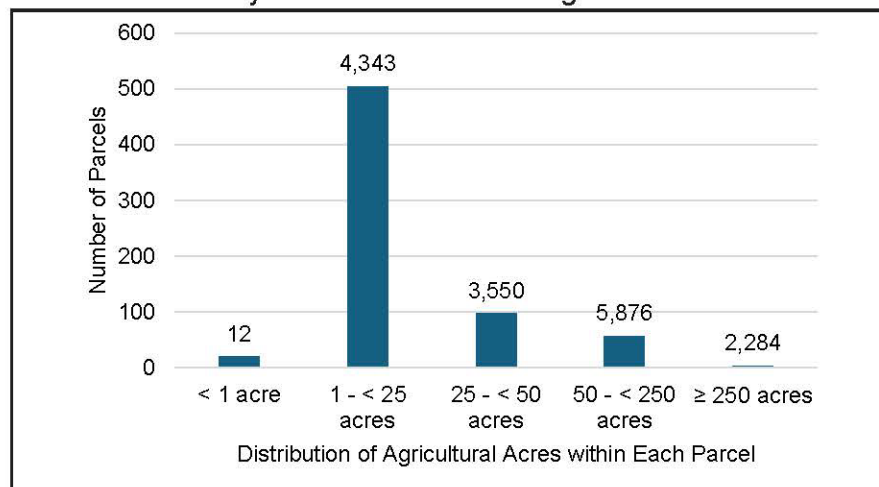


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	2,227
Cow/Calf	23,598
Equine	308
Fruit/Nut	42
Multiple Commodities	6,627
Nursery	840
Poultry	10
Row/Field Crop	3,873
Sod	554
Total	38,079

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Chassahowitzka-Homosassa Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
286,959	39,021	13,381	10,800	14,843

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

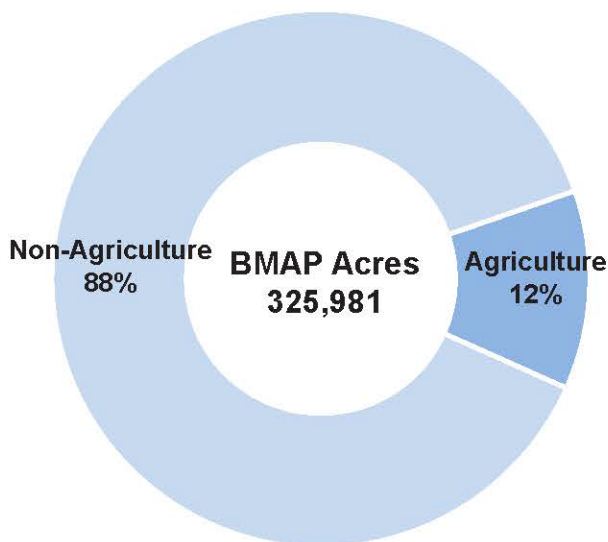


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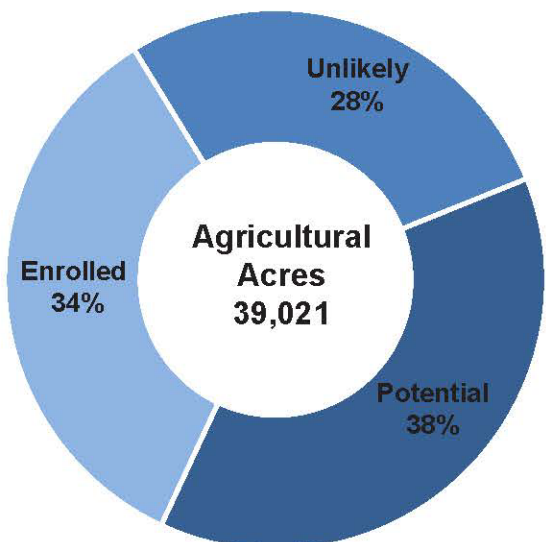


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

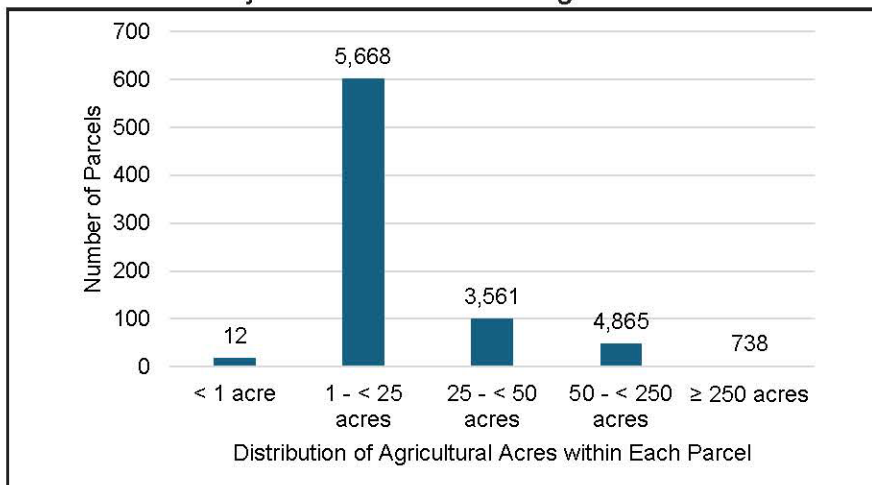


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	82
Cow/Calf	8,646
Dairy	261
Equine	10
Fruit/Nut	180
Multiple Commodities	2,809
Nursery	958
Row/Field Crop	434
Total	13,381

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) DeLeon Spring

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
54,131	11,261	1,920	3,600	5,741

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

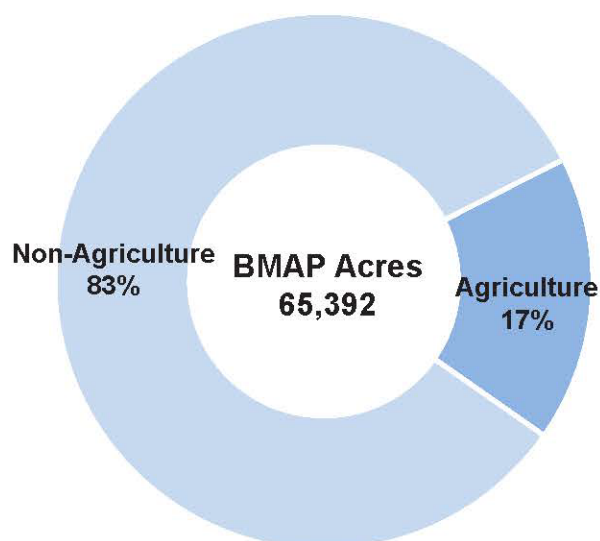


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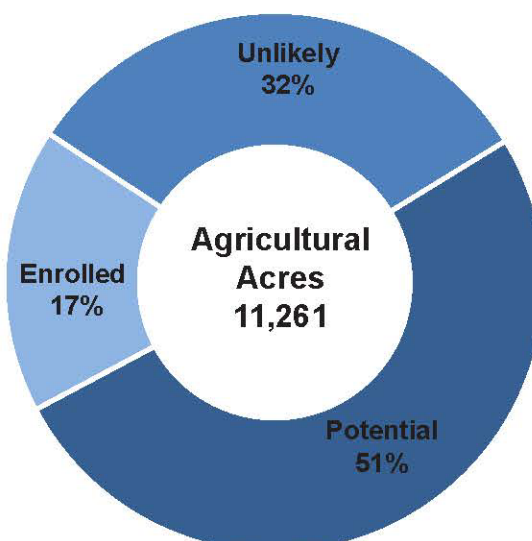


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

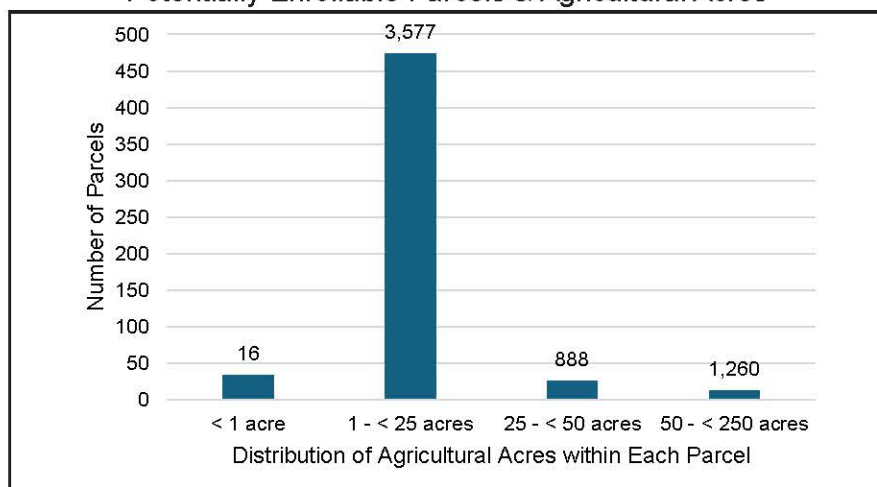


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	143
Cow/Calf	515
Equine	151
Fruit/Nut	27
Multiple Commodities	35
Nursery	1,050
Total	1,920

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Everglades West Coast Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
46,273	9,197	4,975	2,764	1,728

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

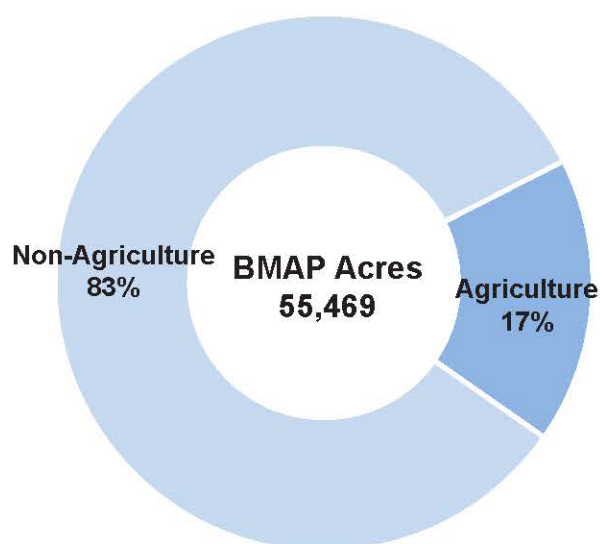


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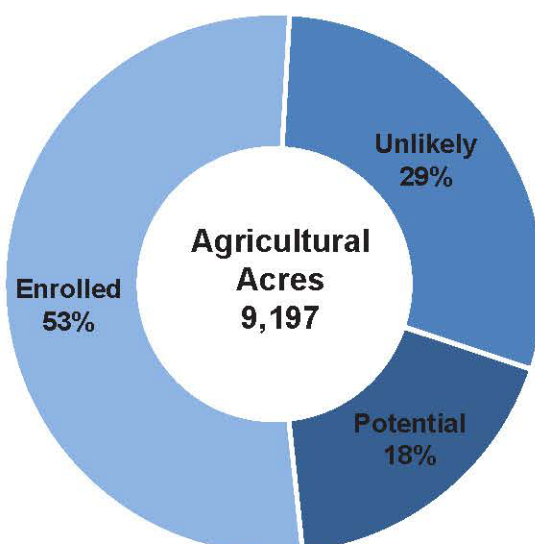


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

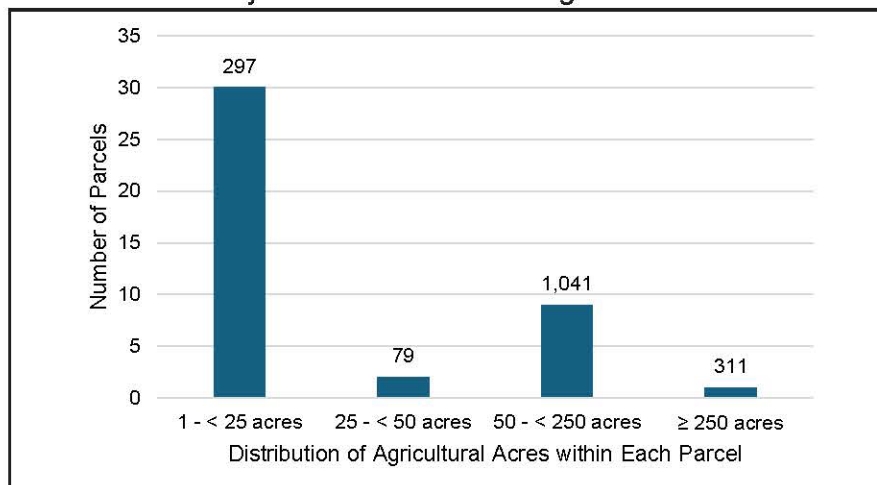


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	630
Cow/Calf	443
Multiple Commodities	99
Nursery	22
Row/Field Crop	3,780
Total	4,975

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Gemini Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
26,923	367	15	234	117

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

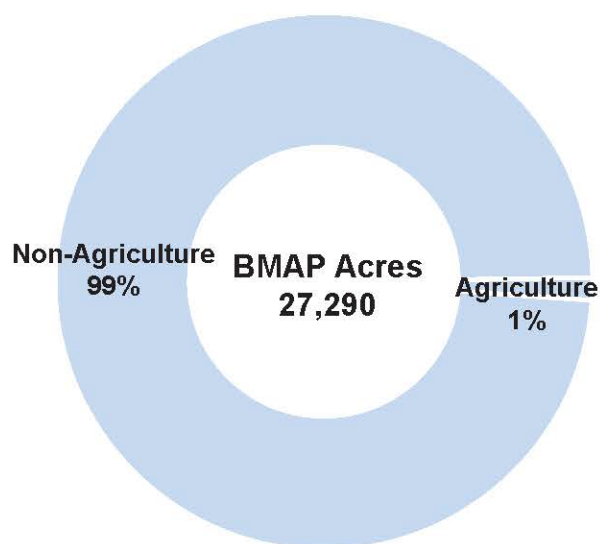


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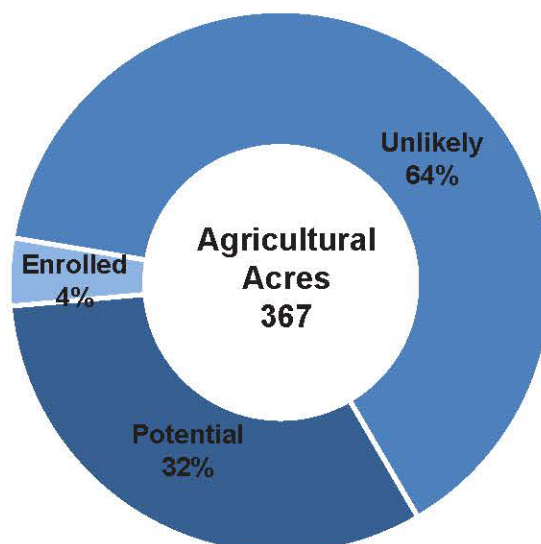


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

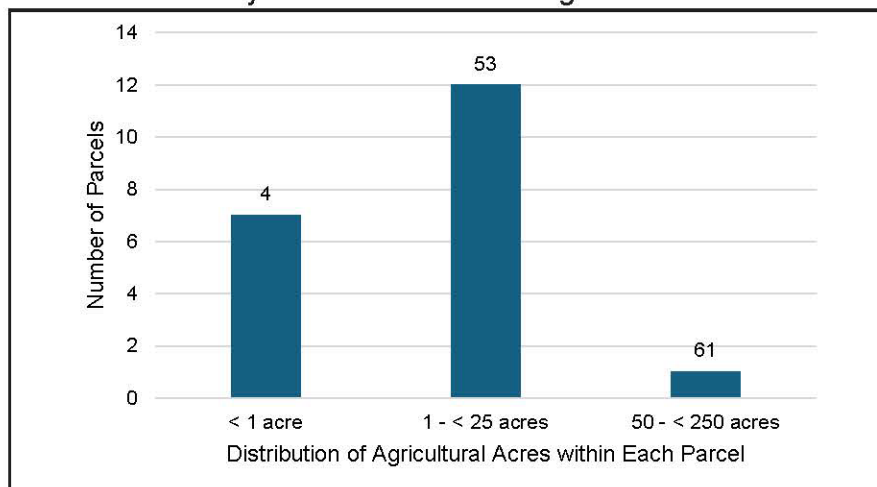


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Multiple Commodities	5
Nursery	10
Total	15

