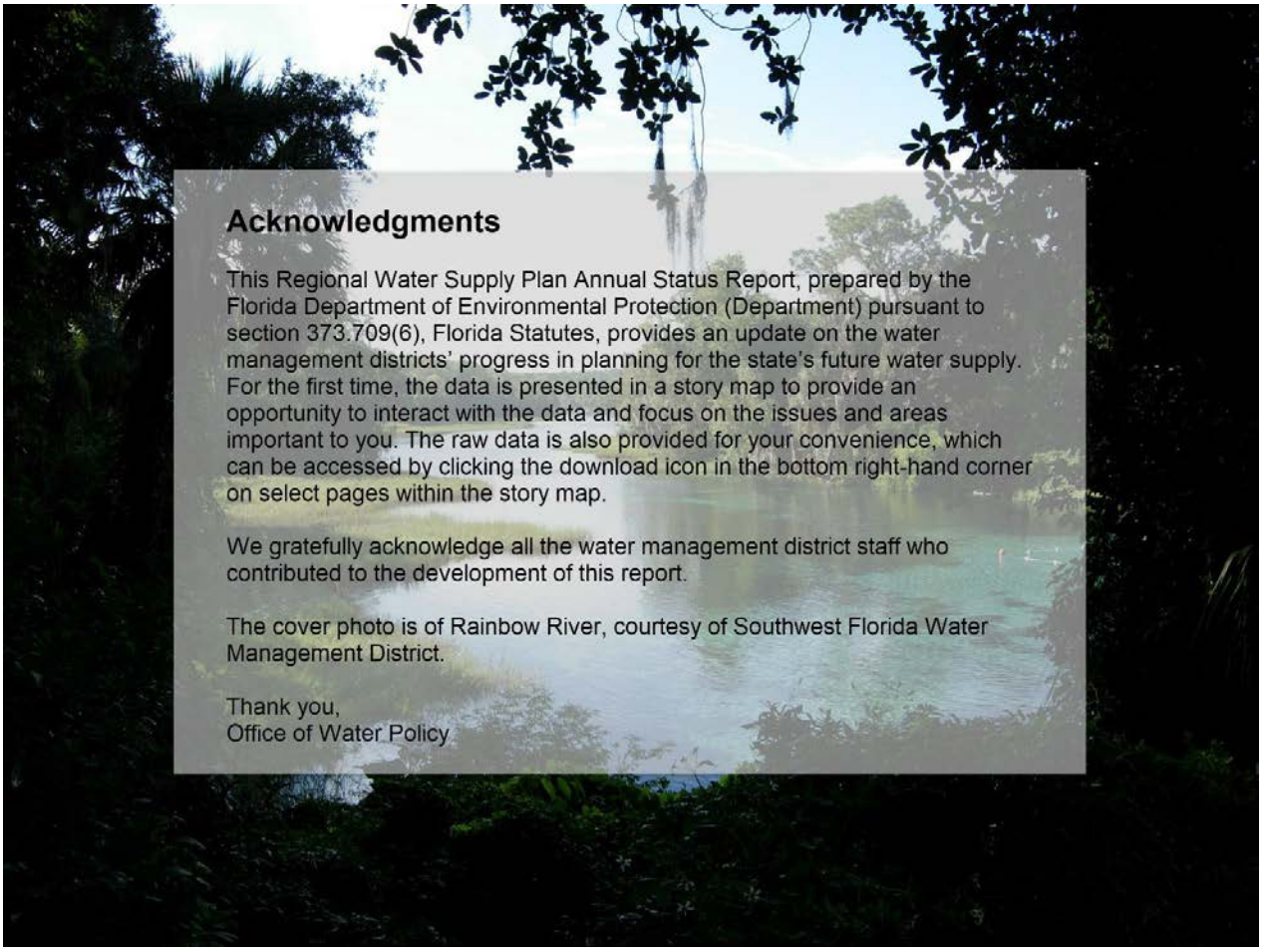
REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PLANNING

2017 Annual Report

*This report was made with **Esri's Story Map Journal**.*
*We highly recommend you read the interactive version on the web at **https://arcg.is/1i4i4O**.*

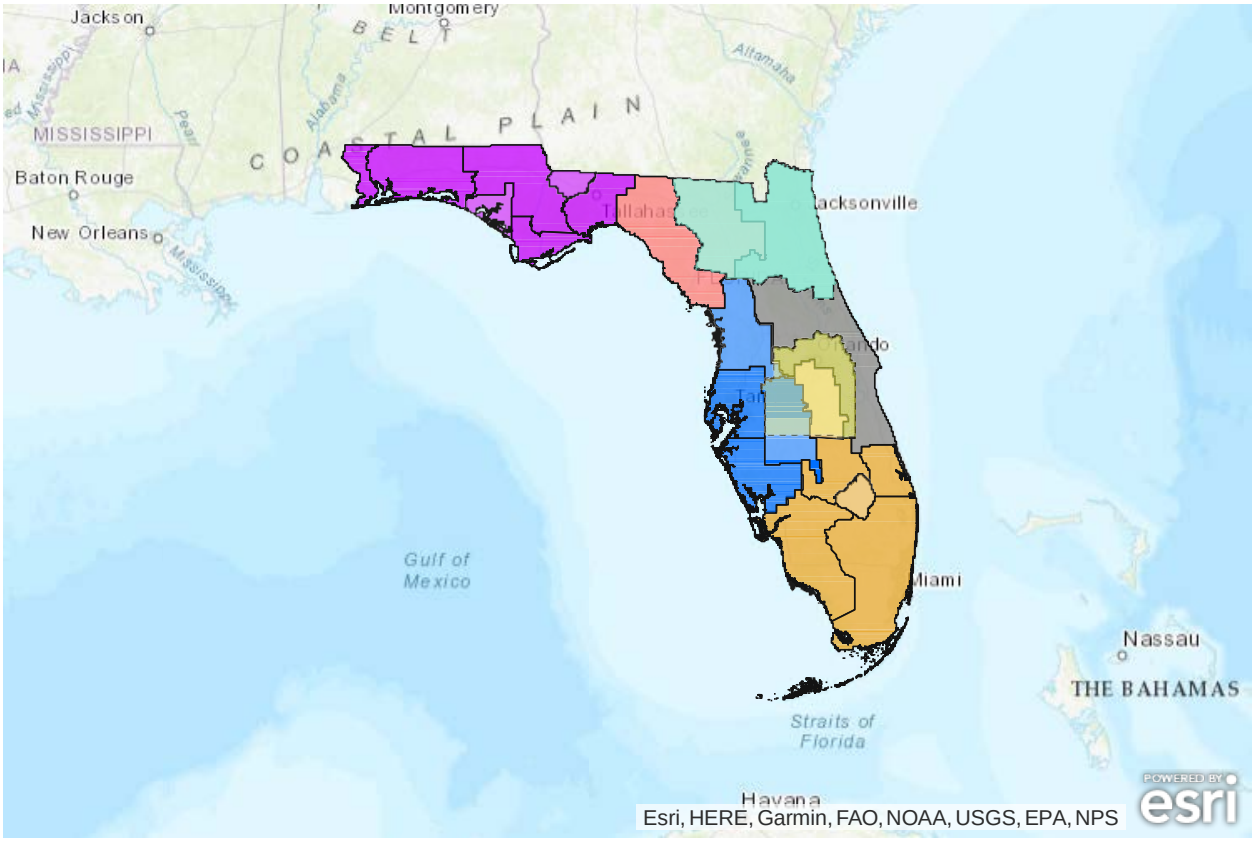
Contents



Contents

Contents 2
Introduction 3
Statewide Projections for Population and Water Demands 5
Water Demand Projections by Use Category 6
Per Capita Use Rates 8
2015-2035 RWSP Summary 9
Quantity of Water Made Available 11
Reclaimed Water 13
Water Resource and Water Supply Development Funding 15
Northwest Florida Water Management District 16
Suwannee River Water Management District 19
St. Johns River Water Management District 22
Southwest Florida Water Management District 25
South Florida Water Management District 28
Joint Planning Regions 31
Contacts and More Information 34

Introduction



North Florida Regional Water Supply Plan

Central Florida Water Initiative

NWFWMD Regions

SRWMD Regions

SJRWMD Regions

SWFWMD Regions

SFWMD Regions

The state's five water management districts (districts) are tasked with managing and protecting the natural resources of the state while ensuring the sustainable use of Florida's water for the benefit of the people of the state. A Regional Water Supply Plan (RWSP) is developed when a district "determines that existing sources of water are not adequate to supply water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and to sustain the water resources and related natural systems."[1] In doing so, the districts have plans in place to ensure there are adequate sources of water for all existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses and natural systems.

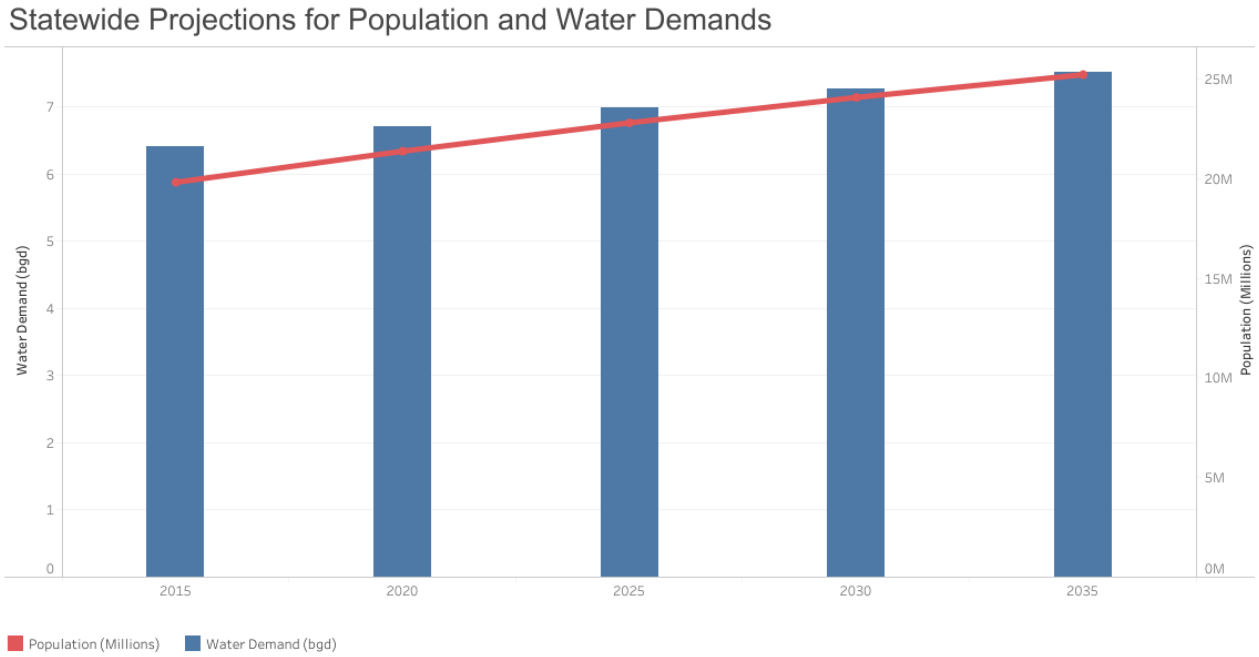
Districts are divided into water supply planning regions, represented by the shaded areas in the map to the right. RWSPs have been developed for the majority of the planning regions in the state, with the exceptions being the western portion of the Suwannee River Water Management District and Regions I and IV through VII of the Northwest Florida Water Management District. Selecting a water supply planning region on the map will provide more information about that region.

This report summarizes the status of regional water supply planning statewide, by district, and by planning region, including projected demands and water resource development and water supply development projects.

For general information about Regional Water Supply Plans, please visit the Department's website at https://floridadep.gov/water-policy/water-policy/content/water-supply.

[1] Section 373.709(1), F.S.

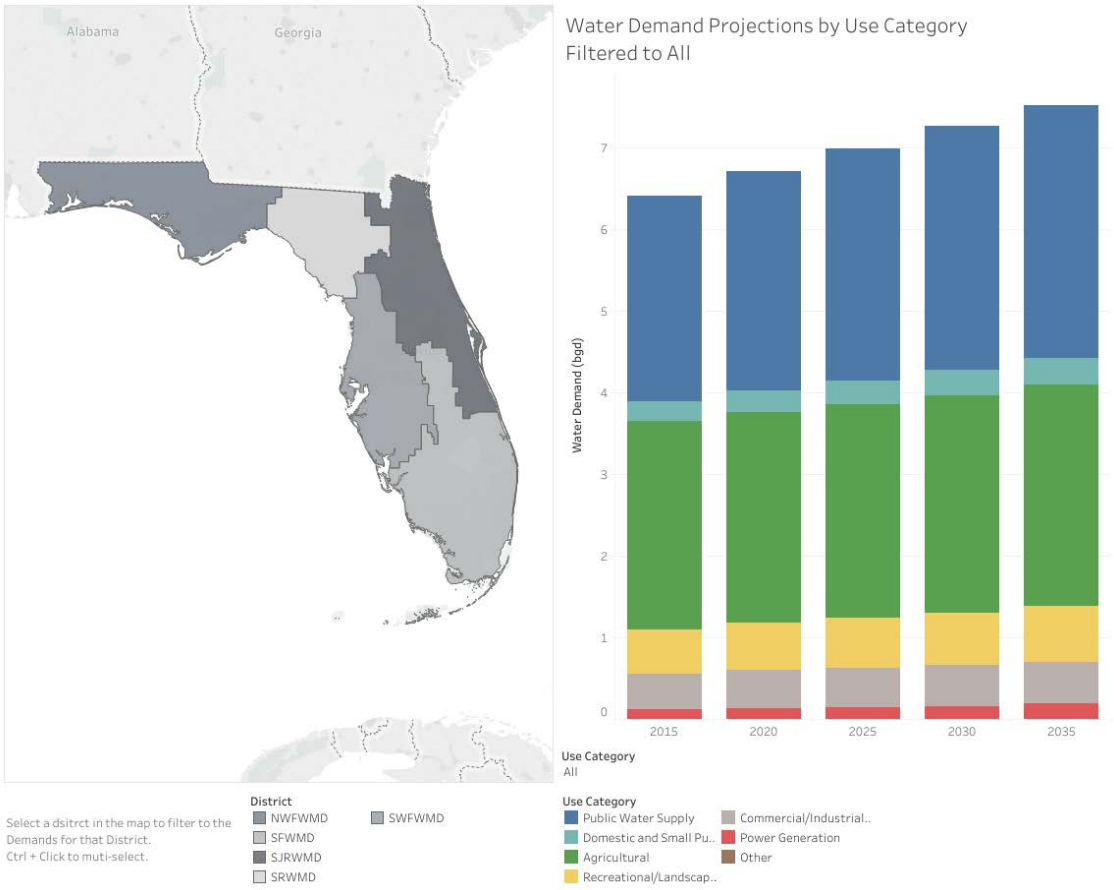
Statewide Projections for Population and Water Demands



Between 2015 and 2035, population in Florida is expected to grow by 27%, from 19.8 million to 25.2 million. During the same period, it is estimated that Floridians will require 1.1 billion gallons of water per day (bgd) beyond 2015 use, growing from 6.4 bgd in 2015 to 7.5 bgd in 2035, a 17% increase.[2] RWSPs ensure that there are adequate sources of water to meet these future demands while protecting natural systems.

[2] The 2035 projections cited throughout this report include South Florida Water Management District's 2030 projection for the Lower East Coast Planning Region. This RWSP is expected to be updated in September 2018.

Water Demand Projections by Use Category

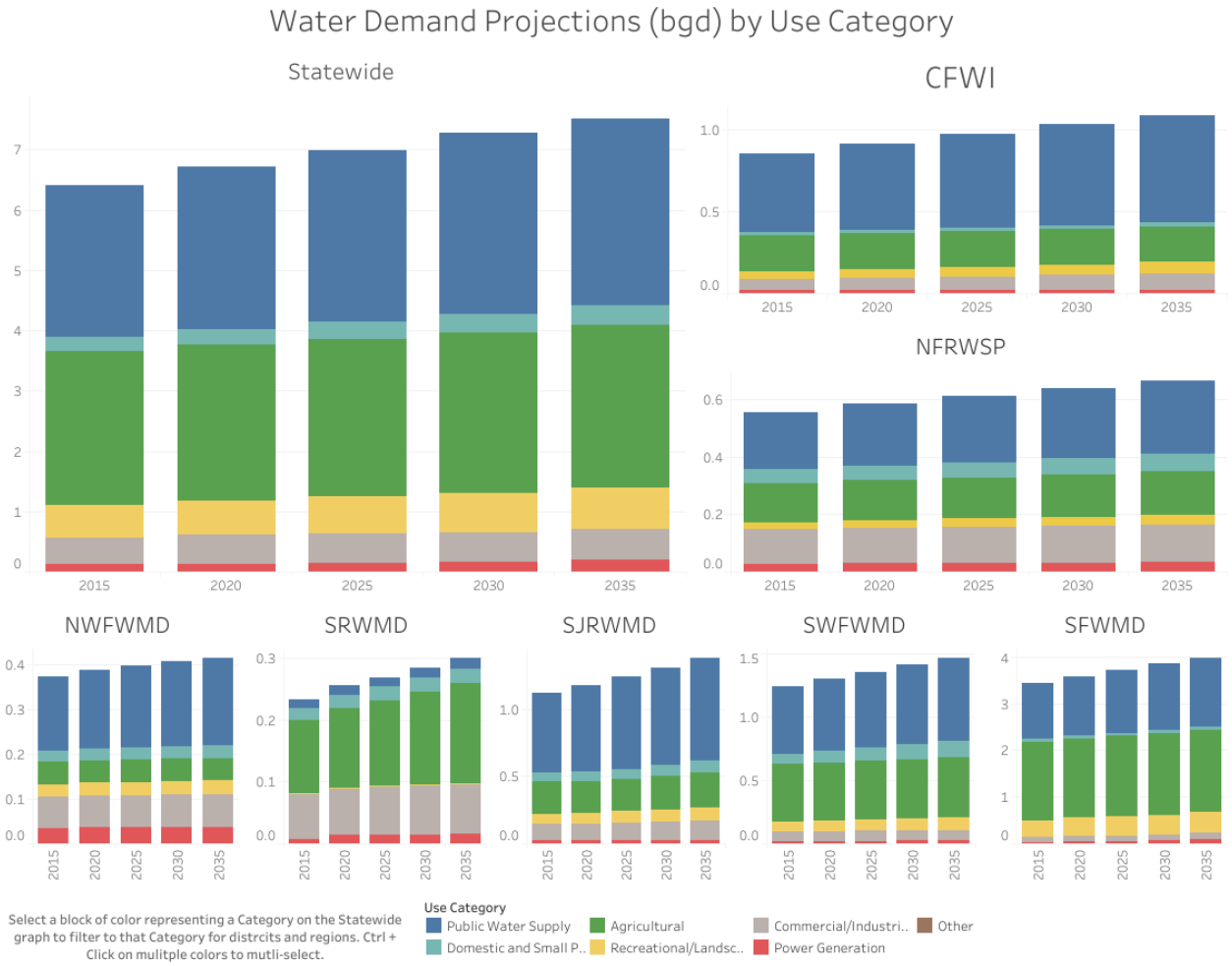


Public supply and agricultural are the largest water use categories representing 39% and 40% of the total 2015 demand projection, and 41% and 36% of the total 2035 demand projection, respectively.

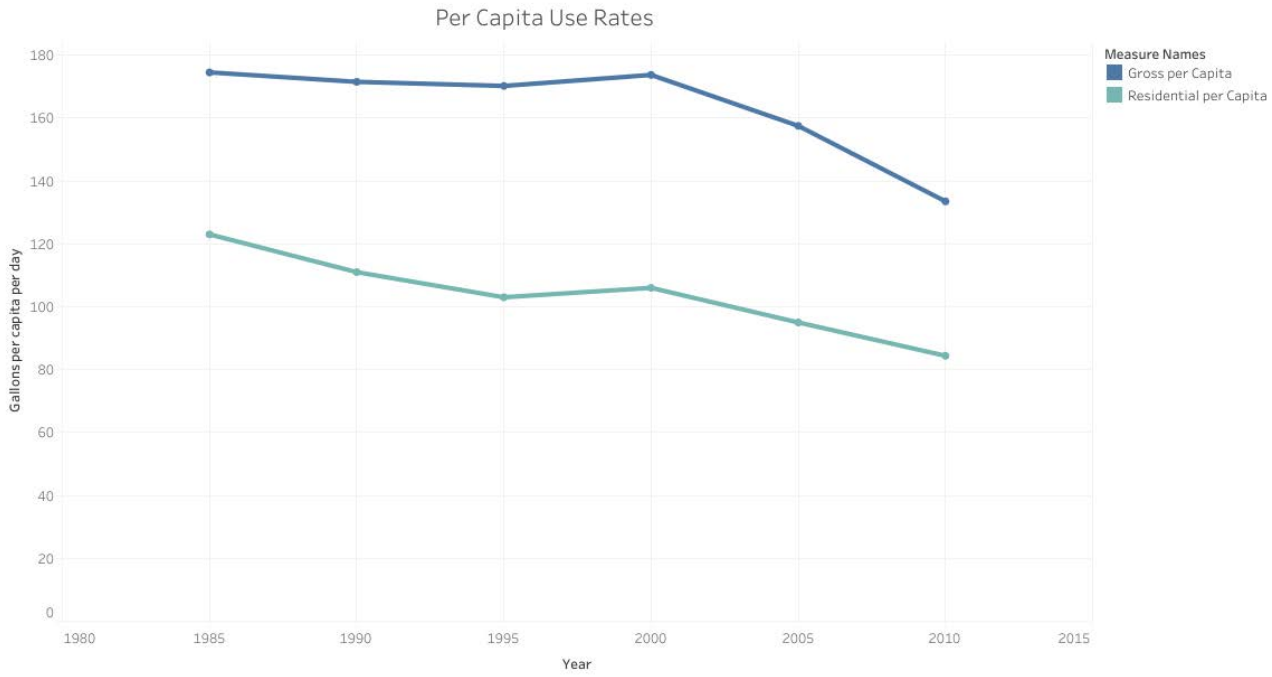
Public supply's demand is projected to rise by 23% between 2015 and 2035, which would account for most of the demand increase statewide. By contrast, agricultural irrigation demand is predicted to grow by only 6% during the same period.