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Hillsborough River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
35,176	15,567	10,152	1,485	3,931

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

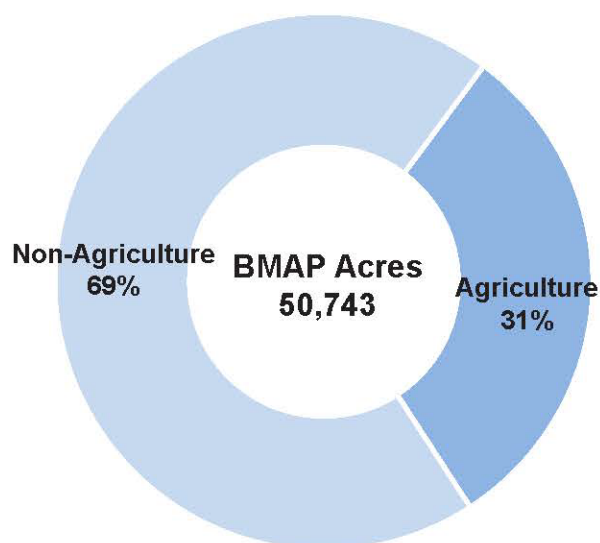


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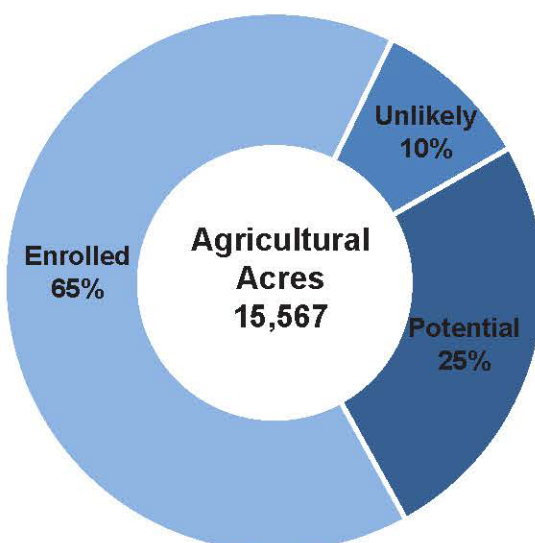


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

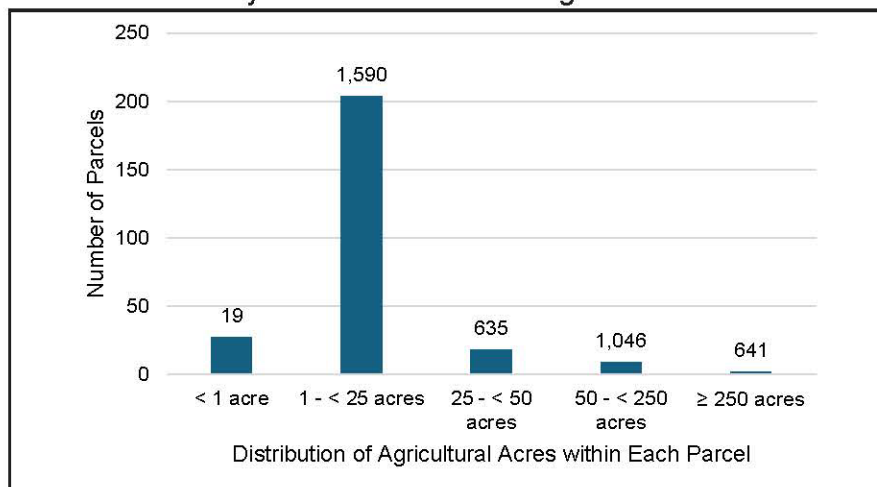


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	9,115
Equine	5
Multiple Commodities	307
Nursery	9
Row/Field Crop	715
Total	10,152

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Jackson Blue Spring and Merritts Mill Pond Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
51,051	41,632	26,621	5,244	9,907

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

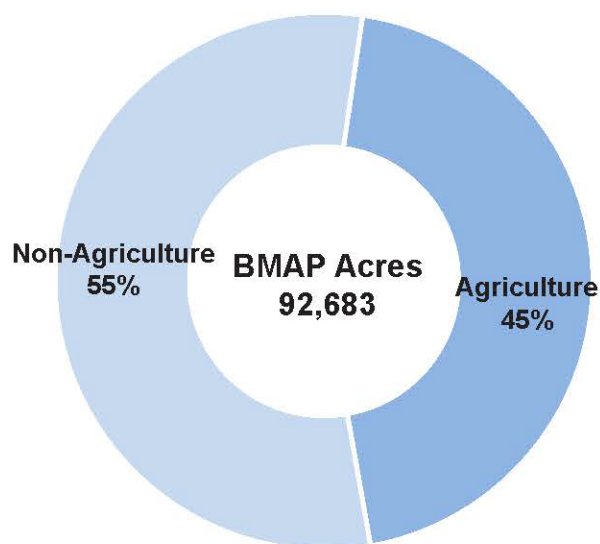


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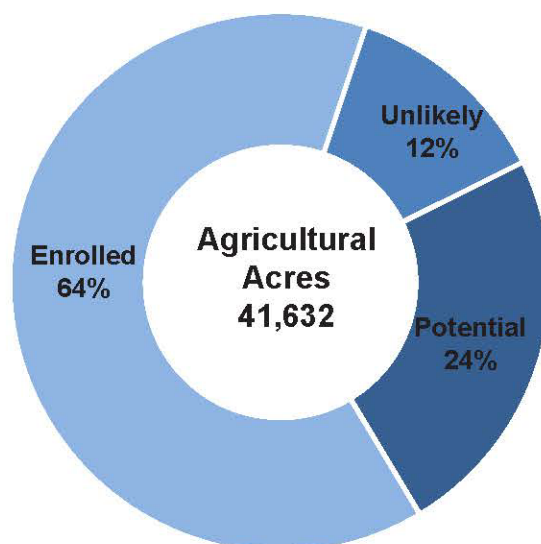


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

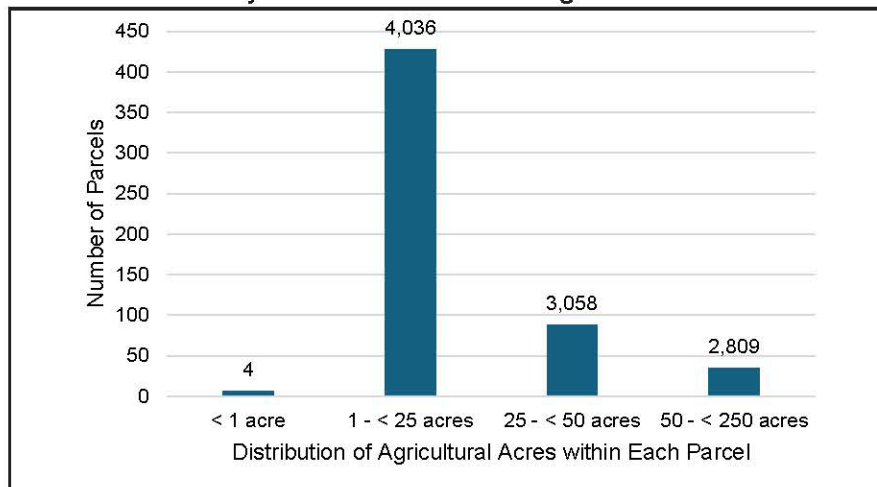


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	2,538
Multiple Commodities	6,634
Row/Field Crop	17,448
Total	26,621

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Kings Bay and Crystal River Spring Group

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
166,995	13,287	3,765	4,575	4,946

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

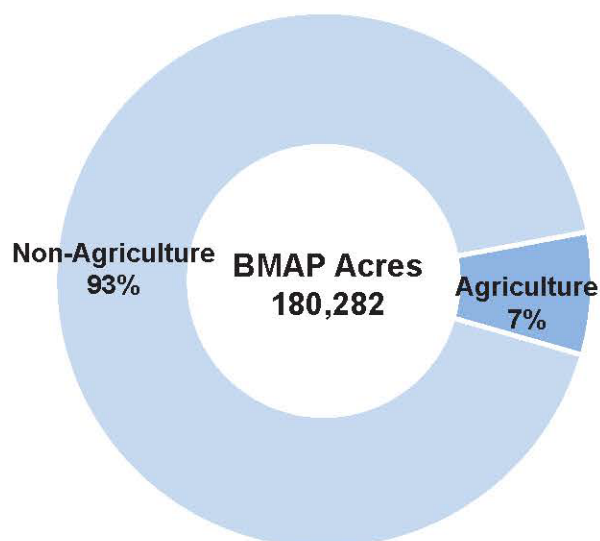


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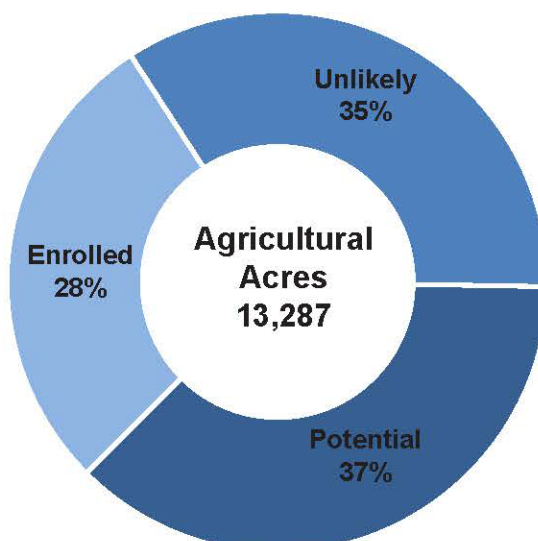


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

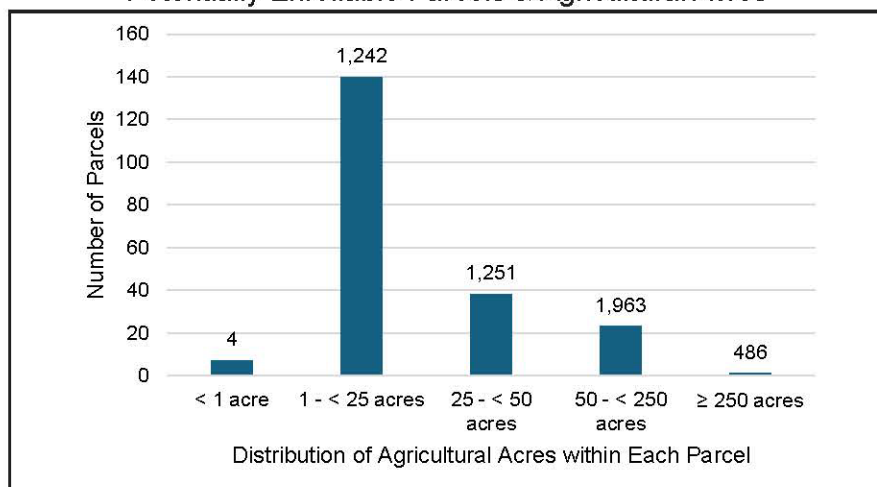


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	2,214
Equine	39
Fruit/Nut	105
Multiple Commodities	974
Nursery	1
Row/Field Crop	432
Total	3,765

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lake Harney, Lake Monroe, Middle St. Johns River and Smith Canal

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
213,770	28,157	12,135	5,654	10,368

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

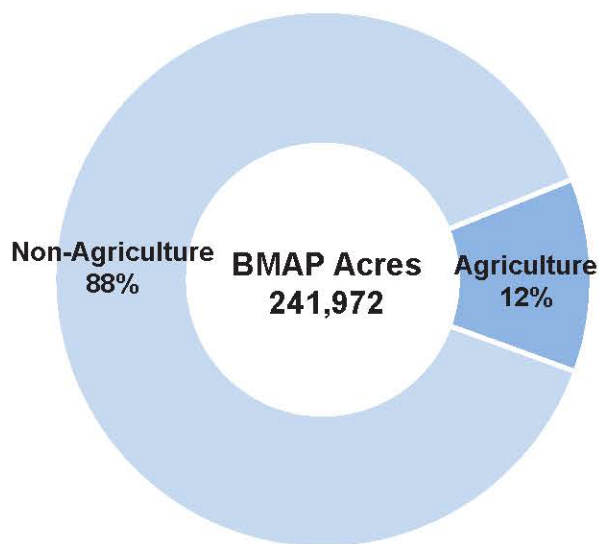


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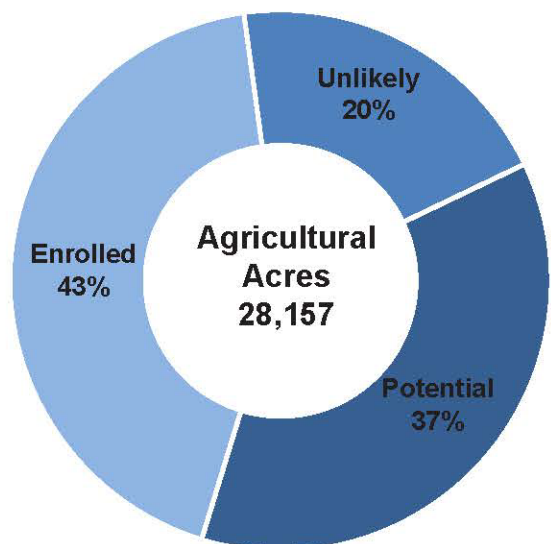


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

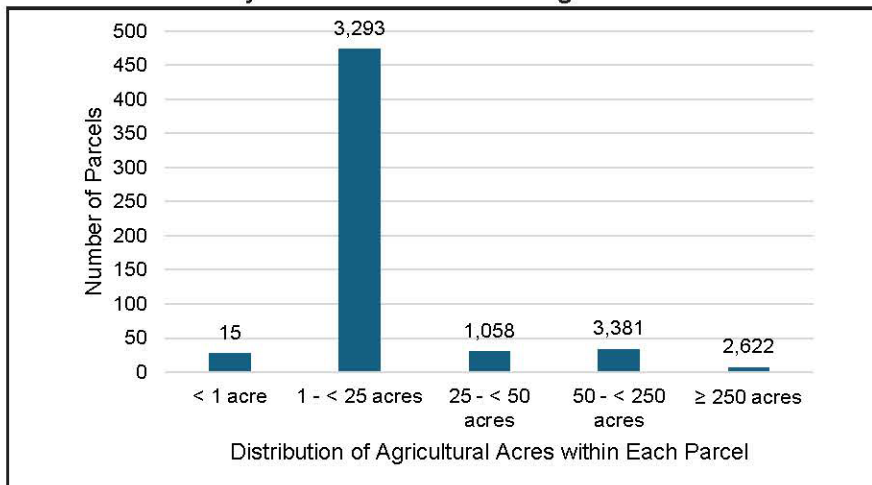


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	147
Cow/Calf	11,664
Equine	8
Multiple Commodities	40
Nursery	274
Row/Field Crop	3
Total	12,135

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lake Jesup Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
87,954	7,764	1,965	3,787	2,011