Domestic and Small Public Supply, Recreational / Landscape Irrigation, Industrial / Commercial / Institutional and Power Generation categories make up the remaining 21% of the total projected demands in 2015 and are expected to account for 23% of the total projected demands by 2035, with the largest growth occurring in the Recreational/Landscape Irrigation use category.

To see a side-by-side comparison of demands by use category across districts, see below.


Water Demand Projections (bgd) by Use Category
Statewide
CFWI
NFRWSP
NWFWMD
SRWMD
SJRWMD
SWFWMD
SFWMD
2015
2020
2025
2030
2035
Select a block of color representing a Category on the Statewide graph to filter to that Category for distrcits and regions. Ctrl + Click on mulitple colors to mutli-select.
Use Category
Public Water Supply
Agricultural
Commercial/Industri..
Other
Domestic and Small P..
Recreational/Landsc..
Power Generation

Per Capita Use Rates

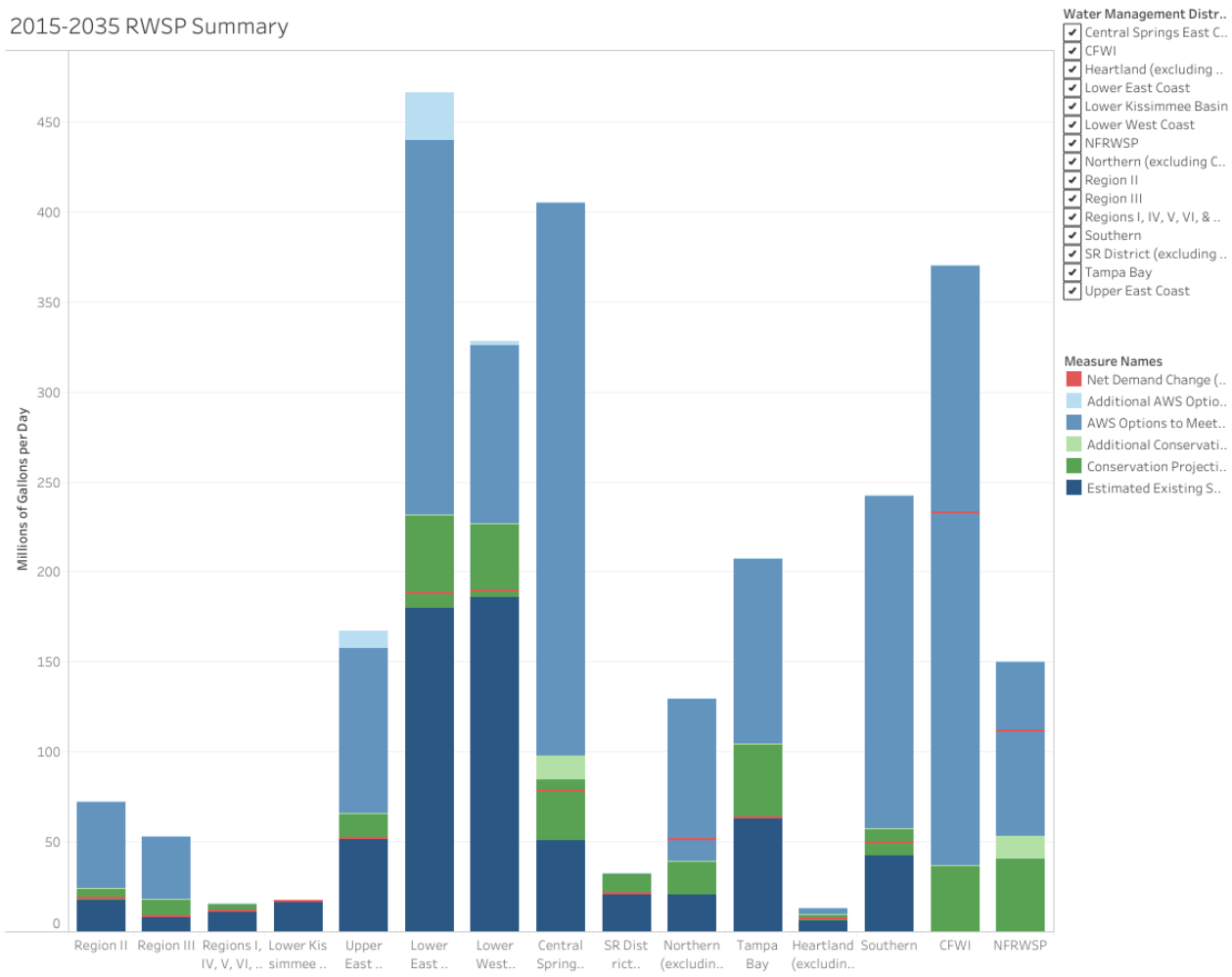


Per capita water use represents the amount of public supply water used per person and is typically calculated as a gross per capita and a residential per capita. Between 1985 and 2010, the estimated statewide gross per capita water use rates calculated by USGS has fallen 24% from 175 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) to 134 gpcd, and the estimated statewide residential per capita water use rate has fallen 31% from 123 gpcd to 84 gpcd.[3]

These decreases in per capita water use rates are due to water conservation measures, changes in building codes, adoption of year-round landscape irrigation restrictions, and the use of Florida-Friendly landscaping techniques. Data through 2015 is currently being compiled by USGS and will be presented in future reports when available.

[3] https://fl.water.usgs.gov/PDF_files/wri99_4002_marella.pdf; https://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2014/5088/pdf/sir2014-5088.pdf

2015-2035 RWSP Summary



The quantity of traditional and alternative water supply (including non-traditional) water sources identified through these planning efforts is more than adequate to meet projected 2035 needs. The graph above, supported by a summary table available below, summarizes the status of RWSPs statewide.

The red line in the graph identifies the quantity of additional water that is needed to meet future demands (the net demand change). The stacked columns illustrate how those future demands will be met, whether through traditional sources, conservation savings, or alternative water supply sources.

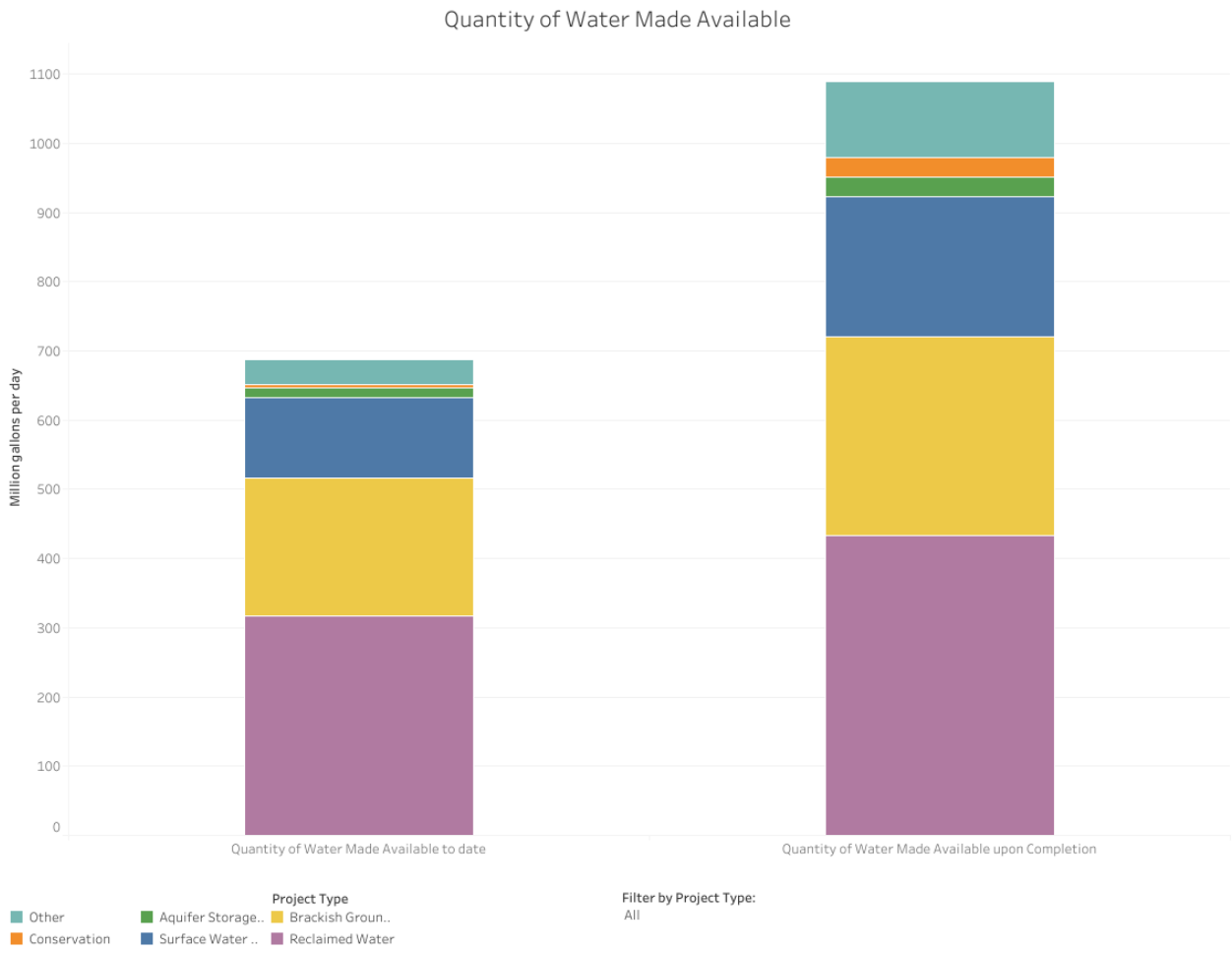
Some RWSP areas do not include traditional sources as a means to meet future needs due to limited localized opportunities for additional withdrawals from those sources. In such cases, the RWSPs identified conservation measures and alternative water supply sources to ensure all future demands can be met while protecting the natural system.

Districts have identified more than enough water to meet future demands. Between 2015 and 2035, statewide demand for fresh water is estimated to increase by about 1.1 bgd, or 17%. Of that, the RWSPs have identified a need to develop 431.7 mgd through conservation or water resource and water supply development projects between 2010 (frequently the base year for 2015 plans) and 2035. The RWSPs have identified potential water conservation savings between 327.5 and 353.2 mgd, and water resource and water supply development projects that, if constructed, could produce approximately 1.6 bgd of water by 2035.

2015-2035 RWSP Summary Table

Water Management District Planning Region	Net Demand Change (mgd)	Estimated Existing Sources Available to Meet Future Demands (mgd)	Net Demand Change of which Additional AWS or Conservation Must Surpass (mgd)	Conservation Projection to Meet Future Demands (mgd)	AWS Options to Meet Future Demands (mgd)
Region II	19.5	17.7	1.8	6.5	48.0
Region III	8.9	8.9	0.0	9.5	35.0
Regions I, IV, V, VI, & VII	12.0	12.0	0.0	3.6	0.0
Lower Kissimmee Basin	17.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Upper East Coast	52.4	51.6	0.8	14.0	92.1 - 101.4
Lower East Coast	188.8	179.9	8.9	52.0	208 - 234.6
Lower West Coast	190.0	185.9	4.1	41.0	99 - 101.3
Central Springs East Coast (Regions 2, 4, and 5)	78.8	50.8	28.0	33.6 - 47.0	307.4
SR District (excluding NFRWSP)	21.8	21.8	0.0	10.9	0.0
Northern (excluding CFWI)	51.8	20.3	31.5	18.8	90.9
Tampa Bay	63.8	62.6	1.2	41.6	103.3
Heartland (excluding CFWI)	7.6	5.9	1.7	3.5	4.0
Southern	50.2	42.3	7.9	15.0	185.3
CFWI	233.6	0.0	233.6	36.8	333.6
NFRWSP	112.2	Not Quantified	112.2	40.7 - 53.0	97.2

Quantity of Water Made Available



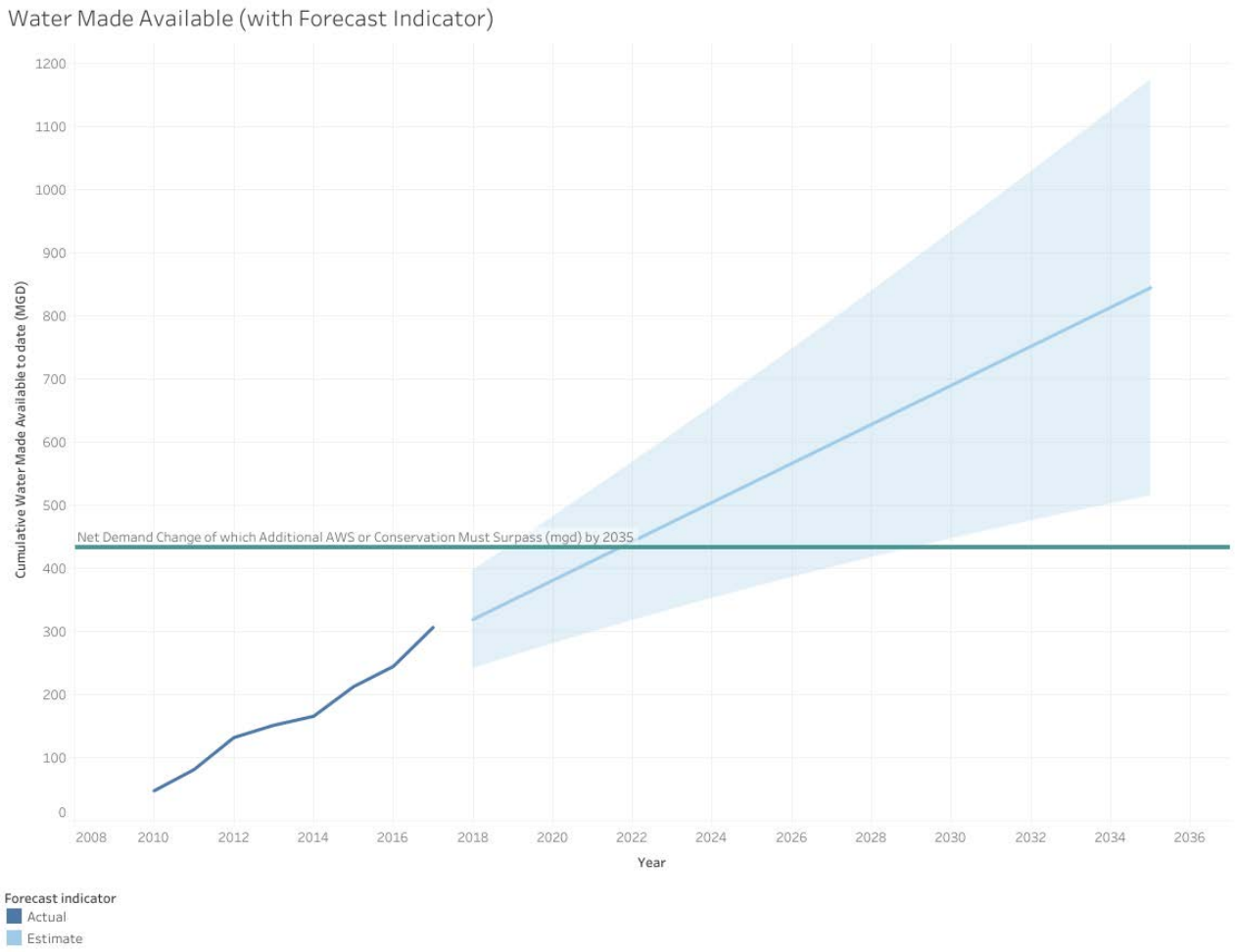
The use of alternative sources of water provides the state with more stability during drought events, compared to reliance on a single source. Additionally, conservation projects can reduce total demands, in turn reducing the need to develop more costly alternative sources. In all, a total of 747 projects have been completed statewide since FY 2005-06 and an additional 202 projects are in the design or construction phase.[4]

The development of reclaimed water projects accounts for 46.3% of all projects and is anticipated to produce 432.8 mgd of additional water made available when projects are fully completed and online, meeting approximately 39.0% of the total growth in demand (the "Net Demand Change") projected through 2035. The second most common project type, brackish groundwater development, accounted for 28.7% of all projects and is expected to produce an

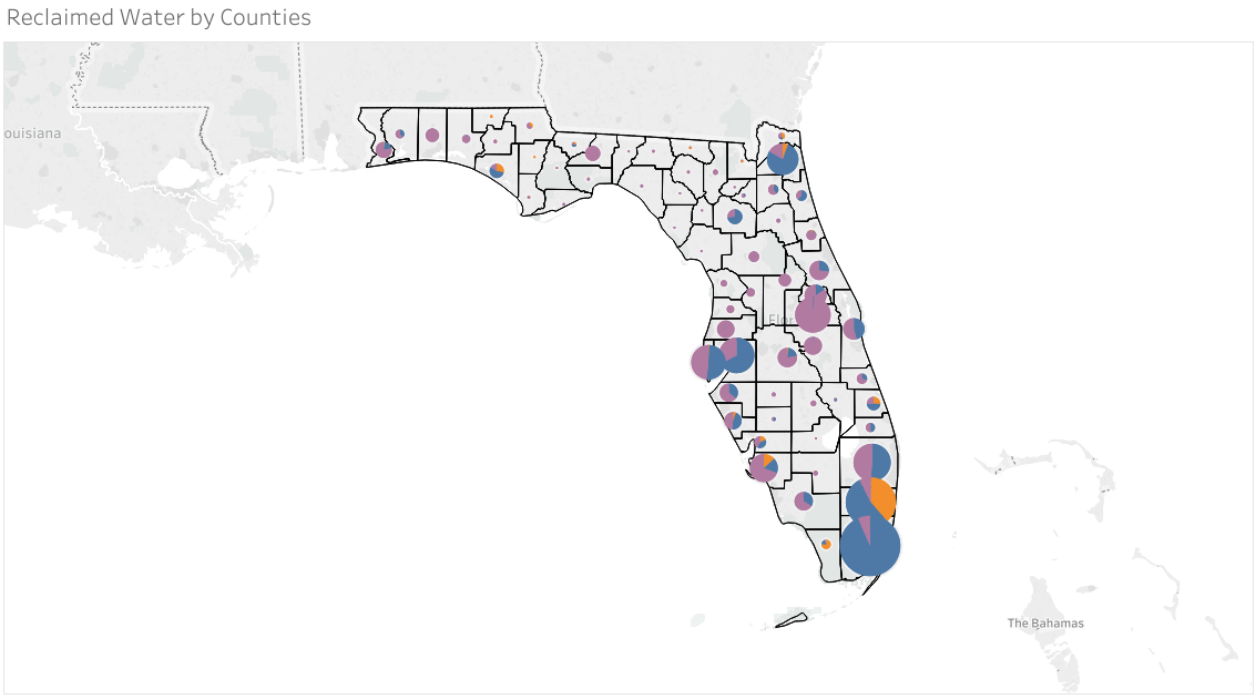
[4] FY 2005-06 is used as the starting of tracking because it represented the first year of the Water Protection and Sustainability Program. While projects were developed and completed before that time period, they were not tracked consistently as are the projects beginning FY 2005-06.

estimated 286.9 mgd, representing 66.5% of the additional water needed by 2035. From FY 2005-06 to today, total project costs exceeded $4.5 billion and made available 690.5 mgd in additional water (reuse and non-reuse). A detailed list of each project is available as an appendix to this document.

Examining the rate that water has been made available to date, the Department has determined that the current trend indicates that water supply development will likely surpass the 431.7 mgd identified by the districts as needed to meet 2035 projections. See that forecast graphically below.



Reclaimed Water



Category

Counties	Effluent Disposal from Facilities that ..	Total Reuse Flow (includes suppleme..	Effluent Disposal from Facilities that ..
Alachua	14.7	5.3	0.0
Baker	0.0	0.2	0.6
Bay	10.1	3.0	5.2
Bradford	0.5	1.1	0.0
Brevard	18.9	22.3	0.0
Broward	121.2	16.8	87.2
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	0.4
Charlotte	5.1	5.5	2.5
Citrus	0.0	3.8	0.0

Note: The values in the blue portions of the pie charts include more than the total amount of reclaimed water disposed. Many reuse facilities have both reuse and disposal systems. The effluent disposal from these facilities includes both excess reclaimed water disposed as well as effluent disposed from other systems.

Florida is a national leader in the reuse of reclaimed water with a state average reuse flow per capita of 37.7 gpcd, with 18 counties reporting greater than 50 gpcd of reuse as of 2016. Reclaimed water is water from a domestic wastewater treatment facility that has been treated for use for a beneficial purpose.[5] It is commonly used for irrigation of lawns, landscapes, cemeteries, and golf courses, as well as for agricultural irrigation, groundwater recharge, and industrial processes. Florida's investment in reclaimed water helps to ensure that Florida will meet its future water demands.