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

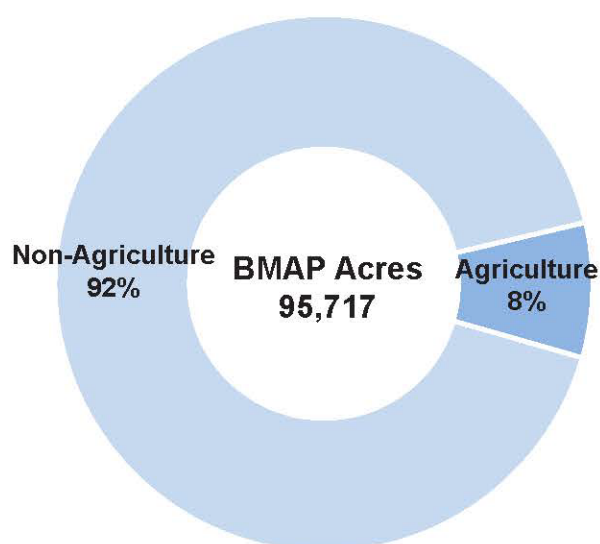


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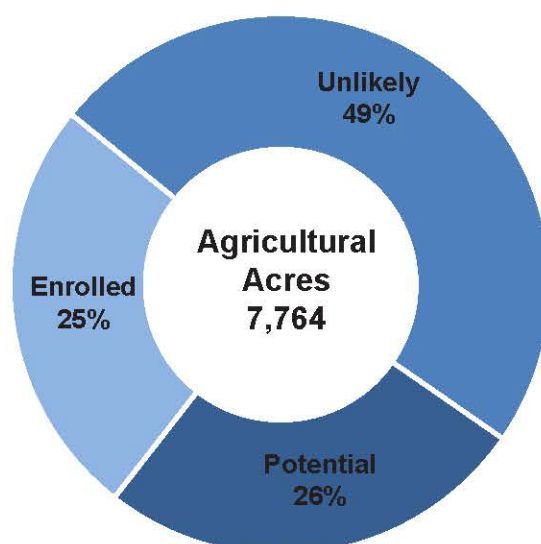


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

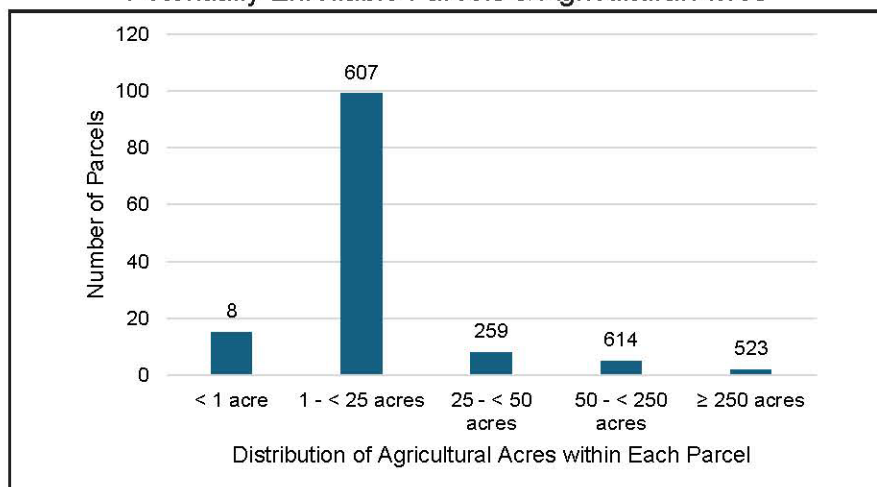


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	212
Cow/Calf	941
Equine	12
Multiple Commodities	151
Nursery	492
Row/Field Crop	27
Sod	130
Total	1,965

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lake Okeechobee Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
2,076,997	1,821,181	1,517,446	177,186	128,997

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

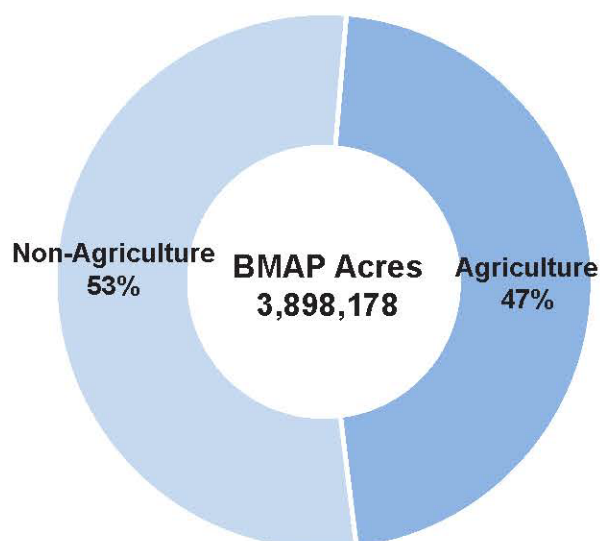


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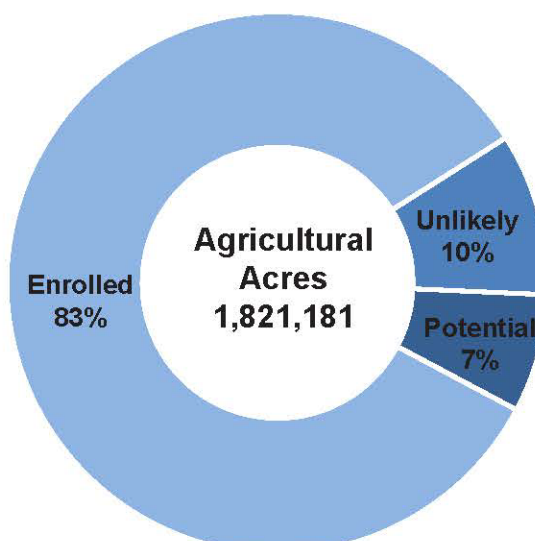


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

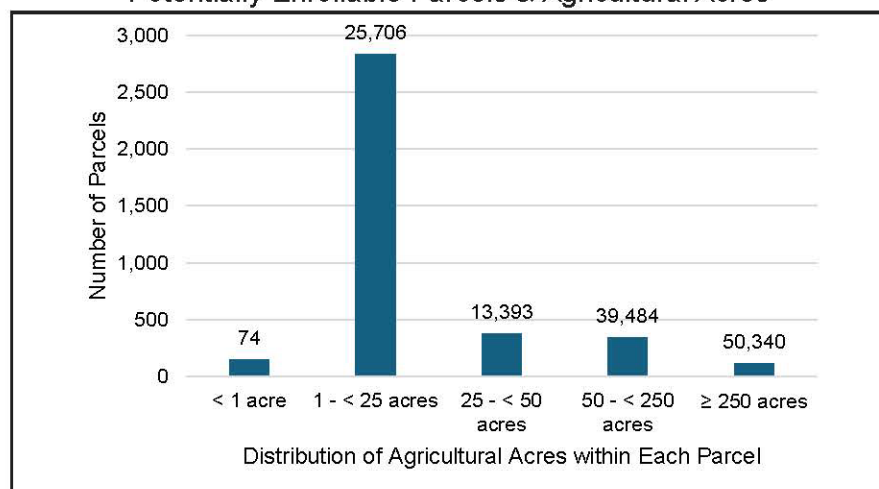


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	84,518
Conservation Plan	159,791
Cow/Calf	521,235
Dairy	1,934
Equine	792
Fruit/Nut	794
Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan	1,139
Multiple Commodities	335,182
Nursery	3,988
Poultry	135
Row/Field Crop	398,576
Sod	9,363
Total	1,517,446

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Long Branch

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
3,102	526	22	335	169

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

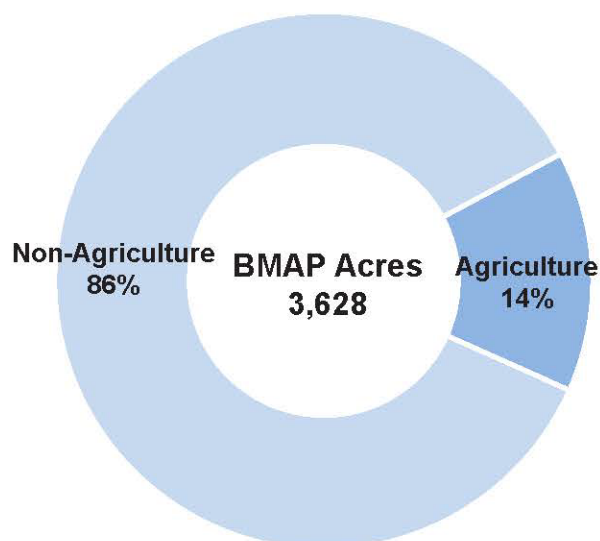


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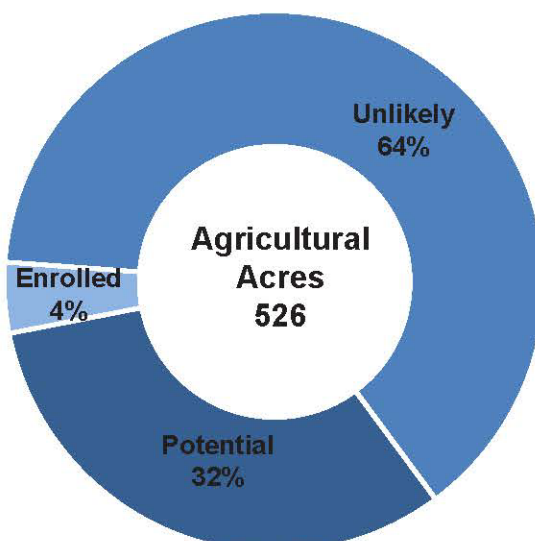


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

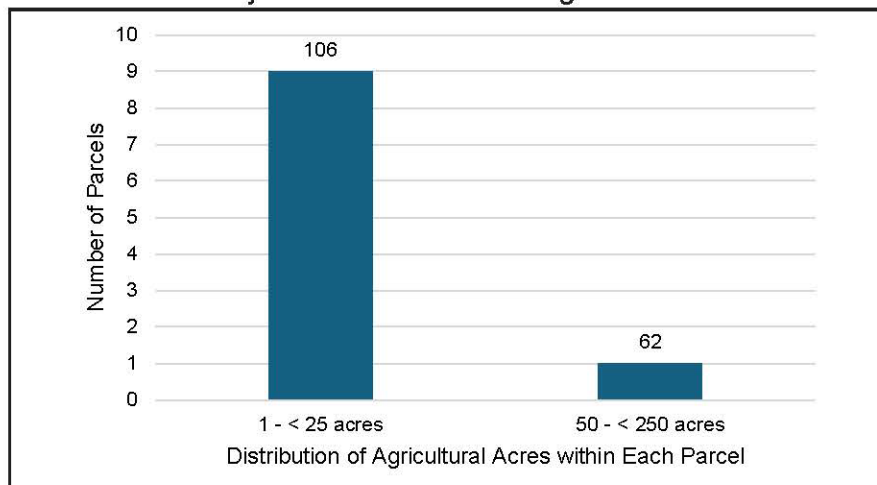


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	22
Total	22

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lower St. Johns River Basin Main Stem

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
1,659,542	147,851	69,930	41,856	36,075

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

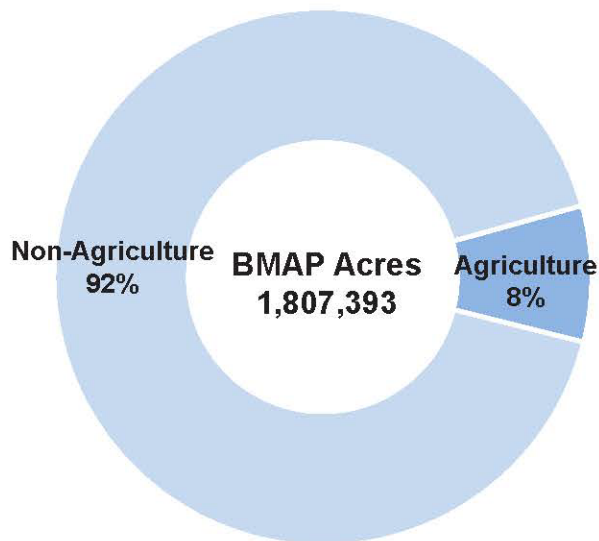


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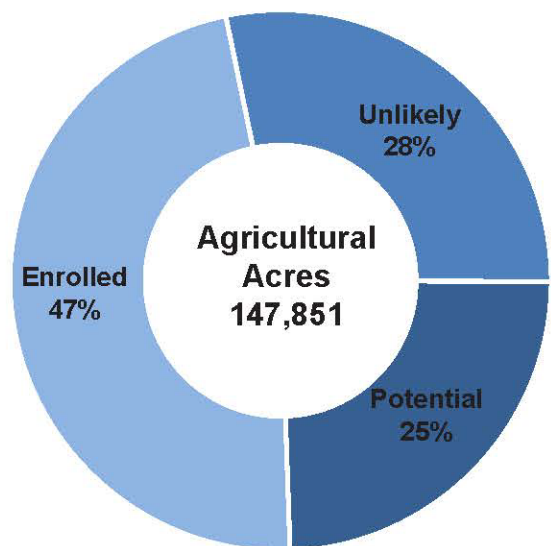


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

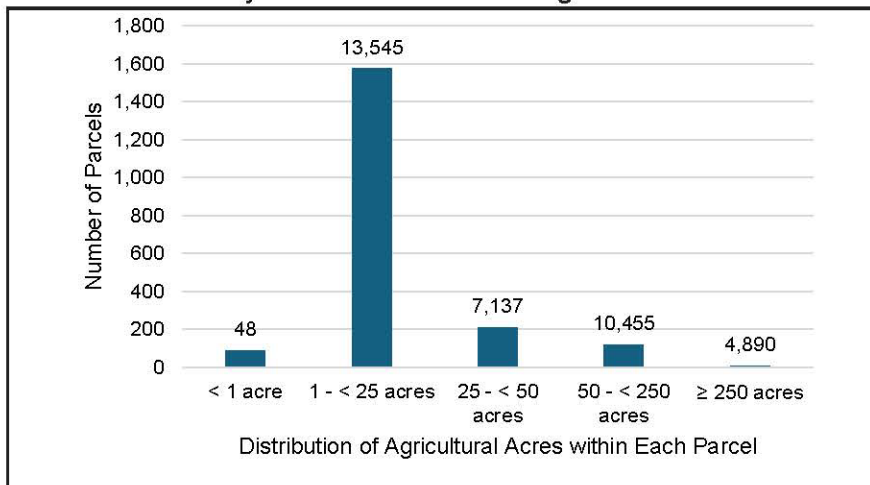


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	38
Cow/Calf	25,209
Equine	42
Fruit/Nut	309
Multiple Commodities	11,856
Nursery	2,567
Row/Field Crop	26,221
Sod	3,688
Total	69,930

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Lower St. Johns River Basin Tributaries I and II

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
66,304	975	650	230	95

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

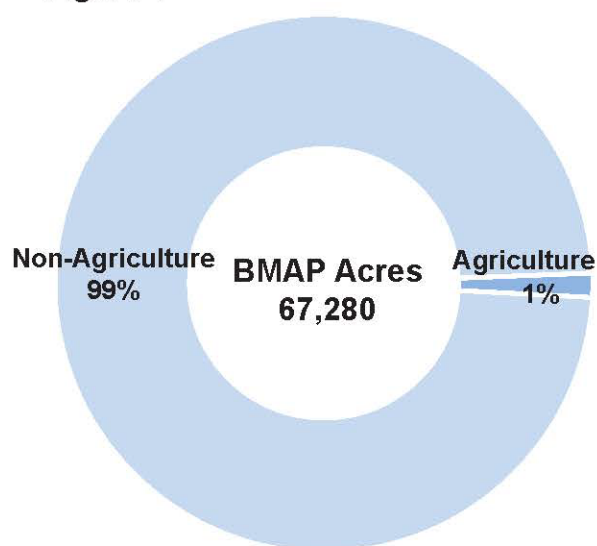


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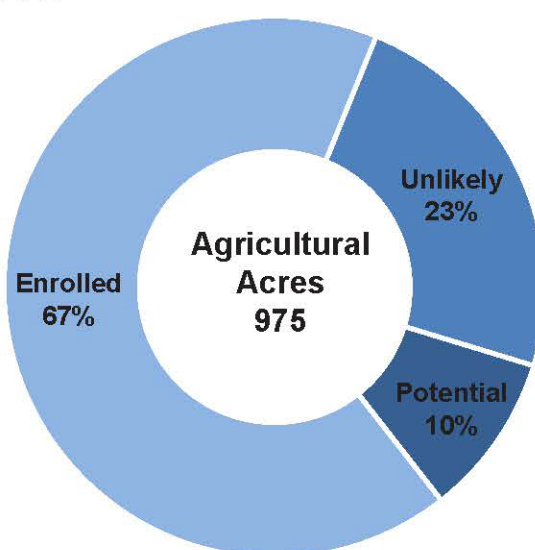