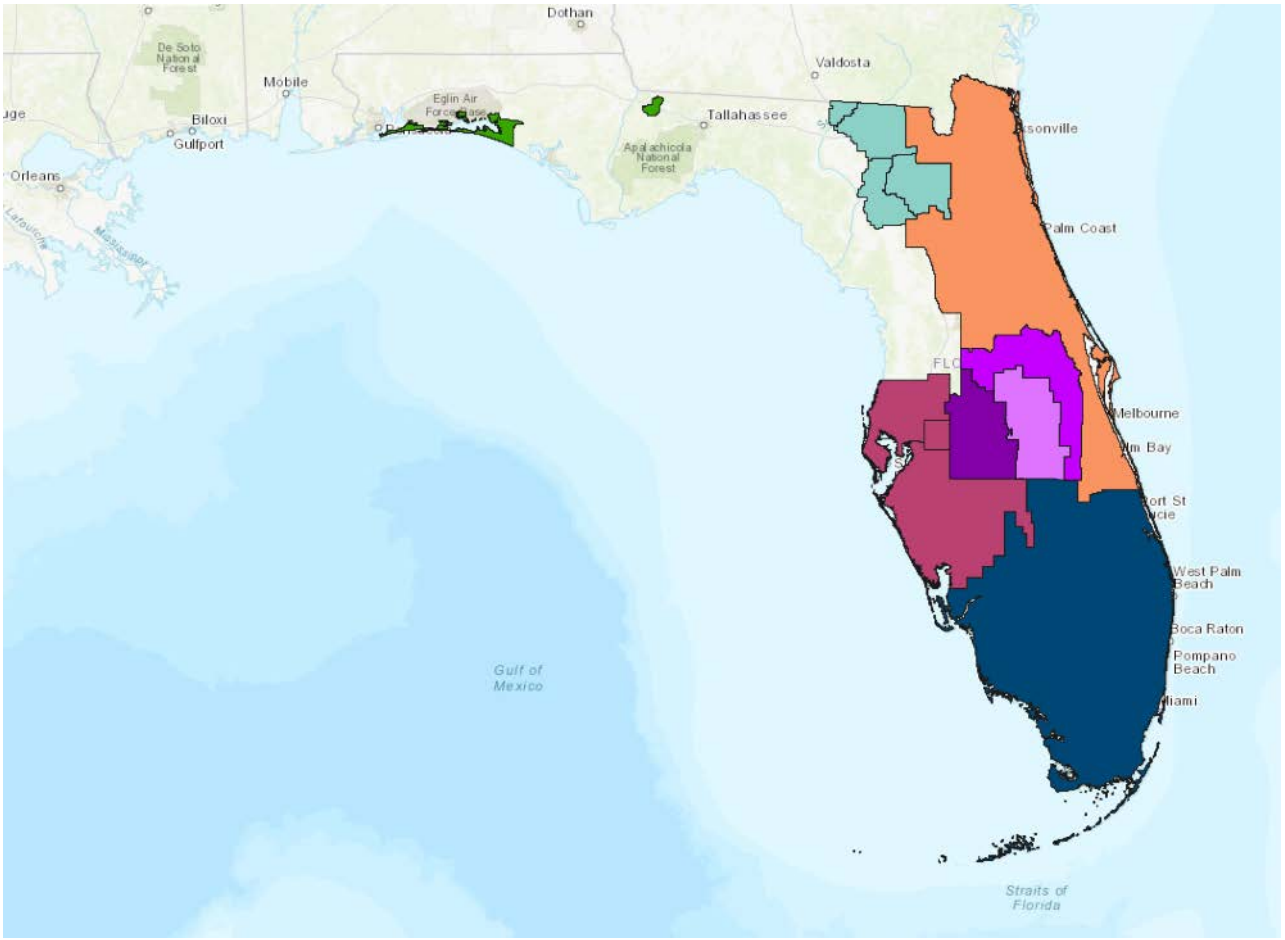
Reclaimed water projects are expected to produce the largest amount of additional water by 2035, with an anticipated 432.8 mgd of additional water made available when completed. This represents approximately 39.0% of the total growth in demand (the "Net Demand Change") projected through 2035. The map to the right shows, by county, the total reuse flow (purple) as a percentage of the total effluent disposal from facilities that provide reuse (blue), and of those that do not provide reuse (orange). This map illustrates areas of the state that have the capacity to

[5] Section 373.019(17), F.S.

further develop reclaimed water as an alternative water supply source. Details of the state's reclaimed water use may be found in the Department's annual Water Reuse Inventory.[6]

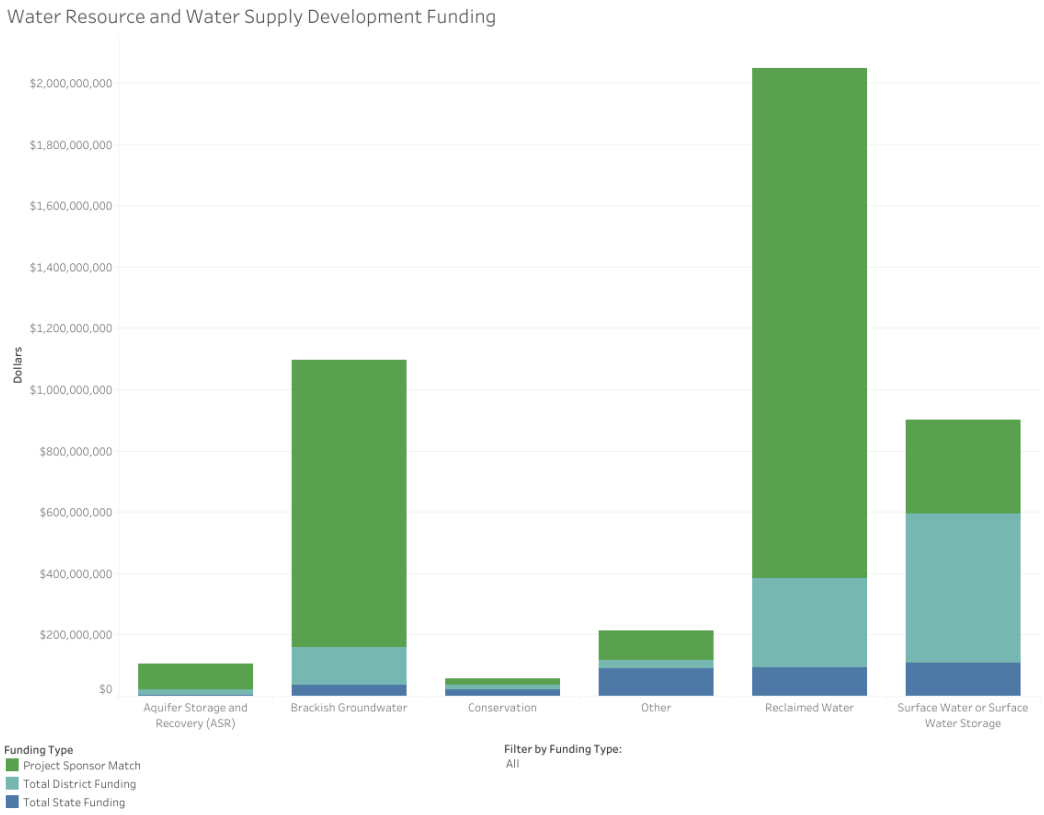
The designation of Water Resource Caution Areas assists the Department and districts to ensure that the feasibility of using reclaimed water to meet water supply needs is carefully evaluated and coordinated. Water Resource Caution Areas are geographic areas identified by a district as having existing water resource problems, or an area in which water resource problems are projected to develop during the next 20 years.[7] Through their designation, the state can build upon past success in reclaimed water development and identify additional areas where more reclaimed water can be put to beneficial use. The state's Water Resource Caution Areas are presented below.

Water Resource Caution Areas



[6] https://floridadep.gov/water/dome stic-wastewater/content/reuse-inventory-database-and-annual-report
[7] Rule 62-40.210(43), F.A.C.

Water Resource and Water Supply Development Funding

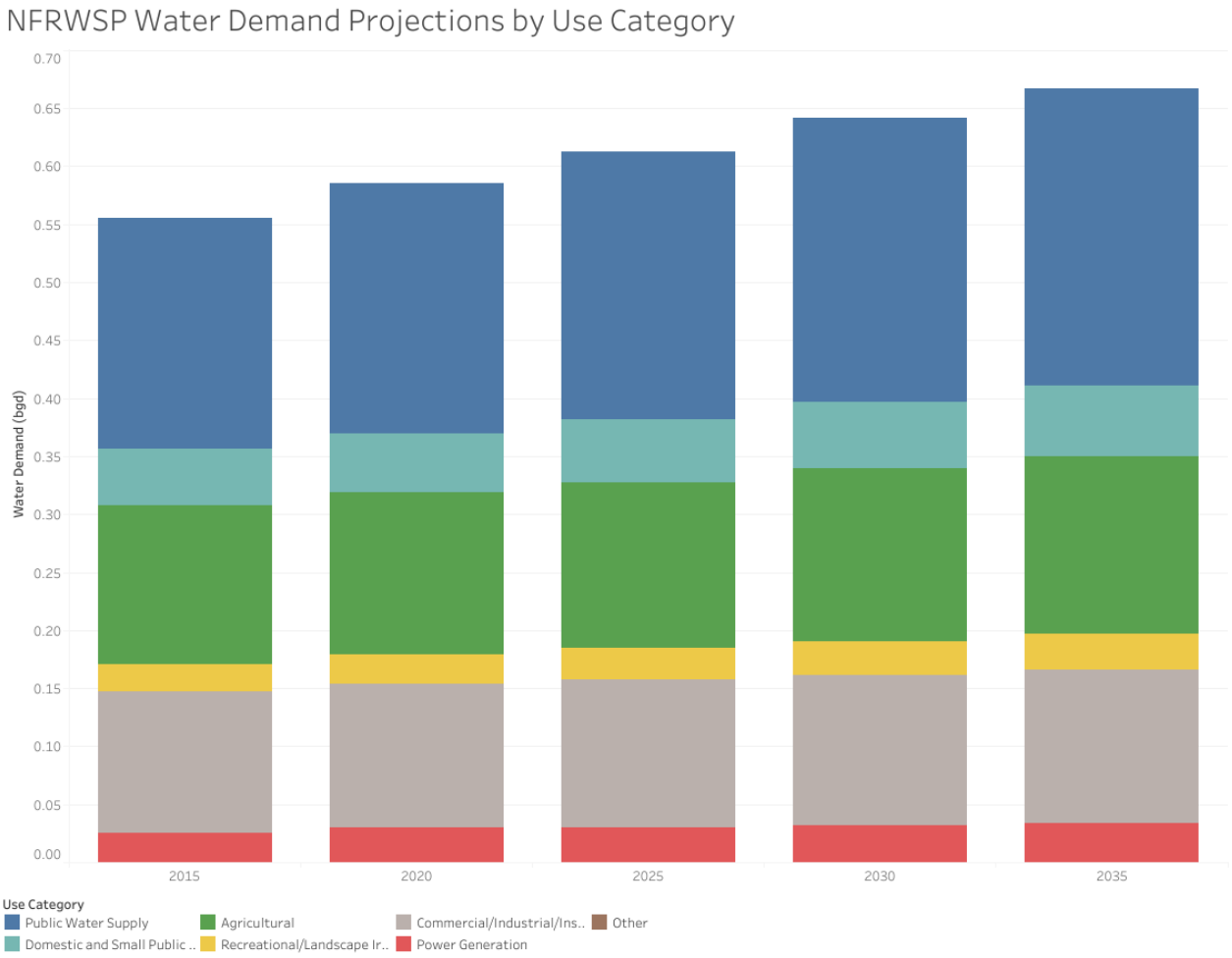


Estimated total project costs for the 747 projects included in this report total more than $3.7 billion. The state has invested $215 million, or 5.7% of the estimated total project costs, through the Water Protection and Sustainability Program (WPSP) and other funding sources, and the districts have invested $704 million, or 18.7% of the estimated total project costs. Water suppliers have committed to provide over $2.8 billion toward development of these projects, representing approximately 75.5% of the total funding.

The graph above shows the cost breakdown by project type and funding type. State funding largely consists of funds from the WPSP program.[8] The WPSP was funded between FY 2005-06 and FY 2009-10. Funds from the WPSP distributions have been fully expended in four of the five districts. The SJRWMD has a remaining encumbered balance of $1.4 million in WPSP funds due to the cancellation of a large project for which the funds had previously been encumbered. The district expects to spend the remaining balance by the close of FY 2017-18.

[8] Section 403.890, F.S.

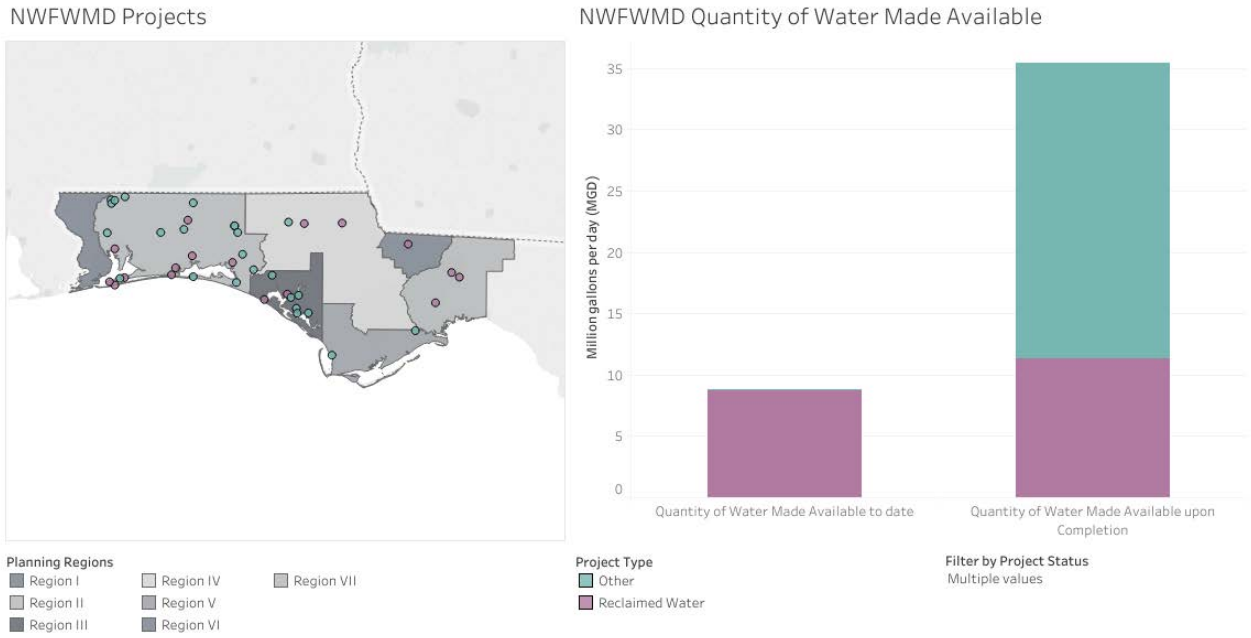
Northwest Florida Water Management District



In 2015, water use in the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) was projected to be approximately 374 mgd and expected to increase by approximately 11 percent to 414 mgd by 2035. The NWFWMD is divided into seven water supply planning regions, two of which have RWSPs, Region II[9]and Region III.[10] District-wide demand projections appear in the graph to the right. To identify the demand projections for a single planning region, simply select that planning region in the map.

[9] https://www.nwfwater.com/Water-Resources/Water-Supply-Planning/Regional-Water-Supply-Planning/Region-II-Santa-Rosa-Okaloosa-and-Walton-Counties

[10] https://www.nwfwater.com/Water-Resources/Water-Supply-Planning/Regional-Water-Supply-Planning/Region-III-Bay-County



To ensure the district has adequate supplies for the future, the NWFWMD has invested $5.9 million in completed water resource and water supply development projects districtwide since FY 2005-06. The state has contributed an additional $23.0 million to these important projects. These investments by the district and state leveraged $71.2 million in matching funds by project sponsors. To date, these funds have resulted in projects that currently make available 8.4 mgd of reuse water, with an additional 1.2 mgd coming online in the future, and 24.1 mgd of non-reuse water proposed to be made available.

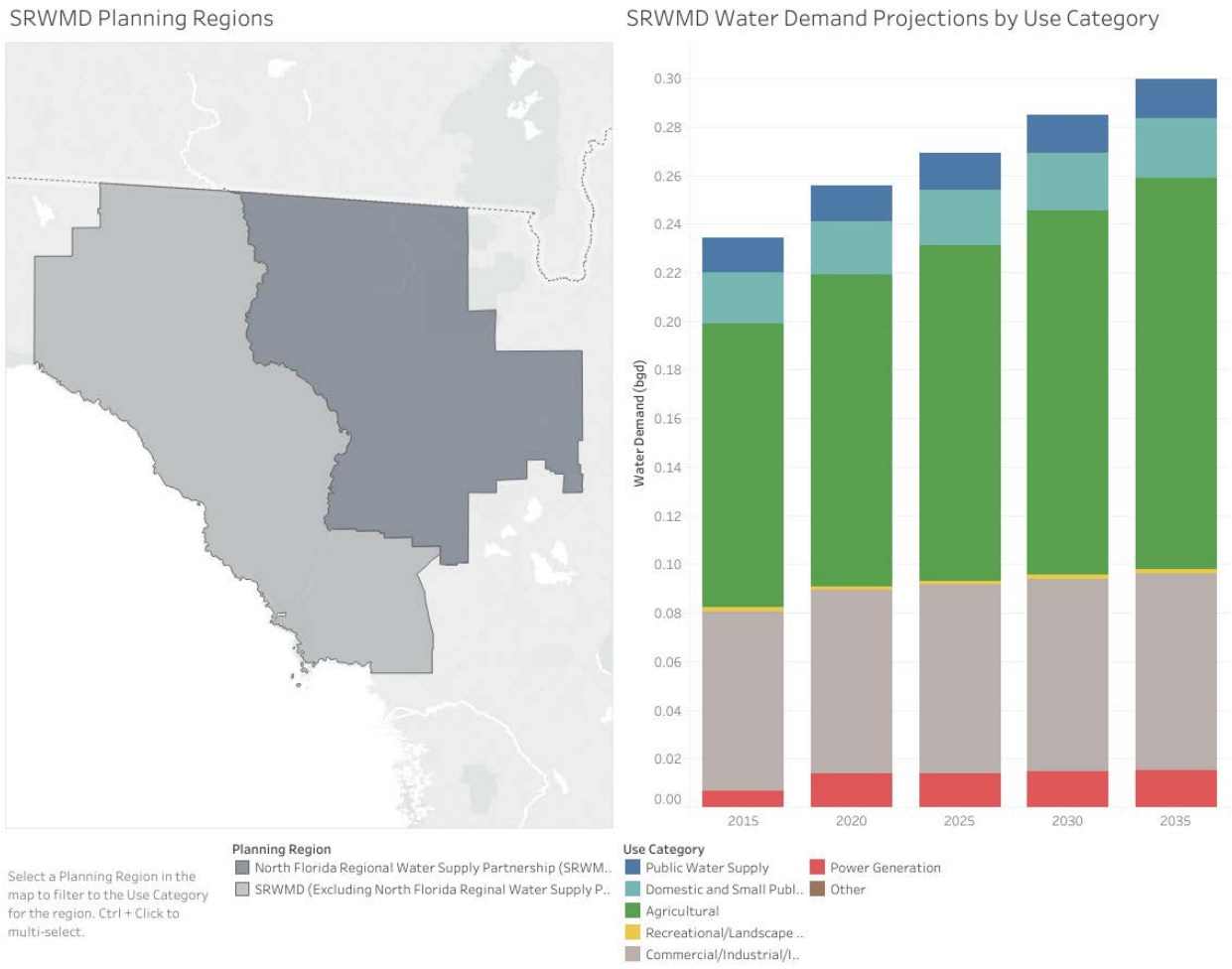
A map and graph depicting the location and water quantity benefits of projects is presented above. The graphics display all projects completed since FY 2005-06, as well as those currently underway.

Two projects to highlight include:

- **South Santa Rosa Utility System Reclaimed Water Elevated Storage Tank**. Utilizing cost- share funding, the City of Gulf Breeze constructed a new 300,000-gallon elevated reclaimed water storage tank with associated infrastructure, providing needed storage capacity to expand an existing reclaimed reuse water system. This project adds 0.4 mgd to the previous 1.2 mgd of reclaimed water supply to residential and commercial customers. Water resource benefits include passive infiltration aquifer recharge and a reduction in wastewater sprayfield discharges, which contribute to better water quality and water levels in adjacent Santa Rosa Sound and East Bay surface waters, and a reduction in potable water withdrawals from the City's regional supplier. The total project cost of $1.2 million was supported by $844,500 in project sponsor match and $345,500 of NWFWMD grant funds. The project commenced in June 2014, with construction starting in October 2016. The NWFWMD portion of the project was completed in May 2017.