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

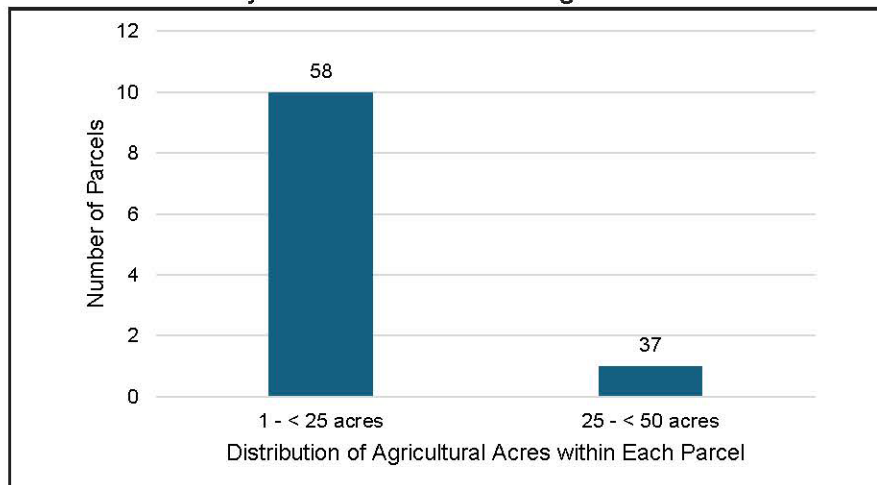


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	363
Multiple Commodities	253
Row/Field Crop	34
Total	650

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manatee River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
15,094	934	297	555	83

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

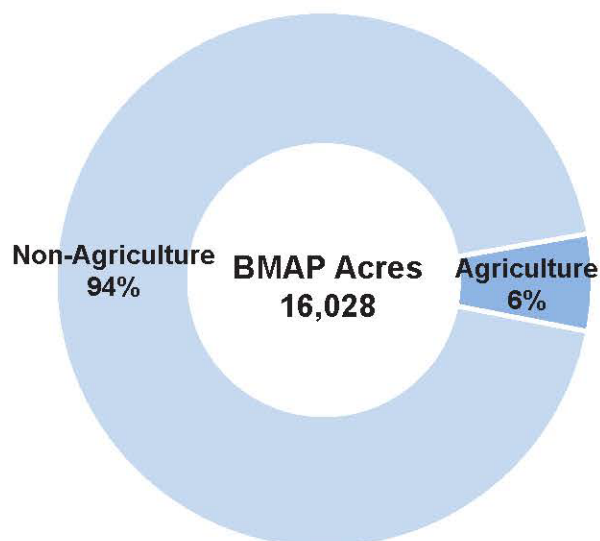


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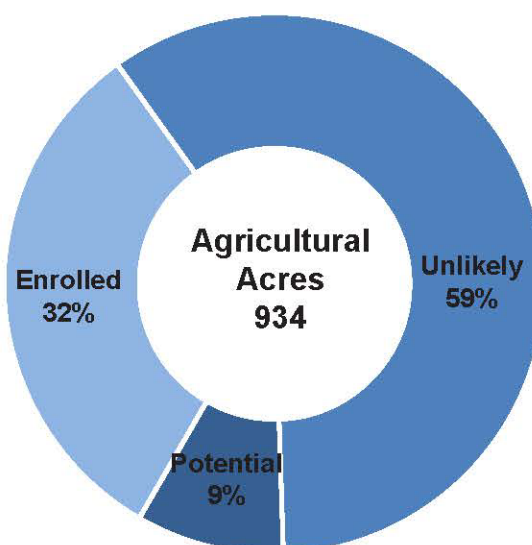


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

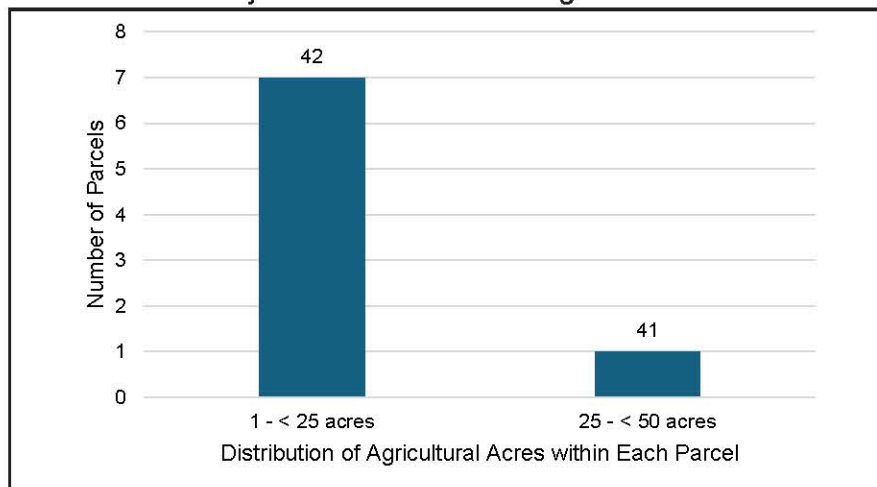


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	297
Total	297

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Middle and Lower Suwannee River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
958,593	386,256	215,581	60,081	110,614

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

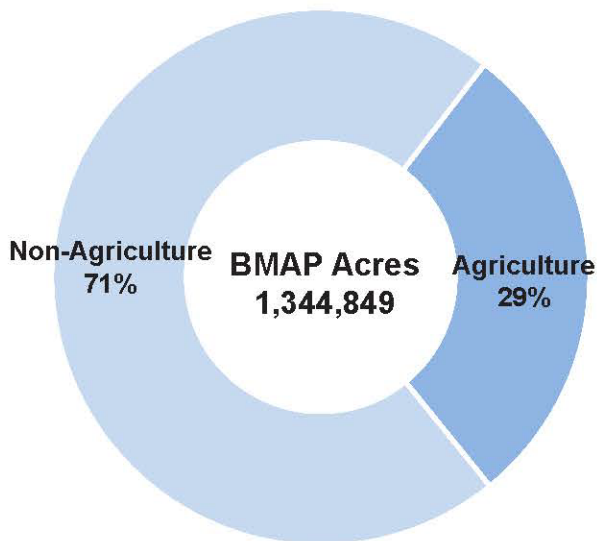


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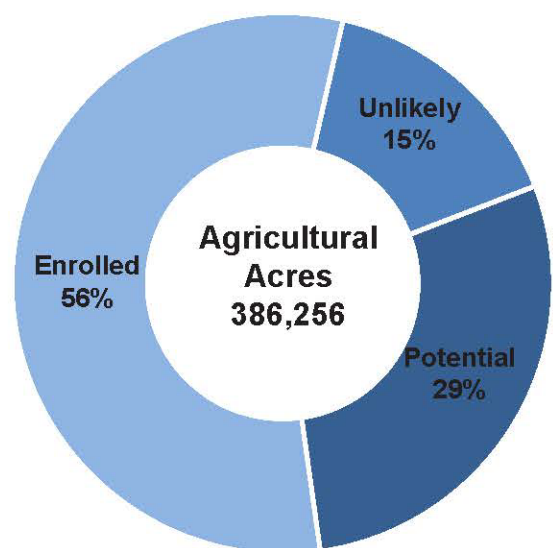


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

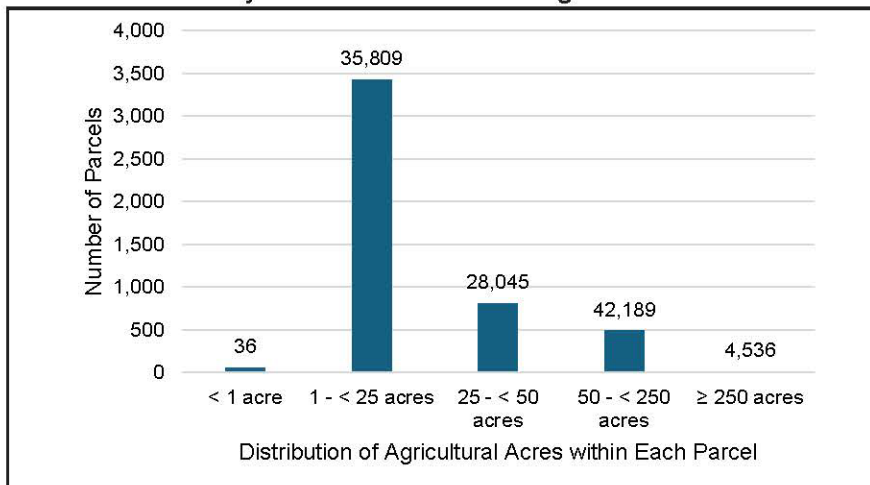


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	5
Cow/Calf	29,297
Dairy	5,441
Equine	53
Fruit/Nut	423
Multiple Commodities	89,516
Nursery	453
Poultry	277
Row/Field Crop	89,686
Sod	430
Total	215,581

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) North Indian River Lagoon

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
210,390	6,700	1,584	2,749	2,373

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

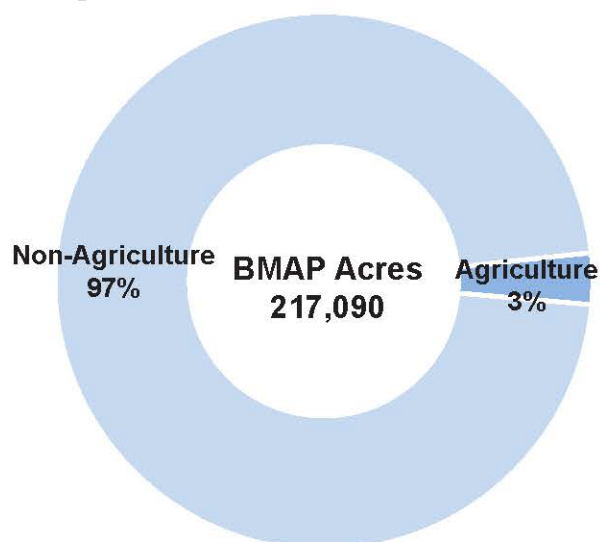


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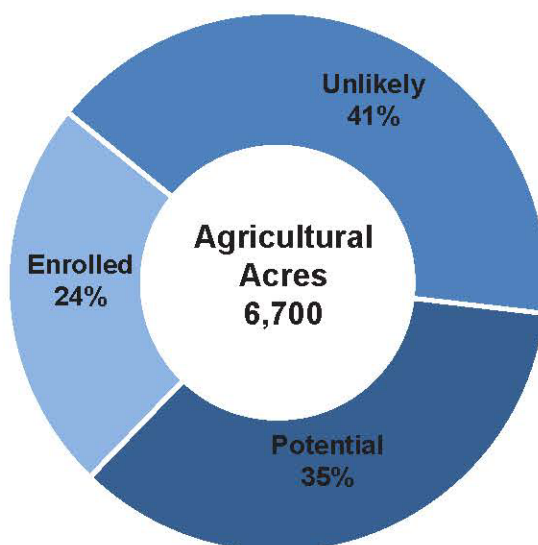


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

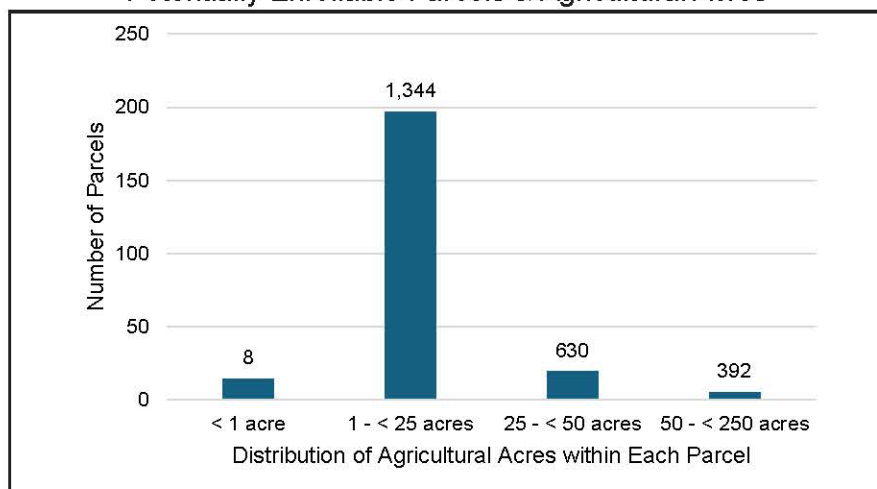


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	353
Cow/Calf	945
Equine	45
Fruit/Nut	35
Multiple Commodities	157
Nursery	21
Row/Field Crop	30
Total	1,584

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Orange Creek Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
316,663	68,606	21,680	18,829	28,125

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

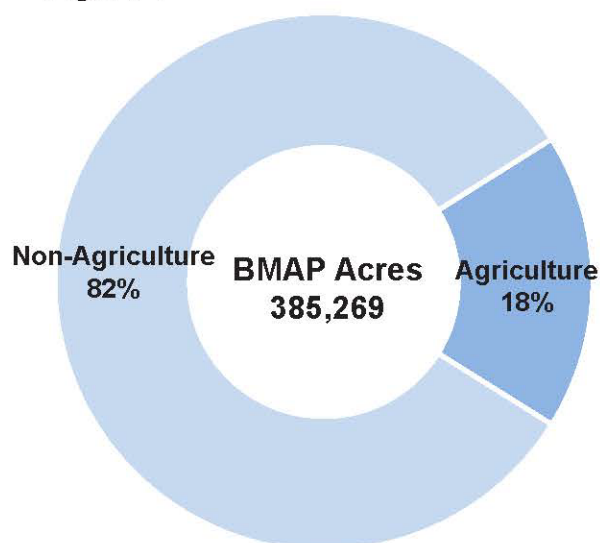


Figure 2

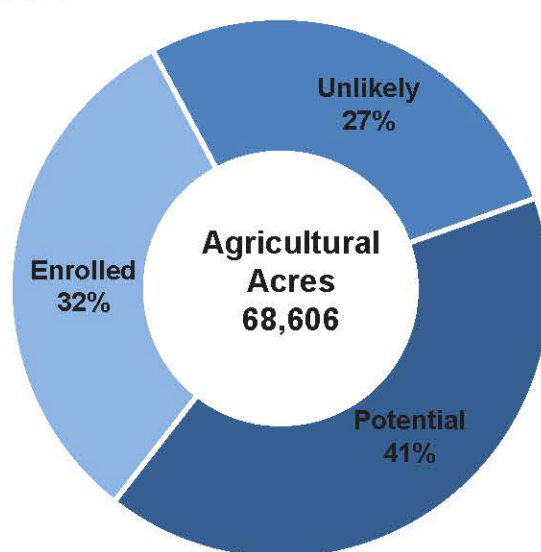


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

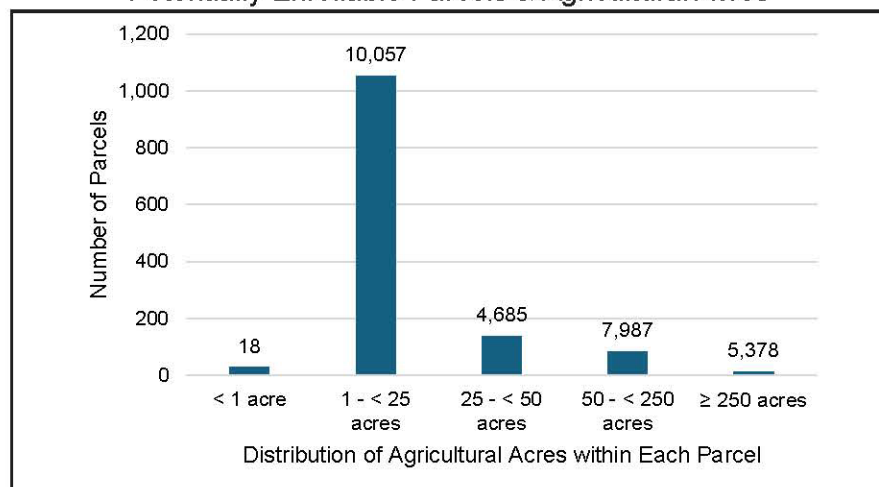


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	12,360
Dairy	225
Equine	1,446
Fruit/Nut	777
Multiple Commodities	5,050
Nursery	72
Row/Field Crop	1,685
Sod	64
Total	21,680