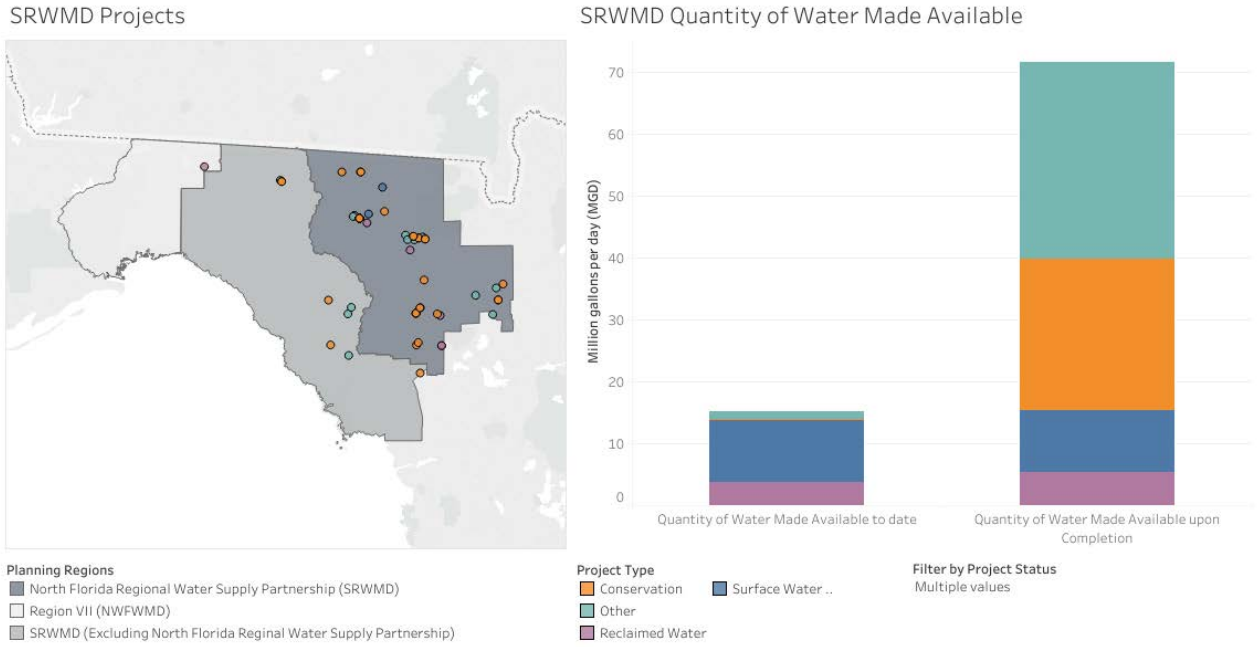
- **Pensacola Beach Reclaimed Water System Expansion**. The Emerald Coast Utilities Authority (ECUA) in Escambia County has begun implementing a multi-phased project to expand the existing reclaimed water reuse system on Pensacola Beach and Santa Rosa Island. Through this project, a new 2.5 million gallon reclaimed water storage tank, transmission infrastructure and pump station will increase the availability of beneficial reuse water to residential and commercial customers across Santa Rosa Island. This project will provide 0.85 mgd bringing the total reuse flow up to 0.94 mgd by 2021. Increases in beneficial reuse flows will reduce reliance on potable groundwater resources from mainland Escambia County and reduce effluent discharges to Santa Rosa Sound. Project costs for this phase of the project are estimated at $4.3 million, with total project costs (including additional phases) currently estimated at $5.5 million. NWFWMD is providing up to $947,000 in grant funds with remaining costs to be covered by local contributions and partner grant funding. The project commenced in October 2015 with construction starting in September 2017. The initial phase of the project is expected to be completed by May 2019.

Suwannee River Water Management District



In 2015, water use in the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) was projected to be approximately 234 mgd and expected to increase by approximately 28 percent to 300 mgd by 2035. Because the solutions needed to address groundwater level declines in these areas are regional in scope, in January 2017, the SRWMD, in collaboration with the St. Johns River Water Management District and other stakeholders, approved the North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership RWSP.[11] The RWSP encompasses four water resource caution areas: Upper Santa Fe River Basin, Lower Santa Fe River Basin, Upper Suwannee River Basin, and Alapaha River Basin. District-wide demand projections appear in the graph to the right.

[11] https://northfloridawater.com/watersupplyplan/index.html



To ensure the district has adequate supplies for the future, the SRWMD has invested $1.4 million in completed water resource and water supply development projects since FY 2005-06. The state has contributed an additional $28.4 million to these important projects. These investments by the district and state leveraged $4.6 million matching funds by project sponsors. To date, these funds have resulted in projects that currently make available 2.5 mgd of reuse water, with an additional 0.6 mgd coming online in the future, and 11.6 mgd of non-reuse water proposed to be made available with an additional 12.0 mgd coming online in the future.

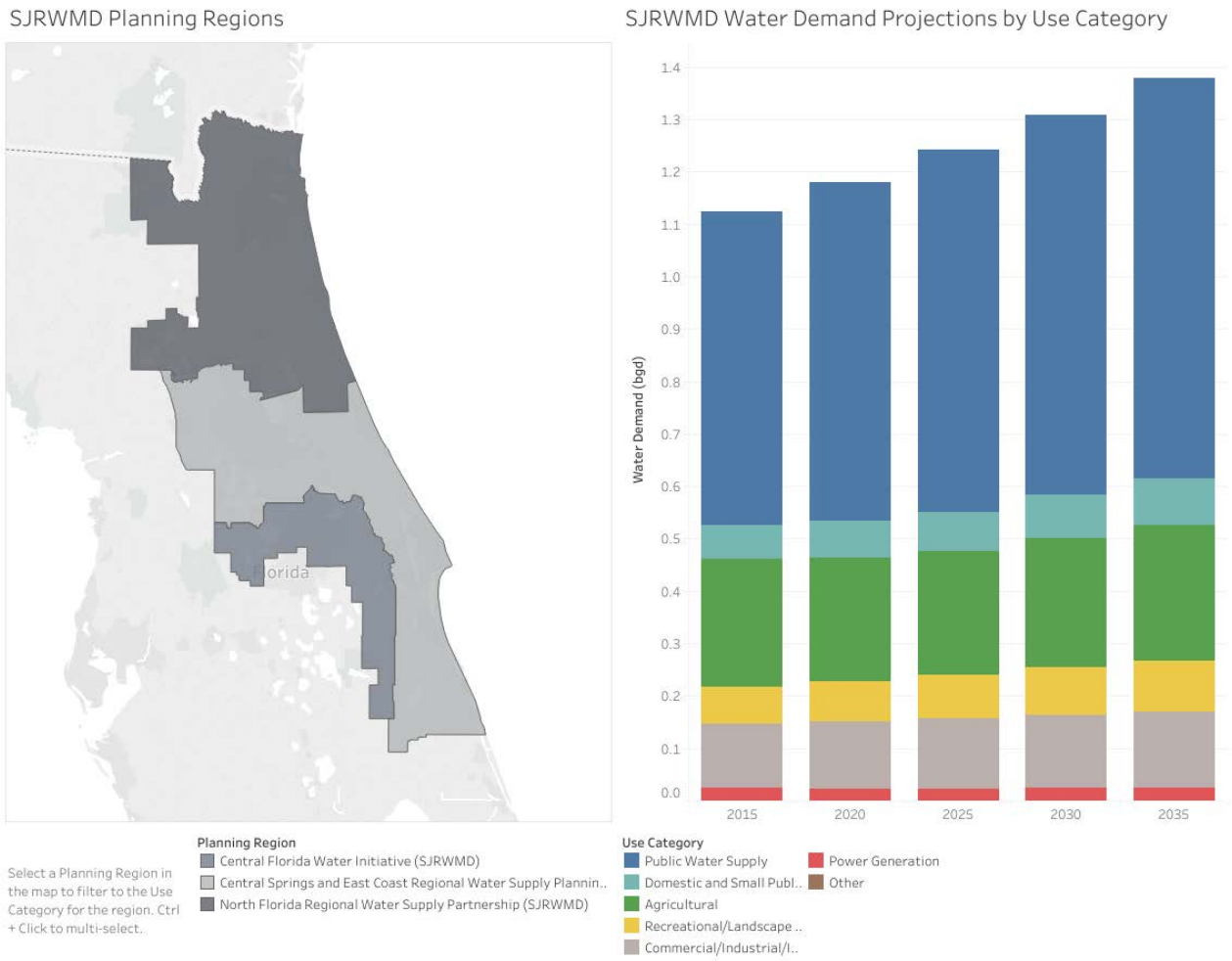
A map and graph depicting the location and water quantity benefits of projects is presented above. The graphics display all projects completed since FY 2005-06, as well as those currently underway.

Two projects to highlight include:

- **Lake City Sprayfield Treatment Wetlands Project**. Also referred to as the Ichetucknee Water Quality Improvements project, this project is a water recharge and wetland creation project benefitting the North Florida Regional Water Supply Planning region, the Lower Santa Fe and Ichetucknee Rivers and Associated Priority Springs MFL, and the Santa Fe Basin Management Action Plan. The project will provide up to 1.19 mgd of beneficial recharge to the aquifer by converting sprayfields into constructed wetlands and is estimated to reduce nitrogen loading by 77,000 lbs/yr. This $5.0 million project was made possible with $3.9 million in Springs funding from the state, a $283,815 investment by the district, and local funding from the City of Lake City of $100,000. It was completed in 2017.

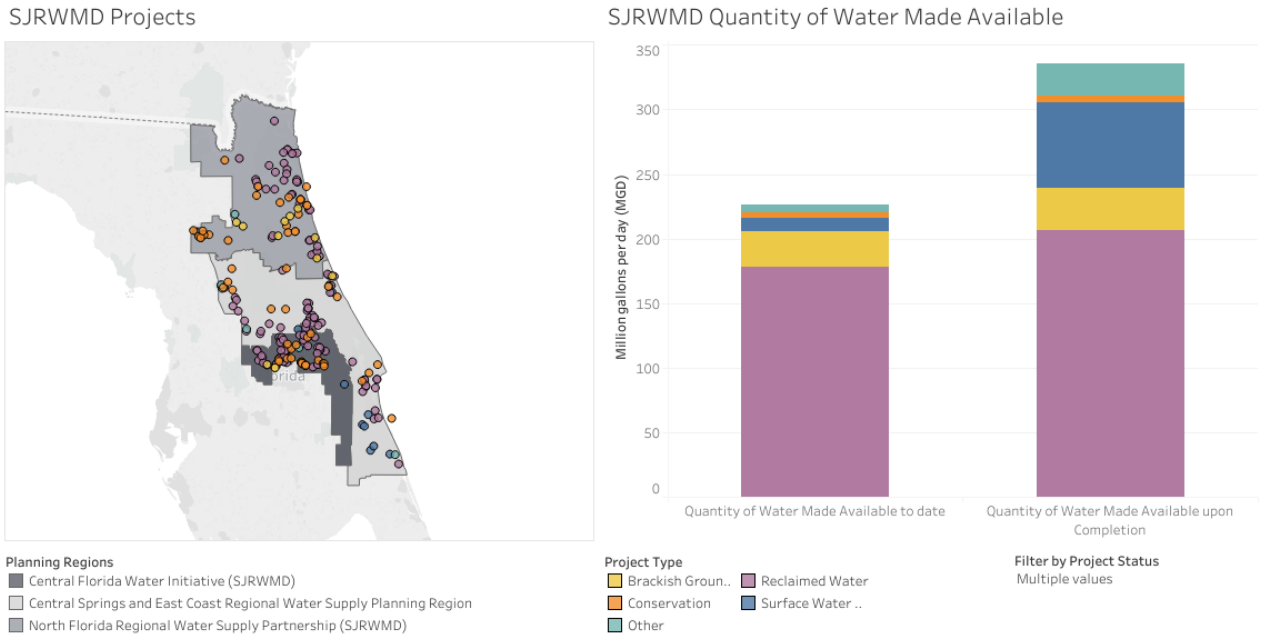
- **Agriculture Water Conservation Soil-Moisture Cost-Share Program**. In January 2017, the SRWMD began a soil moisture sensor cost-share program, a subset of its larger Agriculture Water Conservation program, that is intended to encourage local area producers with irrigation to adopt the use of soil moisture sensors. Soil moisture sensors provide real-time data for advanced irrigation scheduling management. During 2017, the SRWMD cost-shared with 35 producers on 172 soil moisture sensors covering 14,538 acres primarily in the Suwannee and Santa Fe basins at a cost of $339,897. It is estimated that soil moisture sensors help producers conserve 40%-60% of water use depending on the crop and seasonal weather patterns. On average, the use of these sensors conserve 4.2 inches per acre per year of irrigation water resulting in 4.5 mgd of water conservation.