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Rainbow River and Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
255,721	179,081	82,008	20,009	77,094

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

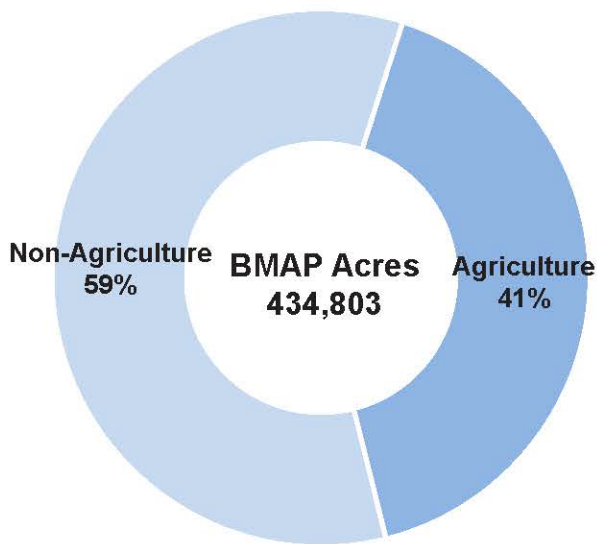


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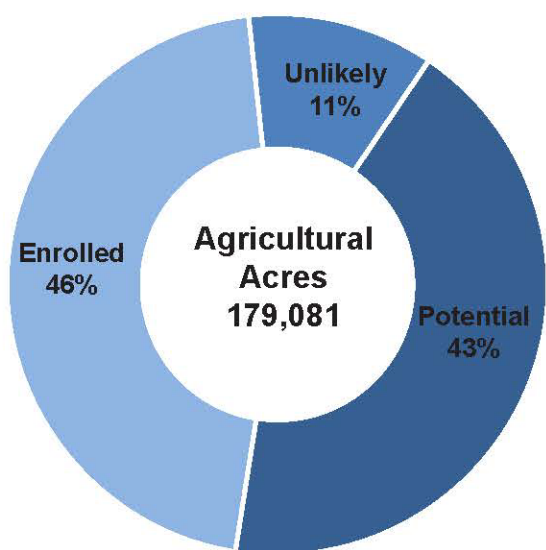


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

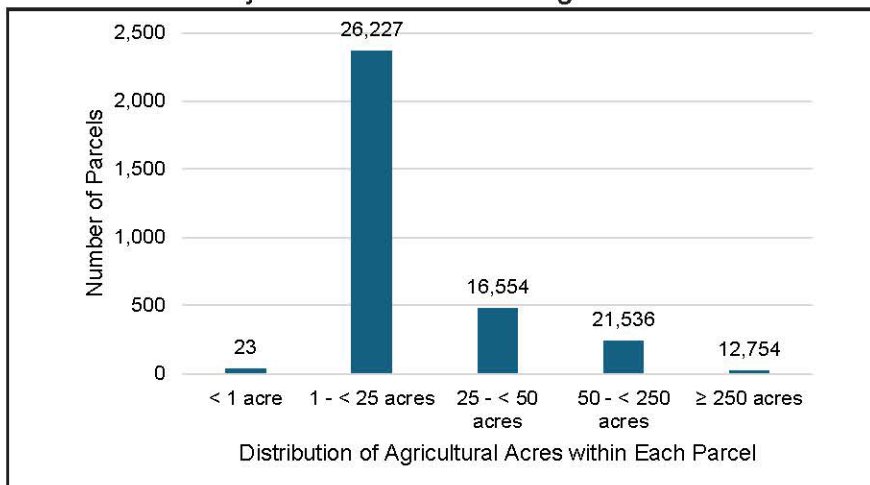


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Cow/Calf	21,940
Equine	9,752
Multiple Commodities	43,504
Nursery	756
Row/Field Crop	6,058
Total	82,008

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Santa Fe River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
833,700	242,952	104,591	49,817	88,890

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

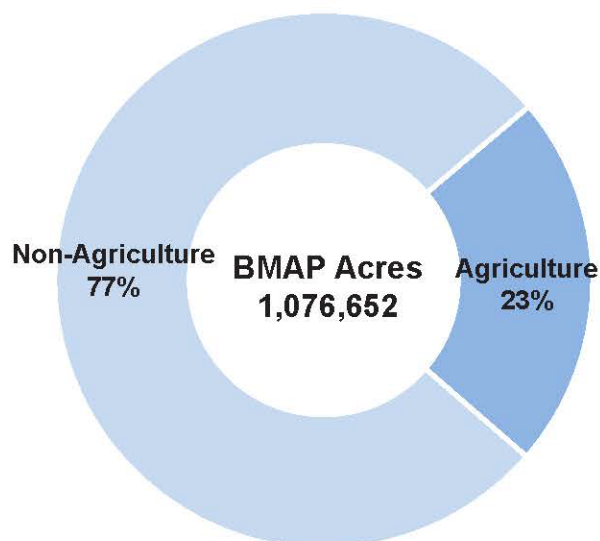


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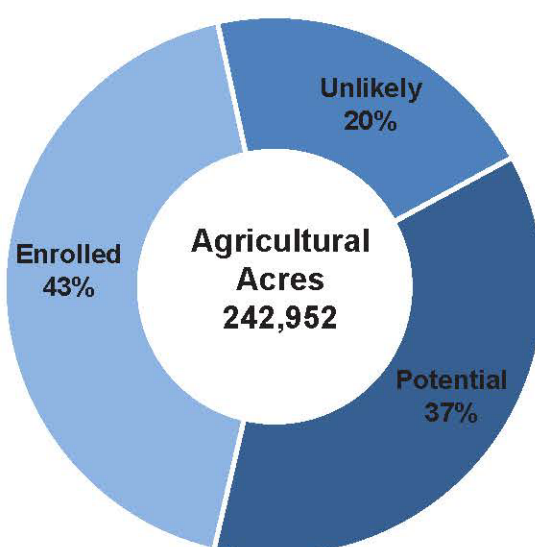


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

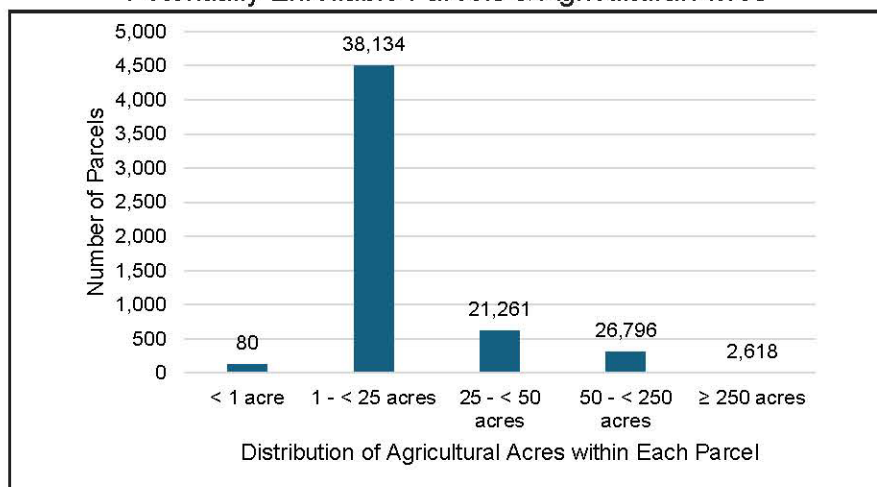


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	12
Cow/Calf	33,957
Dairy	888
Equine	33
Fruit/Nut	349
Multiple Commodities	44,685
Nursery	598
Poultry	96
Row/Field Crop	23,679
Sod	294
Total	104,591

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Silver River and Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
477,425	155,381	38,129	39,654	77,656

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

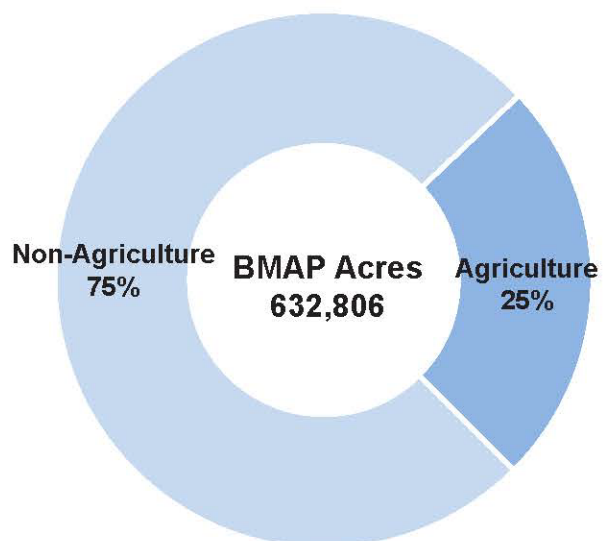


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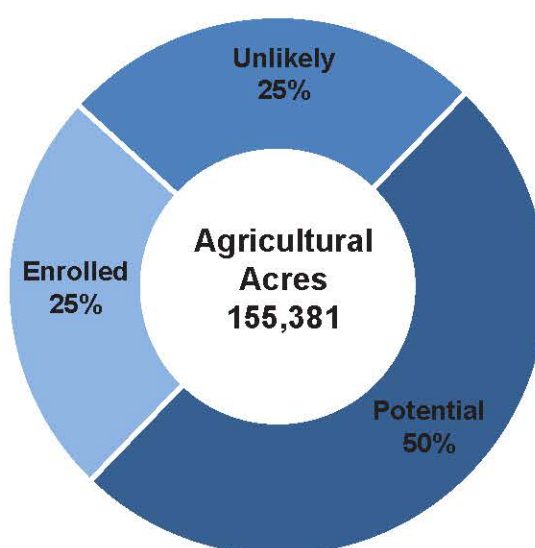


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

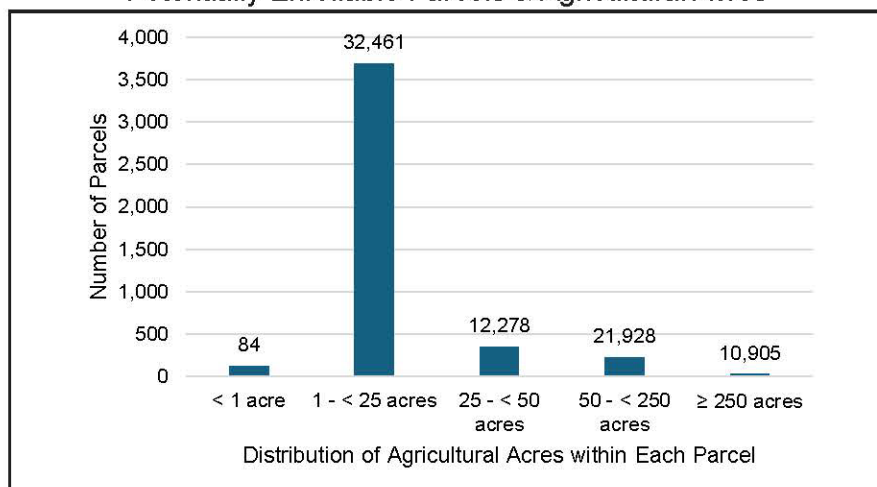


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	454
Cow/Calf	20,825
Dairy	225
Equine	2,991
Fruit/Nut	585
Multiple Commodities	9,008
Nursery	263
Row/Field Crop	3,740
Sod	39
Total	38,129

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) St. Lucie River and Estuary Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
258,299	281,443	212,820	33,776	34,902

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

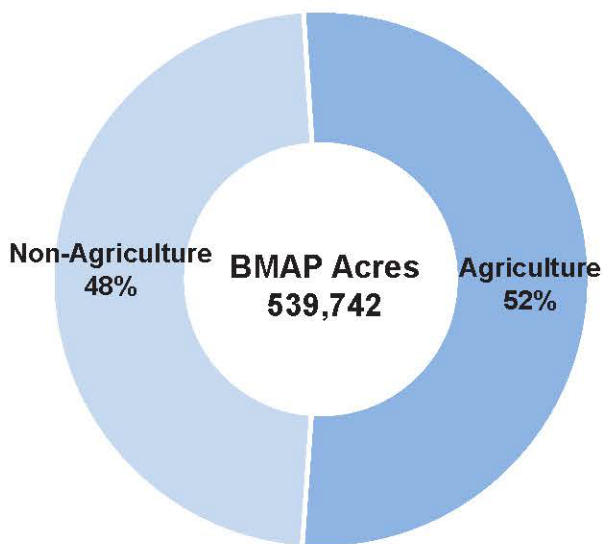


Figure 2

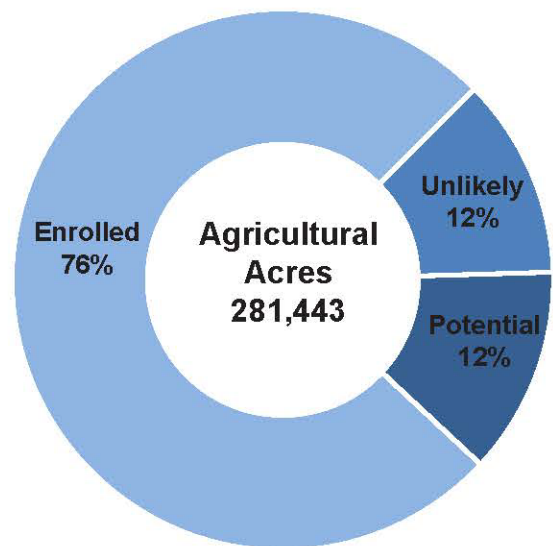


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

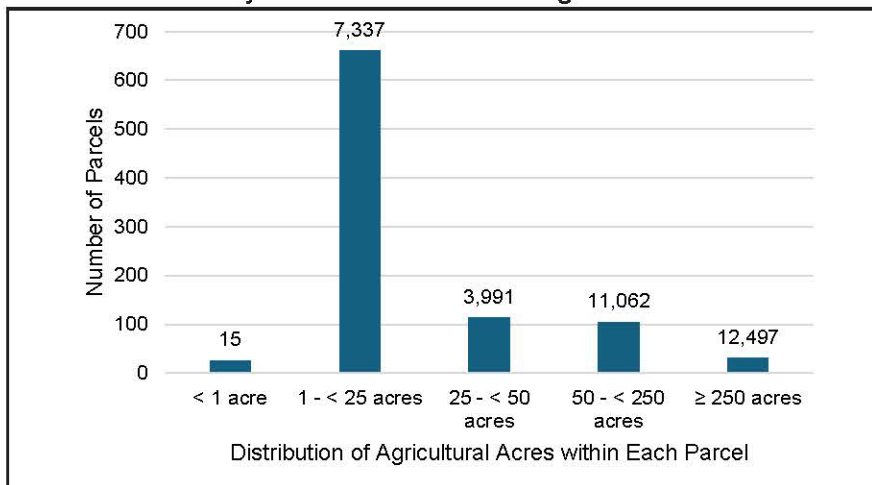


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	5,204
Cow/Calf	119,840
Dairy	616
Equine	497
Fruit/Nut	221
Lake Okeechobee Protection Plan	3
Multiple Commodities	71,208
Nursery	963
Poultry	42
Row/Field Crop	13,308
Sod	909
Wildlife	10
Total	212,820

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Upper Ocklawaha River Basin

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
465,720	96,278	19,619	42,422	35,269

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

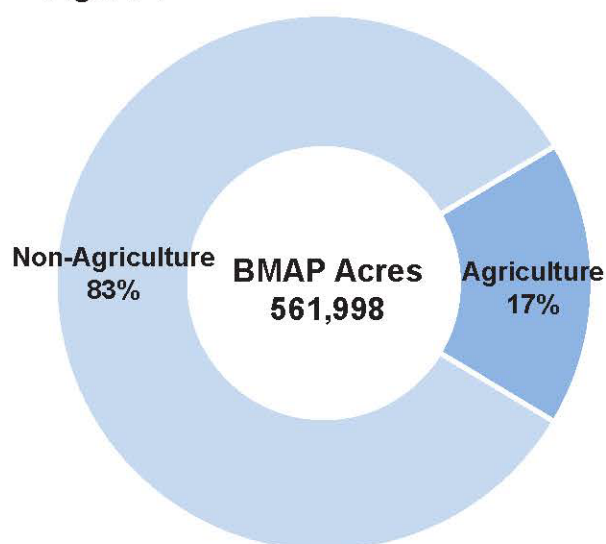


Figure 2

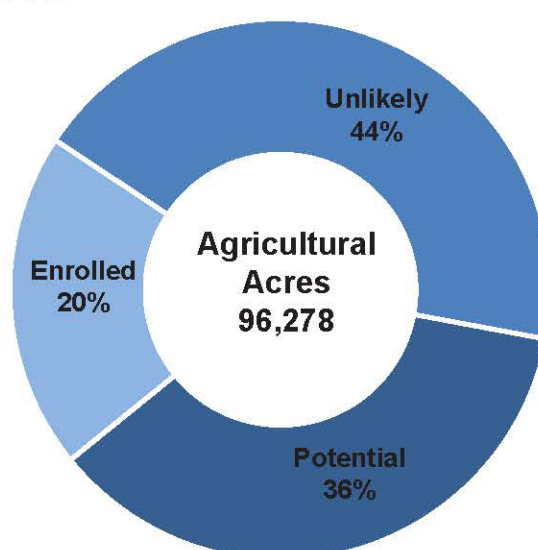


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

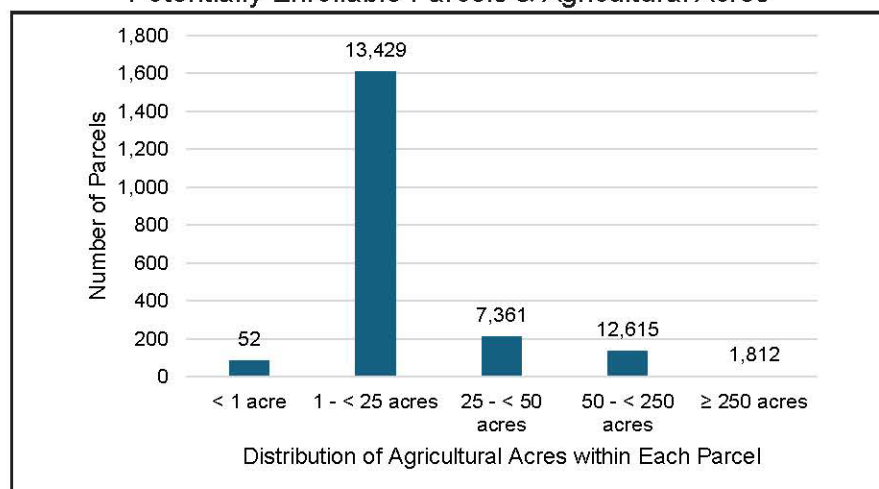


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	3,380
Cow/Calf	9,774
Equine	156
Fruit/Nut	675
Multiple Commodities	2,472
Nursery	2,052
Row/Field Crop	724
Sod	386
Total	19,619

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
786,979	61,506	14,957	25,123	21,449

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

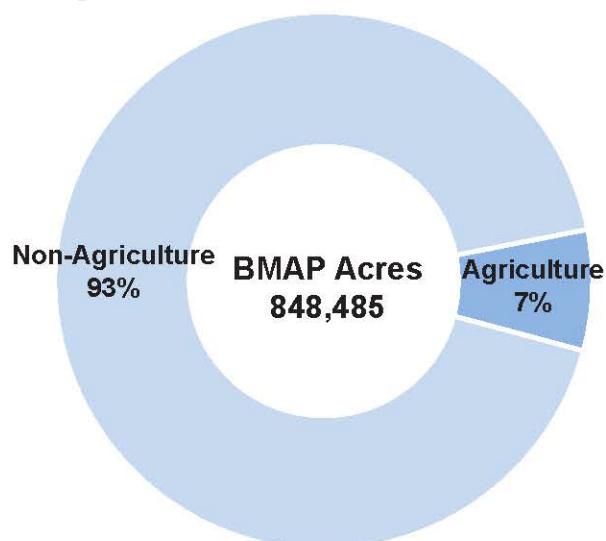


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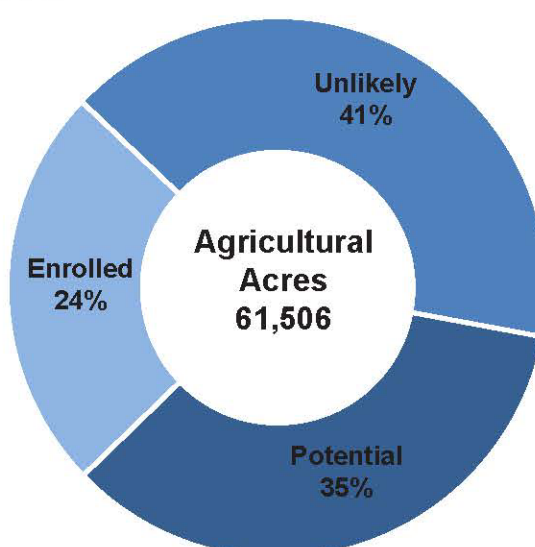


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

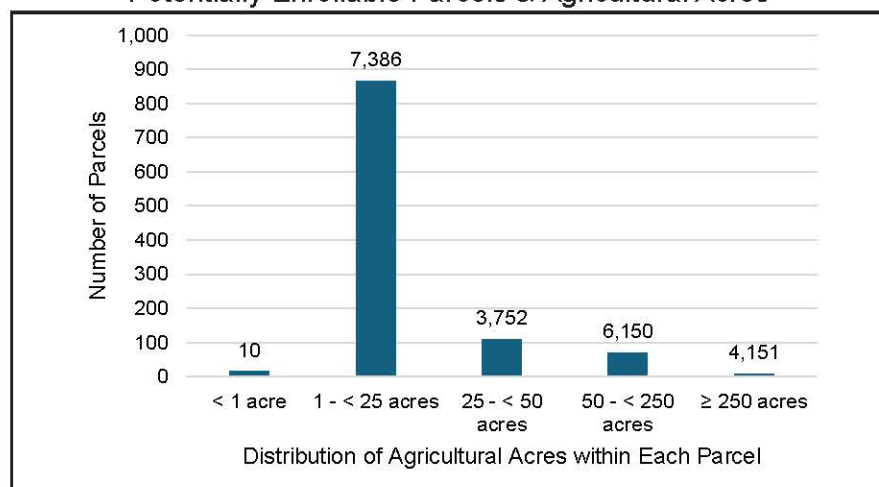


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	12
Cow/Calf	5,322
Equine	5
Fruit/Nut	278
Multiple Commodities	2,281
Nursery	1,214
Row/Field Crop	4,990
Sod	855
Wildlife	0
Total	14,957

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Volusia Blue Spring

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
66,731	2,316	278	1,080	957

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

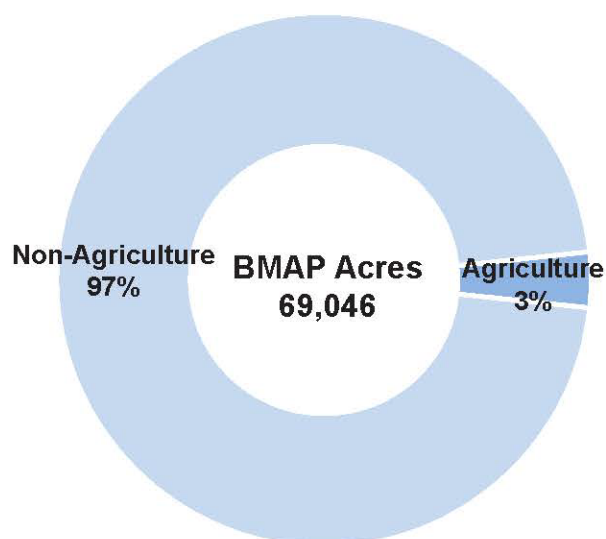


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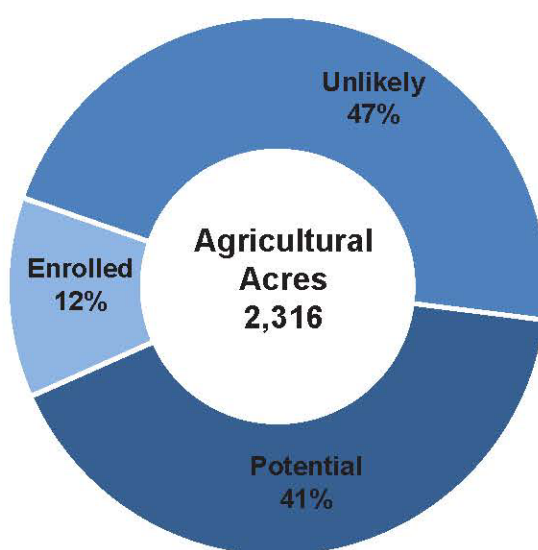


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

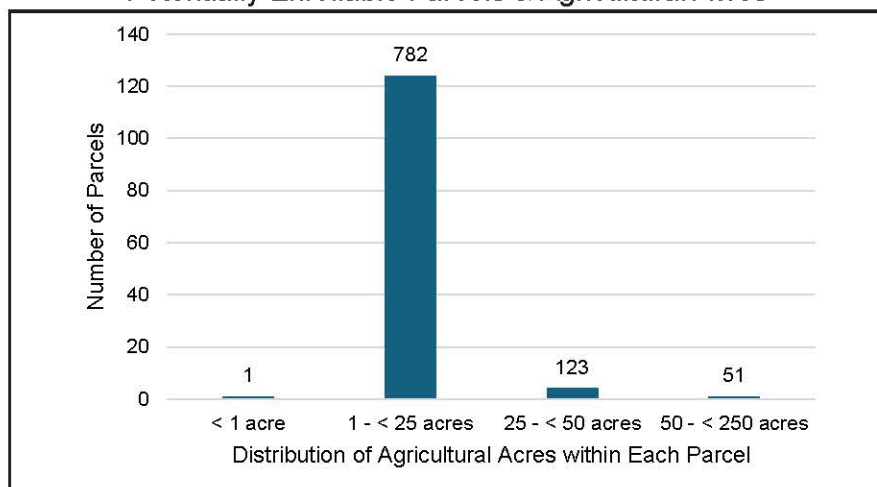


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	1
Cow/Calf	243
Multiple Commodities	11
Nursery	23
Total	278

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
264,934	62,650	26,657	14,444	21,551

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

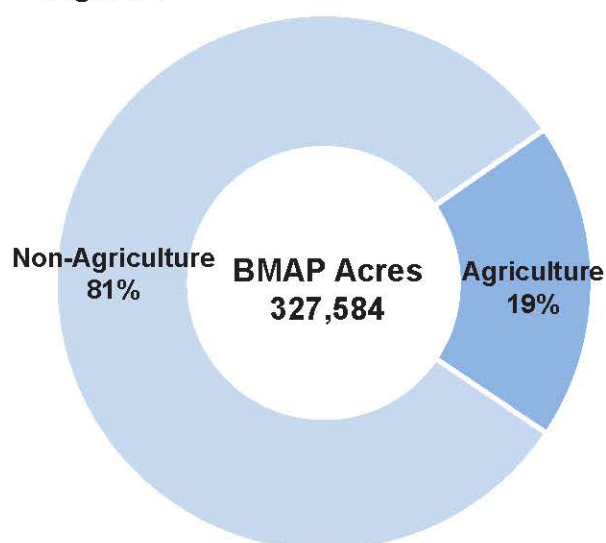


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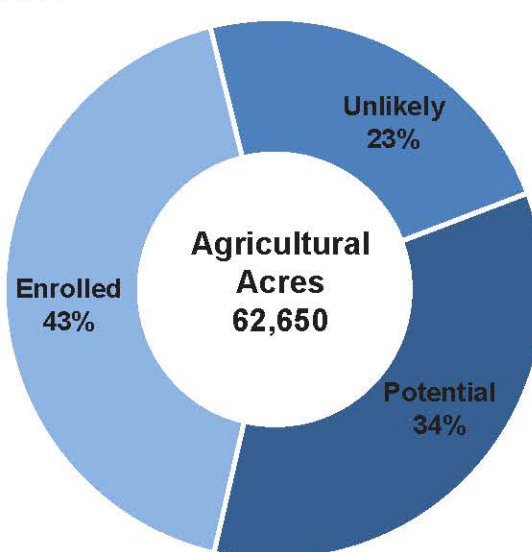


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

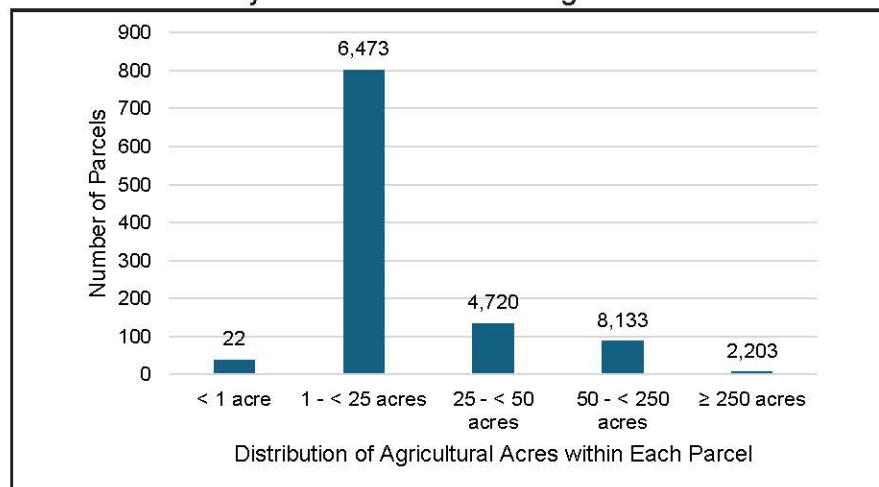


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	266
Cow/Calf	7,302
Dairy	1,318
Multiple Commodities	9,831
Nursery	544
Row/Field Crop	7,396
Total	26,657

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Weeki Wachee Spring and River

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
166,611	47,161	26,072	5,980	15,108

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

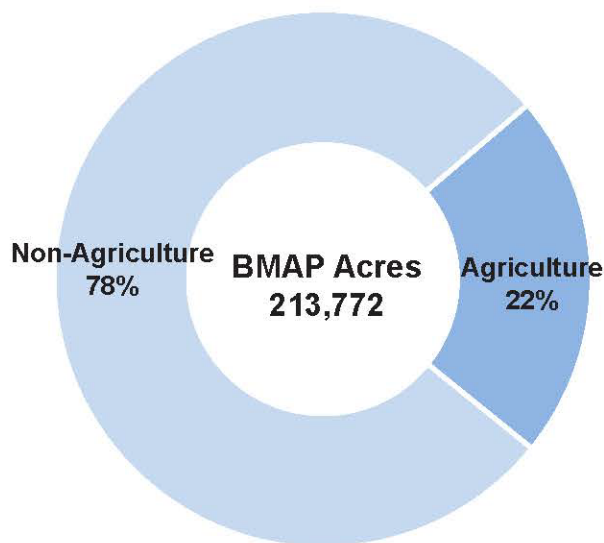


Figure 2

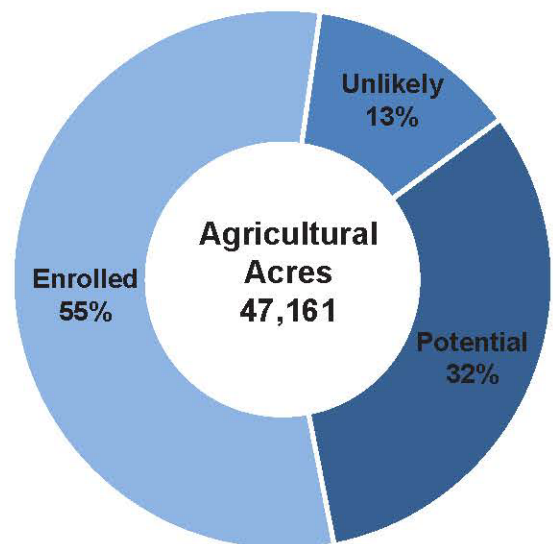


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

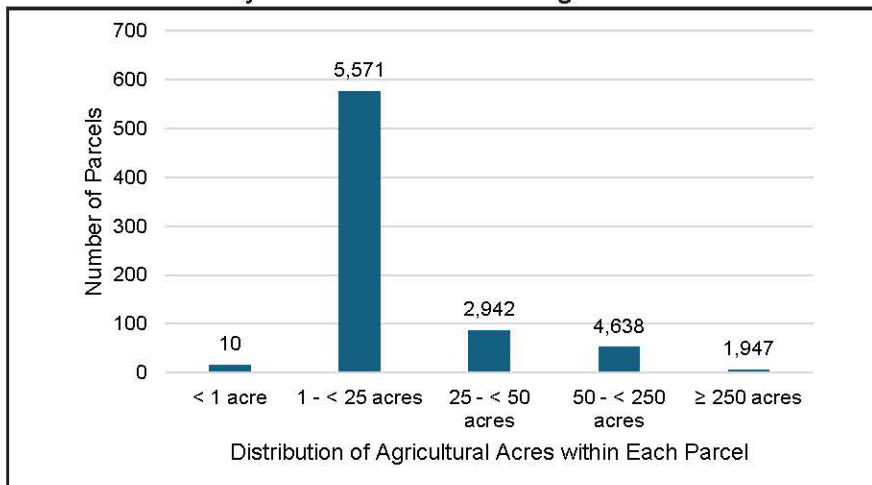


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	32
Cow/Calf	20,626
Equine	33
Fruit/Nut	434
Multiple Commodities	4,339
Nursery	84
Row/Field Crop	524
Total	26,072

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Wekiva River, Rock Springs Run, and Little Wekiva Canal

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
343,122	48,216	9,026	23,255	16,569

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

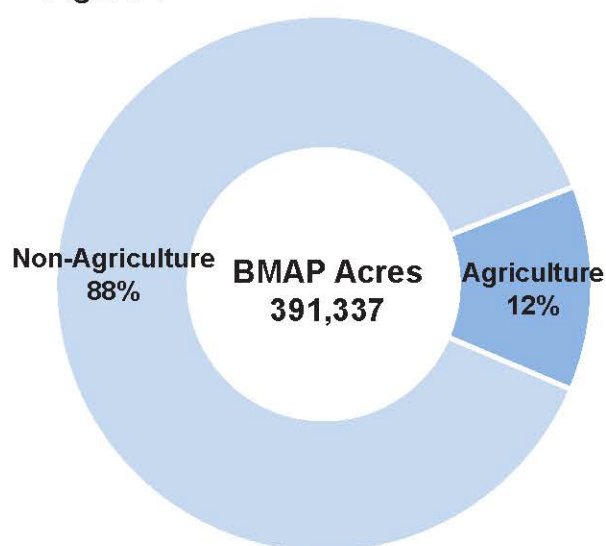


Figure 2

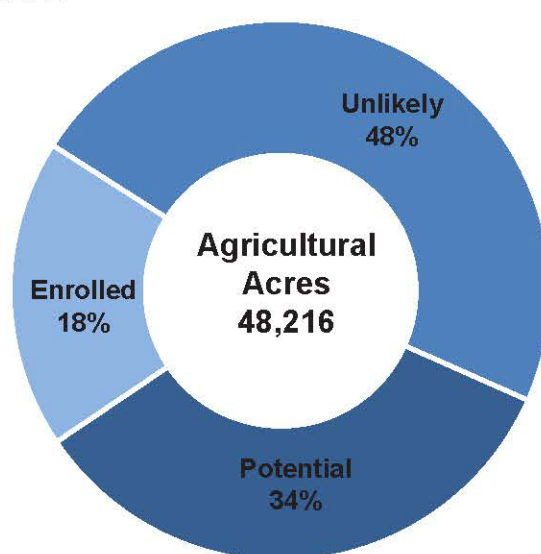


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

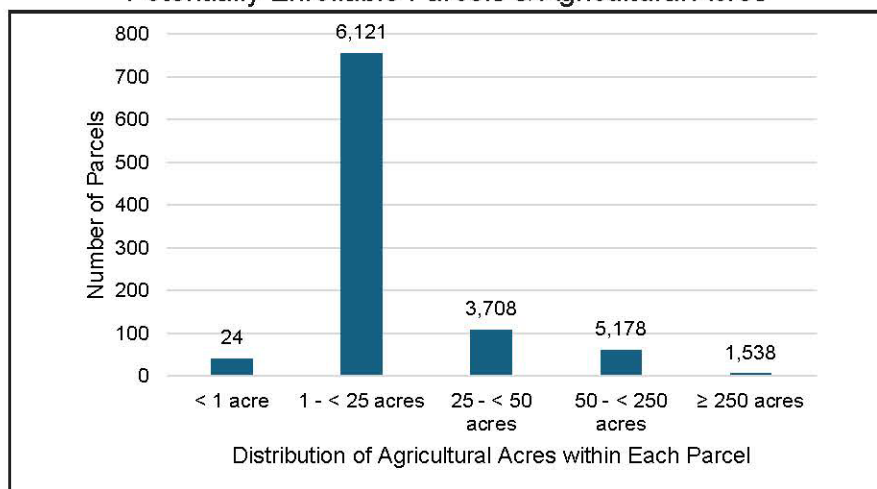


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	435
Cow/Calf	2,443
Equine	539
Fruit/Nut	236
Multiple Commodities	2,106
Nursery	2,142
Row/Field Crop	739
Sod	386
Total	9,026

Status of Implementation of Agricultural Best Management Practices (BMPs) Wekiwa Spring and Rock Springs

Table 1

Non-Agricultural Acres	Agricultural Acres	Enrolled Agricultural Acres	Unenrolled - Unlikely Enrollable*	Unenrolled - Potentially Enrollable Acres**
175,715	16,568	4,030	9,035	3,504

*This value includes acres within state-owned properties and/or surface water project areas

**This value only includes acres that would be enrolled in the FDACS OAWP BMP Program, it does not include Aquaculture and Forestry acres

Figure 1

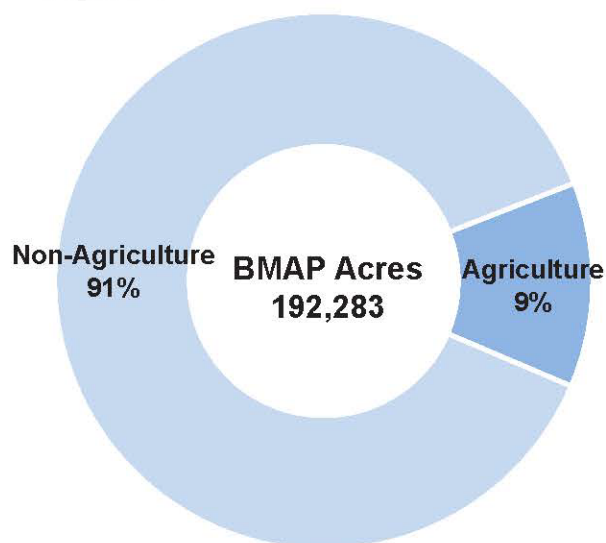


Figure 2

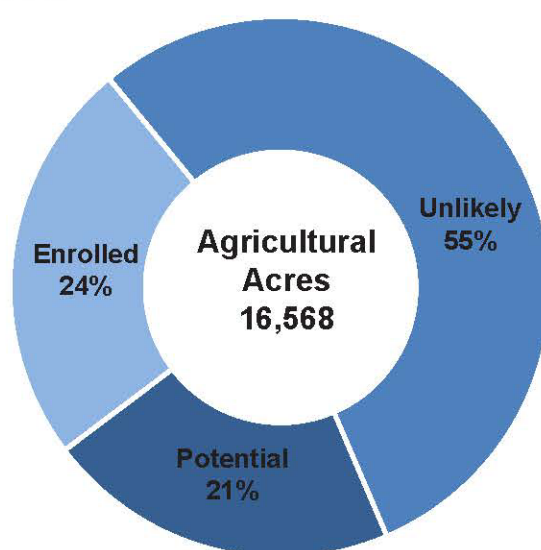


Figure 3

Potentially Enrollable Parcels & Agricultural Acres

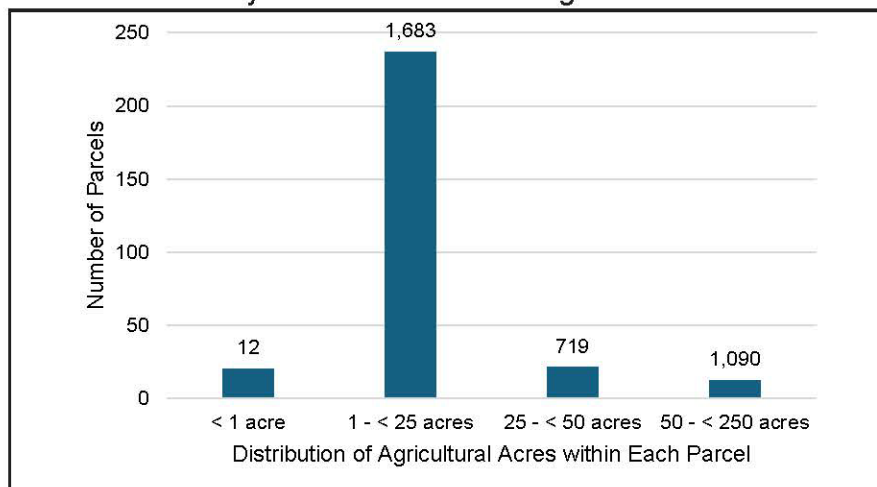


Table 2

Enrolled Agricultural Acres by Manual

BMP Manual	Acres
Citrus	243
Cow/Calf	588
Equine	49
Fruit/Nut	194
Multiple Commodities	827
Nursery	1,214
Row/Field Crop	551
Sod	364
Total	4,030

Appendix II: Program Background

Best Management Practices

Proper implementation of FDACS agricultural BMPs is the industry's strategy to address agricultural nonpoint pollution sources. Producers or agricultural landowners who are enrolled in the FDACS BMP Program and are properly implementing applicable BMPs identified on the relevant BMP Checklist, are entitled to a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards per section 403.067(7)(c)3., F.S.

For the purposes of the FDACS BMP Program, the term "best management practice" means, a practice or combination of practices determined by the coordinating agencies (FDACS, FDEP, and WMDs), based on research, field-testing, and expert review, to be the most effective and practicable on-location means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality in agricultural discharges. BMPs must reflect a balance between water quality improvements and agricultural productivity.¹⁸

Section 403.067, F.S., authorizes and directs FDACS to develop and adopt, through rulemaking, BMPs that will help Florida's agricultural industry to achieve the reductions allocated in BMAPs for agricultural pollutant sources.¹⁹ To date, FDACS OAWP has adopted eleven commodity specific BMP manuals by rule covering cattle, citrus, equine, dairy, nurseries, poultry, sod, small farms and specialty livestock, specialty fruit and nut, vegetable and agronomic crops, and wildlife operations. All OAWP BMP manuals are periodically revised, updated, subsequently reviewed, and preliminarily verified by DEP before re-adoption. BMPs serve as part of a multidisciplinary approach to water resource restoration and protection that includes public/private partnerships, landowner agreements and regional treatment technologies, which together form the comprehensive strategy needed to meet the goals established in BMAPs.

Enrollment Delineation and Metrics

BMP enrollments are delineated in GIS using county property appraiser parcels. In terms of NOIs, enrolled acreage fluctuates when parcels are sold, when leases end or change hands, or when production areas downsize or production ceases, among other reasons. Nonproduction areas such as forest, roads, urban structures, and water features are often included within the parcel boundaries. Conversely, agricultural lands in the FSAID Agricultural Lands Geodatabase (ALG) only include areas identified as agriculture. To estimate the agricultural acres enrolled in the BMP Program, OAWP overlays the FSAID ALG and BMP enrollment data within GIS to calculate the acres of agricultural land in an enrolled parcel.

Program Enrollment

To initially enroll in the FDACS BMP Program, agricultural landowners and producers must meet with a FDACS staff on site to determine the appropriate practices that are applicable to their operation(s) and to document the BMPs on the NOI and BMP Checklist. FDACS staff consider site-specific factors when determining the applicability of BMPs including commodity type, topography, geology, location of production, soil type, field size, and type and sensitivity of the ecological resources in the surrounding areas. Producers collaborate with the FDACS staff to

¹⁸ FLA. STAT. § 373.4595(2)(a) (2024).

¹⁹ FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(c)(1) (2024).

complete an NOI to implement the BMPs and the BMP Checklist from the applicable BMP manual.

Once the NOI and Checklist are completed, signed, and submitted to OAWP, the producer is formally enrolled in the BMP Program. Enrolled agricultural landowners and producers who are properly implementing the applicable BMPs are entitled to a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards.²⁰ Producers must properly implement all applicable BMPs as soon as practicable, but no later than 18 months after completion and execution of the NOI and associated BMP Checklist. If multiple efforts to contact agricultural landowners and producers within BMAPs about enrollment in the BMP Program are unsuccessful, or if the landowner or producer chooses not to enroll in the BMP Program, and/or properly implement the applicable BMPs, FDACS refers the landowner to FDEP. Under the requirements of Chapter 62-307, F.A.C., the landowner or producer can either implement water quality monitoring or be subject to other enforcement action by FDEP as necessary. Water quality monitoring must demonstrate the producer's compliance with water quality criteria for the parameters addressed by the BMAP.²¹

Implementation Verification (IV) Site Visits

An IV site visit includes: a review of nutrient records that producers must maintain to demonstrate compliance with the BMP Program; verification that all applicable BMPs are being properly implemented; verification that cost share practices or projects are being properly implemented; and identification of other potential cost share practices or projects that may be available. During the IV site visit, FDACS staff also identify opportunities for achieving greater nutrient, irrigation, or water resource management efficiencies, and further opportunities for water conservation.

NOIs within BMAP areas need IV site visits every two years from the date they are:

- Enrolled in the BMP Program
- Receive an IV site visit or implementation assistance follow-up visit (see next section) or, from the date of 7/1/2020 (whichever date is most recent).

Implementation Assistance (IA)

During an IV site visit, FDACS staff may identify BMPs that are not being properly implemented. If this occurs, producers must follow the IA process to ensure compliance with the BMP Program requirements.²² Under the IA process, the FDACS staff provides the landowner or producer with a list of corrective measures and the timeframes within which they must be completed. If the producer does not fully implement the identified corrective measures within the established timeframes, FDACS issues a letter of non-compliance identifying remedial measures to be taken by the producer and, if necessary, the landowner, to achieve proper implementation of applicable BMPs. FDACS staff will schedule follow-up site visits to verify the completion of corrective or remedial measures within the established timeframes. The overall timeframe for completion of corrective or remedial measures shall not extend beyond the date of the next IV site visit. If a landowner or producer does not cooperate with FDACS to identify or implement corrective or remedial measures, FDACS must refer them to FDEP for enforcement action.²³

²⁰ FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 5M-1 (2024).

²¹ FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 62-307.200 (2024).

²² FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 5M-1.009 (2024).

²³ FLA. ADMIN. CODE r. 5M-1.009 (2024).

Equivalent Program

Enrollees operating under one of the Equivalent Programs listed in Rule 5M-1.001(7), F.A.C., are required to complete an NOI and meet the other requirements for Equivalent Programs specified in Rule Chapter 5M-1, F.A.C. Compliance with BMPs on the area(s) of the NOI property subject to the Equivalent Program instrument is demonstrated by fulfilling the requirements of Rule 5M-1.008(8), F.A.C. An Enrollee under an Equivalent Program listed in Rule 5M-1.001(7)(a)-(b), F.A.C., that is not required to complete a BMP Checklist is not subject to IV site visits. For Enrollees under an Equivalent Program listed in Rule 5M-1.001(7)(a)-(b), F.A.C., implementation verification shall be undertaken by the agency that issued the permit pursuant to its statutory and/or rule authority.

BMP Cost Share

The cost share program makes innovative agricultural production and nutrient use efficiency methods more affordable for producers so they can meet state water quality goals while remaining financially viable.

The availability of cost share funds depends on annual appropriations by the Florida Legislature, thus the amount available can vary each year. Cost share applications may be submitted once a producer has enrolled in the BMP Program and has been assigned an NOI number. Cost share practices are categorized as nutrient management, irrigation management, or water resource protection. BMPs, other practices, and projects eligible for cost share funding may include precision agriculture technologies, variable rate irrigation methods, water control structures, and tailwater recovery systems.

OAWP seeks to leverage its cost share funding with other cost share programs offered by FDACS and other state and federal agencies. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) offers funding through its Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), and certain WMDs have agricultural cost share programs. Applicants are encouraged to use OAWP cost share programs in conjunction with other available conservation programs, although funding cannot be duplicative.

Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL)

MILs provide free, site-specific irrigation expertise in analyzing irrigation systems and educating agricultural producers and property owners on how to improve the efficiency of their water use. The MILs provide recommendations on the improvement of existing irrigation systems and equipment and educate their customers and the public on water conservation, irrigation planning and irrigation management.

In addition to providing recommendations on irrigation system improvements and management regarding water quantity and efficiency of use, the MILs assist agricultural producers by identifying water quality improvement opportunities available through the application of FDACS BMPs.

BMP Research and Demonstration Projects

FDACS funds research and demonstration projects to provide the scientific and technical basis for the OAWP BMP Program, to investigate new, innovative practices, and to demonstrate practices that improve nutrient use efficiencies. Florida law requires OAWP to prepare research plans and

legislative budget requests to support projects each year.²⁴ Research conducted in support of the BMP Program demonstrates reduced nitrogen fertilizer inputs when using precision agriculture technologies (e.g., fertilizer banding equipment, variable rate irrigation), and by applying the right nutrients at the right time based on plant growth stage. SSMS and other decision support tools demonstrate improved irrigation efficiency and reduced nutrient loss to the environment. Since 2018, FDACS has partnered with the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) to implement the Florida Agricultural Soil Moisture Sensor Network (FASMN) which encourages behavioral changes in SMS technology implementation that results in conserving water and enhanced crop water and nutrient use efficiencies by monitoring irrigation water supply and soil moisture.

Ongoing research and demonstration projects include using cover crops to build soil health and reduce fertilizer needs and using controlled release fertilizers (CRF) to improve nutrient use efficiencies. Other projects include integrating crop and livestock systems to build and improve organic soil matter which reduces nutrient leaching as well as developing decision support tools and models to assist with site-specific guidance. Past research project results and a summary of current projects can be found on the FDACS OAWP BMP Research website.²⁵

²⁴ FLA. STAT. § 403.067(7)(f) (2024).

²⁵ Information on OAWP research is available at <https://www.fdacs.gov/Agriculture-Industry/Water/Agricultural-Best-Management-Practices/BMP-Research>.

Appendix III: Data

The BMP enrollment data used in this report was collected between Jan 1 and Dec 31, 2024. The data range and reporting align with the FDEP Statewide Annual Report on Total Maximum Daily Loads, Basin Management Action Plans, Minimum Flows or Minimum Water Levels, and Recovery or Prevention Strategies Report (STAR), and some data generated for this report has been provided to FDEP for inclusion in the STAR Report prior to reporting here. Aligning these timeframes ensures consistency between FDACS and FDEP reporting and provides an opportunity for collaboration between agencies.

In addition to information collected during IV site visits, data sources used in this report include Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping data, WMD data, and county property appraiser parcel data. OAWP continuously works to ensure that the data used for reporting is based on an accurate and consistent statewide dataset, and that standard operating procedures for data entry and analyses are followed.

FSAID

The Florida Statewide Agricultural Irrigation Demand (FSAID) Geodatabase is developed using an econometric model that forecasts agricultural water demand through a 20-year planning horizon. The FSAID Geodatabase contains parcel-level polygons of statewide agricultural lands (ALG) and agricultural irrigated lands (ILG) and supporting tables. The agricultural acreages included in this report are based on the FSAID 11 ALG. Agricultural acreages and enrolled agricultural acreages vary year to year due to the dynamic nature of the agricultural industry. Ground-truthing efforts are essential for ensuring accuracy when determining the land use types and amount of overall agricultural acreage in the state, as it then becomes the denominator for many analyses in this report. FDACS continues to ground truth and refine the FSAID datasets to ensure accurate representation of current agricultural production methods and management systems in Florida. FSAID's agricultural land use datasets are updated annually through a combination of methods including:

- New/revised Water Use Permit (WUP) boundaries
- 2023 water use data to target manual review based on irrigation rates
- FDACS OAWP staff input
- WMD District staff input
- 2023 U.S. Department of Agriculture Cropland Data Layer (CDL)
- 2024 FDEP statewide land use
- 2022 to 2024 Aerial imagery
- Annual U.S. Geological Survey field verification

Each year FDACS publishes the latest version of the FSAID and shares this information with the WMDs and FDEP. The WMDs currently use the FSAID agricultural acres for water supply planning, though some perform their own water demand calculations.

Work is ongoing to incorporate the FSAID ALG into the FDEP's statewide land use dataset and to utilize the FSAID ALG to estimate agricultural nonpoint source loading and assign loading allocations to agriculture in BMAP updates or development. Some FDEP BMAPs (including the

current surface water 2025 BMAP updates) continue to use outdated land use data, some of which is 10 or more years old. As a result, the agricultural acres identified in the FDEP upcoming 2025 BMAPs do not match the current agricultural acres that FDACS uses for analyses and BMP enrollment efforts. FDACS is also unable to determine if FDEP created an equitable allocation of pollutant reductions to agricultural nonpoint sources of pollution in the upcoming 2025 BMAPs. It is imperative that agricultural nonpoint source pollution is assessed using the best available information to provide a clear picture of agriculture's actual impacts on water quality and to determine the best allocation of resources for addressing these water quality impacts.

BMP Program Enrollment Data

Each enrolled parcel ID is recorded on the NOI form as a condition of enrollment. Data from each completed and signed NOI and BMP Checklist, including the parcel IDs, is entered into the Best Management Practices Tracking System database (BMPTS2). On a monthly basis, the BMPTS2 enrolled parcel data is mapped using the Florida Department of Revenue (FDOR) annual statewide GIS parcel data. The mapped enrolled parcel data is used to identify overall BMP enrollment statewide and within adopted BMAP areas, which are also compared to the latest FSAID agricultural land use data.

Limitations of Enrollment Data

FSAID Data Limitations

Constant fluctuations in agricultural land use make it difficult to compare previous year data to current year data. Consequently, an agricultural acreage comparison to last year's report is not provided in this report.

Parcel Data Limitations

Parcel IDs and parcel geometry change every year and introduce challenges when trying to map NOIs. FDACS uses the most up-to-date parcel information available on the relevant county property appraiser website to enroll new landowners or producers in the BMP Program and to verify details about the parcels that are currently enrolled (e.g., owner information, parcel number, parcel acreage, etc.). Parcel information available on a county property appraiser's website does not include GIS data for mapping purposes. Enrollments are mapped spatially using parcel data from each county that is submitted to the FDOR and compiled in GIS once per year by FDACS GIS Services Group (GSG). Therefore, information contained in this dataset may be outdated compared to information on the 67 property appraisers' websites during the time of enrollment.

Market Fluctuations

The dynamic nature of Florida's agricultural industry creates challenges with comparing agricultural acres and BMP Program enrollment numbers from year to year. For example, the number of NOIs and the number of acres enrolled in the BMP Program fluctuate when parcels are sold, leases are terminated, production areas decrease, or production ceases. When crop types or commodities on a specific parcel change, additional NOIs may be required if the crop or commodity falls under a different BMP manual. New commodities may also result in a reduction or increase in the acreage enrolled in the BMP Program.

Data Management

OAWP continues to analyze best management practices for spatial data accuracy, integrity, accessibility, and integration to support reporting and program management. GSG continues to evaluate the existing database (BMPTS2) architecture to inform the spatially enhanced redesign of BMP data collection. OAWP is developing digitally enabled forms to collect program information and improve record-keeping processes and will be phasing out physical paperwork. Process refinements include spatializing data to accommodate visualization for prioritization of staff workload, analysis, and reporting. The GSG will continue phased development, testing, and implementing spatial systems within FDACS enterprise GIS.

Appendix IV: Land Use Characterization

Overview

In an FDEP-adopted BMAP, agricultural landowners are required to either enroll in the appropriate FDACS BMP Program and implement applicable BMPs or conduct water quality monitoring prescribed by FDEP or the WMD. FDACS endeavors to get 100% of the enrollable agricultural acres into the appropriate BMP Program by evaluating statewide agricultural land use data using parcel level datasets containing owner information, addresses, and other details at a more granular scale.

Examining statewide agricultural lands at the parcel level provides insight into the challenge of meeting the 100% enrollment goal. FDACS identifies parcels that are unlikely or likely to have agricultural activity, either through aerial review or by classifications within the data, such as the agricultural tax valuation. In addition, FDACS identifies parcels that require further evaluation, such as those that have conflicting agricultural valuation and land use information, those that have a timberland or aquaculture designation per the property appraiser, as well as parcels that fall within state owned lands where there is likely no current activity to enroll.

To monitor progress and allocate staff resources, FDACS analyzes unenrolled agricultural lands annually for all BMAPs and the results are summarized in FDACS's report to the legislature on statewide BMP implementation. An unenrolled agricultural land analysis is also performed when FDEP is developing a new BMAP or updating an existing BMAP. A summary is included in the BMAP's Agriculture Appendix. FDACS continues to work with FDEP so that BMAP iterations utilize the analysis results to supplement decisions made when modeling agricultural land use, allocations, and load estimations. As FDACS performs this analysis on an annual basis, FDACS presents the unenrolled agricultural lands characterizations at BMAP stakeholder meetings and provides spatial coverages to FDEP for consideration as part of future BMAP iterations. This Appendix:

- Describes how FDACS executes the unenrolled agricultural lands characterization
- Explains why the ability to implement agricultural BMPs under the OAWP BMP Program is limited or not possible for some of the lands
- Provides recommendations for how these lands should be considered by FDEP within BMAPs

Method

The unenrolled agricultural lands are characterized at the parcel level using geographic information systems (GIS) software by overlaying state owned conservation lands²⁶, surface water restoration projects (if any), and the latest Property Appraiser parcel data²⁷ with the unenrolled agricultural lands. Based on the location of the unenrolled agricultural lands within these datasets, including property appraiser details such as land use codes, land use descriptions, agricultural tax valuations, and other relevant factors, FDACS then determines if there is enrollable parcel agricultural activity within the purview of an existing BMP manual. Parcels can

²⁶ More information about SOLARS can be accessed here: <https://geodata.dep.state.fl.us/datasets/FDEP::fl-solaris-lits-state-owned-lands/about>.

²⁷ More information about Property Appraiser data can be accessed here: [Florida Dept. of Revenue - Property Tax - Data Portal - Request Assessment Roll and GIS Data](#).

be characterized into 4 main bins:

Timberland (Forestry) /Aquaculture

Unenrolled agricultural lands located within parcels that have a land-use designation of Aquaculture or Timberland may be agriculture although that cannot be determined based solely on remote data review. Only site-specific review by FDACS can determine whether the agricultural activity is enrollable in FDACS's Aquaculture BMP Program, Forestry BMP Program or one of the OAWP BMP Programs. Lands covered by FDACS's Aquaculture BMP or Forestry BMP are not included as enrollable in OAWP's BMPs for purposes of the BMAP because they are addressed by the BMPs of other FDACS programs.

Not Agriculture

Unenrolled agricultural lands located within parcels that meet the following exclusion criteria are not believed to be used for agriculture and typically will not be pursued for enrollment, unless information is available to indicate the parcels are used for agriculture in which case FDACS will pursue enrollment. Any incidental parcels that meet the criteria below but do contain agricultural activity are still subject to the requirements of law and FDACS will pursue enrollment.

DOR Use Code 70-98: Parcels that have a use code of 70-98 are associated with industrial or institutional use such as schools, mines, military lands, churches/cemeteries, rights of way, utilities, government entities, and similar uses. These parcels are not expected to be used for agriculture.

DOR Use Code 99: Parcels that have a use code of 99 have a land use description of "acreage not zoned agricultural – with or without extra features." These parcels are often vacant and are not expected to be used for agriculture.

Parcels without agricultural tax valuation and with a non-agricultural land use: The "Just Value of Land Classified Agricultural" indicates if a parcel is classified agricultural by the county property appraiser pursuant to s. 193.461, F.S. FDACS recognizes the criteria for a parcel to receive this valuation varies from county to county and that these valuations, like other property information, change rapidly. If the data shows a parcel has neither an agricultural tax valuation nor an agricultural land use, the parcel is not expected to be used for agriculture.

Parcels without agricultural tax valuation and with an agricultural land use: Parcels that the county property appraiser has not granted an agricultural tax valuation but has assigned an agricultural land use code, are not expected to be used for agriculture.

SOLARIS: Parcels in the Florida State Owned Lands and Records Information System (FL-SOLARIS), developed and maintained by FDEP, are "owned, leased, rented, or otherwise occupied" by a state government entity and are not expected to be used for agriculture

Water Management District Projects: Parcels within a state or WMD restoration or water storage project boundary, where the purpose is to restore, protect, and preserve the water resources, or to capture and redirect water to areas where it is needed most, are not expected to be used for agriculture.

Not Enrollable

Unenrolled agricultural lands located within parcels that meet the criteria listed below are likely agricultural in nature but are not enrollable in a current BMP manual for various reasons. These acreages will not be pursued for enrollment until conditions change which place them in an

enrollable category. These unenrolled agricultural lands will be checked at the time of each BMAP evaluation, and possibly more frequently, to determine whether they should be placed in another bin or can be enrolled.

Tribal Lands: Sovereign lands under tribal ownership with agricultural activities are not subject to the requirements of Section 403.067, F.S., or other state requirements. Agricultural lands under tribal ownership are not required to enroll or monitor water quality, and the acreages and nutrient loading are recognized to be beyond the authority of current programs within a BMAP. These acreages are not expected to be enrolled and should not count against the percent enrollment numbers.

No Overlap: Unenrolled agricultural areas that do not overlap with the property appraiser parcel data. This lack of overlap is due to the space between parcels, delineation, and sometimes missing parcels. Given that enrollment is based on DOR owner information, OAWP cannot pursue enrollment if there is no parcel information available.

Slivers: A parcel that has only a small percentage of its total area identified as agricultural land is known as a “sliver.” Slivers are produced when datasets such as land use and parcel boundaries are overlaid and due to small differences in geometry, the resulting spatial boundaries do not align precisely. Slivers are not enrollable because they are an artifact of the geospatial analysis and do not represent lands with active agricultural practices. These acreages are not expected to be enrolled and should not count against the percent enrollment numbers.

Parcels with an agricultural tax valuation and with a non-agricultural land use: FDACS does not expect unenrolled agricultural lands within a parcel that the county property appraiser has granted an agricultural tax valuation despite having assigned the parcel a non-agricultural land use to be used for agriculture and therefore will not pursue them for enrollment. The typical non-agricultural land use categories that have an agricultural tax valuation are residential categories such as single family, mobile homes, miscellaneous residential, multi family, or vacant residential. Parcels that fall within the “Timber/Aquaculture” or “Not Agriculture” categories, described previously in this section, are not part of this exception. These acreages are not expected to be enrolled and should not count against the percent enrollment numbers.

Fallow agricultural lands: These parcels have not been previously enrolled, do not have any active agriculture uses compatible with a current OAWP BMP Program and, therefore, cannot be enrolled in the current BMP Program.

Agriculture

Parcels with agricultural tax valuation and have an agricultural land use: The “Just Value of Land Classified Agricultural” indicates if a parcel is classified agricultural by the county property appraiser pursuant to s. 193.461, F.S. FDACS recognizes the criteria for a parcel to receive this valuation varies from county to county and that these valuations, like other property information, change rapidly. However, if data indicate that the county property appraiser has granted a parcel this valuation and assigned the parcel an agricultural land use, FDACS considers the parcel agriculture.



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