St. Johns River Water Management District



In 2015, water use in the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) was projected to be approximately 1,125 mgd and expected to increase by approximately 23 percent to 1,378 mgd by 2035. The SJRWMD is divided into three water supply planning regions, two of which have recently-adopted RWSPs, the North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership (NFRWSP)[12] and the Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI)[13], completed in 2017 and 2015, respectively. The third region, Central Springs East Coast RWSP,[14] is currently under development and scheduled for approval in late 2018. District-wide demand projections appear in the graph to the right.

[12] https://northfloridawater.com/
[13] https://cfwiwater.com/
[14] https://www.sjrwmd.com/water-supply/planning/



To ensure the district has adequate supplies for the future, the SJRWMD has invested $81.1 million in completed water resource and water supply development projects since FY 2005-06. The state has contributed an additional $35.4 million to these important projects. These investments by the district and state leveraged $293.8 million matching funds by project sponsors. To date, these funds have resulted in projects that currently make available 179.9 mgd of reuse water and 48.5 mgd of non-reuse water proposed.

A map and graph depicting the location and water quantity benefits of projects is presented above. The graphics display all projects completed since FY 2005-06, as well as those currently underway.

Three projects to highlight include:

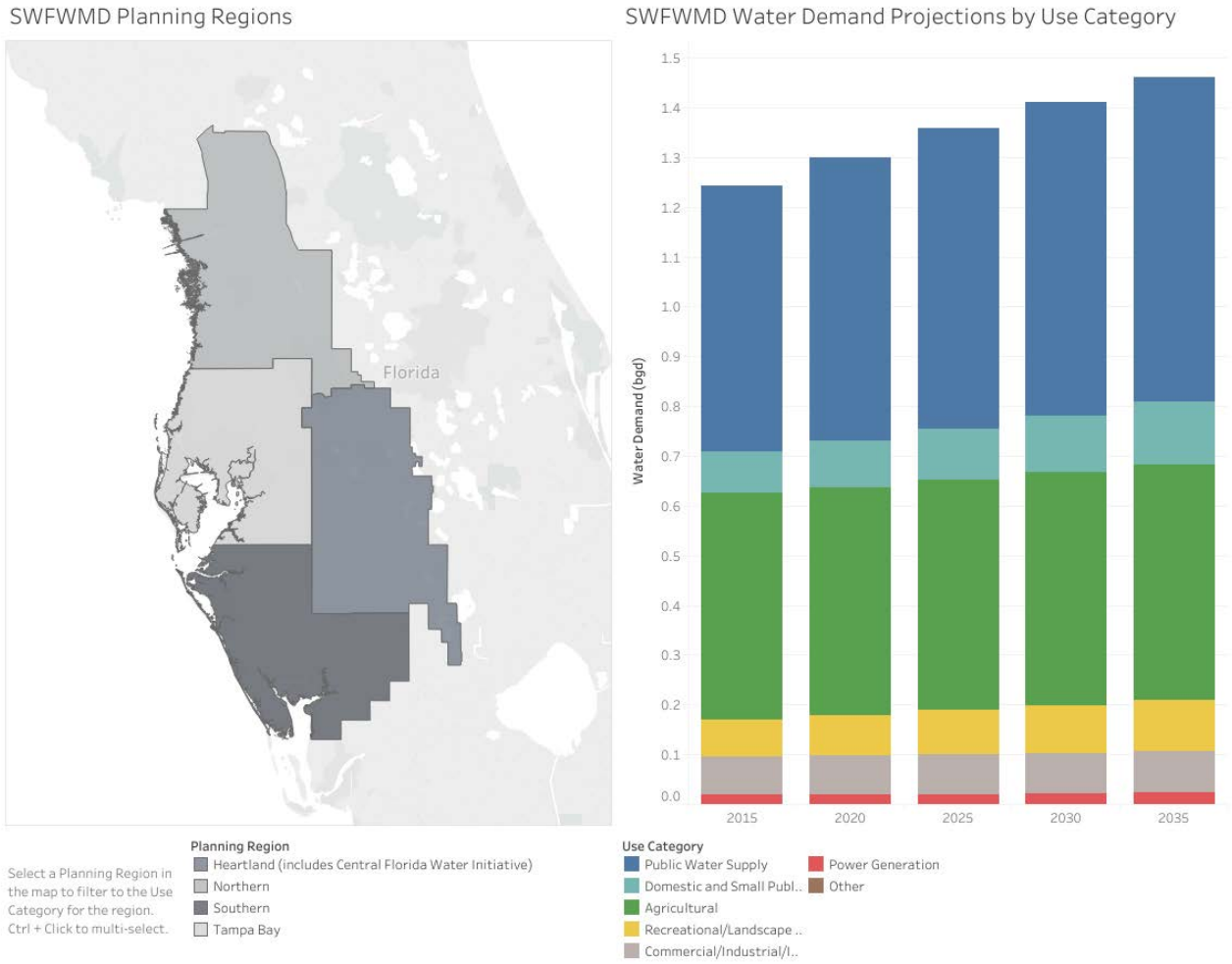
- **East Putnam Regional Water System**. This project is an alternative water supply project that included construction of a reverse osmosis water treatment facility to treat brackish water from the Floridan aquifer system. The project provides 0.63 mgd of potable water to customers in East Palatka, San Mateo and the surrounding areas. The $15.7 million project was funded with $3.1 million from State WPSP funding; $3.1 million from SJRWMD funding; and additional funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development fund. The project was completed in November 2009. The project was listed in the SJRWMD RWSP 2005 – Fourth Addendum (2009) and is located within the NFRWSP planning area.

- **Ocala Wetland Recharge**. Pine Oaks. This project will construct a 33-acre groundwater recharge wetland that will receive advanced treated wastewater from the City of Ocala's Water Reclamation Facilities #2, #3, and stormwater from the

Old City Yard Drainage Retention Area. The project will provide approximately 5 mgd recharge to the Upper Floridan aquifer and reduce total nitrogen loading by an estimated 29,000 pounds per year. The construction of this $8.4 million project is funded with $2.0 million from state Springs funding and $2.0 million from SJRWMD with the balance from local funding. Construction is scheduled to begin in 2018 and be completed in June 2019. The project is listed in the 2017 Silver Springs MFL Prevention and Recovery Strategy document and is located within the Central Springs East Coast water supply planning area.

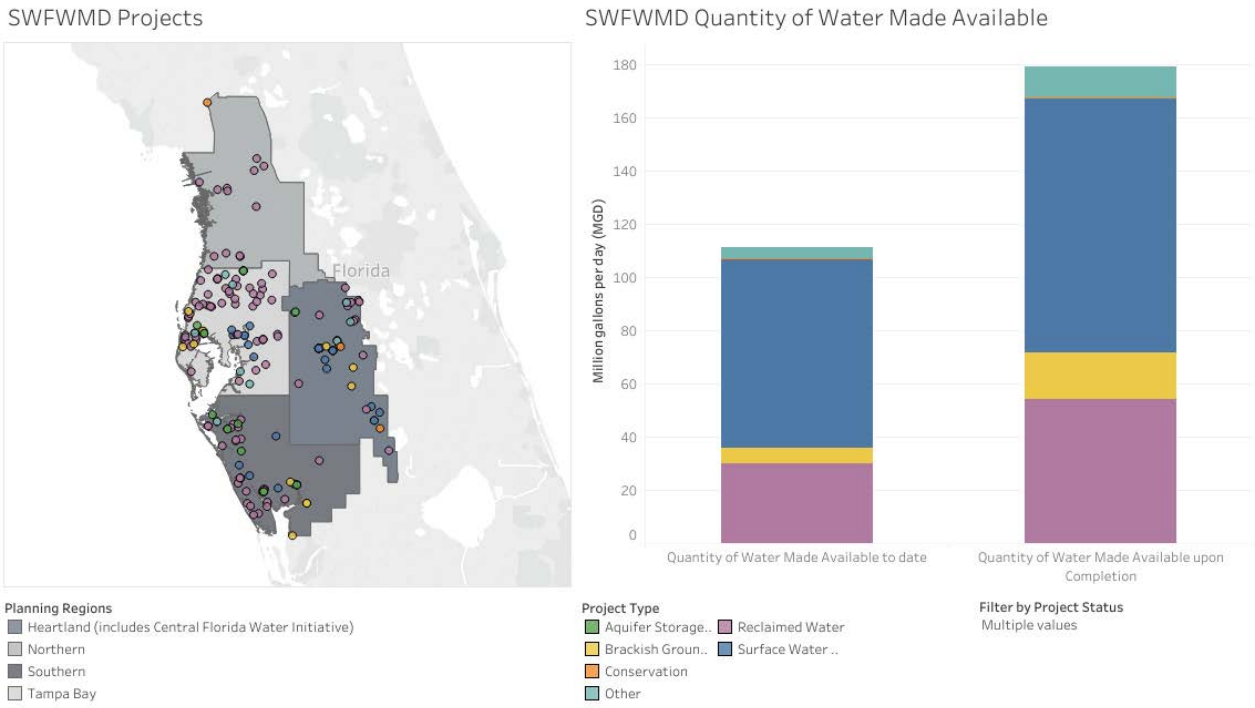
- **City of Apopka Reclaimed Water Main Extensions**. This project consists of constructing three reclaimed water main segments within the City of Apopka. These reclaimed water distribution segments add over 12 mgd of reclaimed water to the planned or existing network within the city. The $1.7 million project was funded with $417,750 from State Springs funding, $417,750 from SJRWMD and the balance from local funding. The project was completed in November 2017. The project is within the Wekiwa – Rock springshed and is located within the CFWI planning area.

Southwest Florida Water Management District



In 2015, water use in the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) was projected to be approximately 1,243.3 mgd and expected to increase by approximately 25.5 percent to 1,487.6 mgd by 2035. The SWFWMD is divided into four water supply planning regions: Tampa Bay[15]; Heartland,[16] (which overlaps with the CFWI[17] in Polk County); Southern[18]; and Northern[19] (which overlaps with the CFWI[20] in southern Lake County). The most recent version of the SWFWMD RWSP, adopted in November 2015, includes all four regions. District-wide demand projections appear in the graph to the right.

[15] https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/resources/plans-reports/rwsp/rwsp-tampa-bay-planning-region
[16] https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/resources/plans-reports/rwsp/rwsp-heartland-planning-region
[17] https://cfwiwater.com/
[18] https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/resources/plans-reports/rwsp/rwsp-southern-planning-region
[19] https://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/resources/plans-reports/rwsp/rwsp-northern-planning-region
[20] https://cfwiwater.com/



To ensure the district has adequate supplies for the future, the SWFWMD has invested $566.5 million and the state has invested $99.8 million in completed water resource and water supply development projects since FY 2005-06. These investments by the district and state leveraged $505.2 million in project sponsor matching funds. To date, a total of 31.9 mgd of reuse flow and 71.0 mgd of non- reuse water has been made available.

A map and graph depicting the location and water quantity benefits of projects is presented above. The graphics display all projects completed since FY 2005-06, as well as those currently underway.

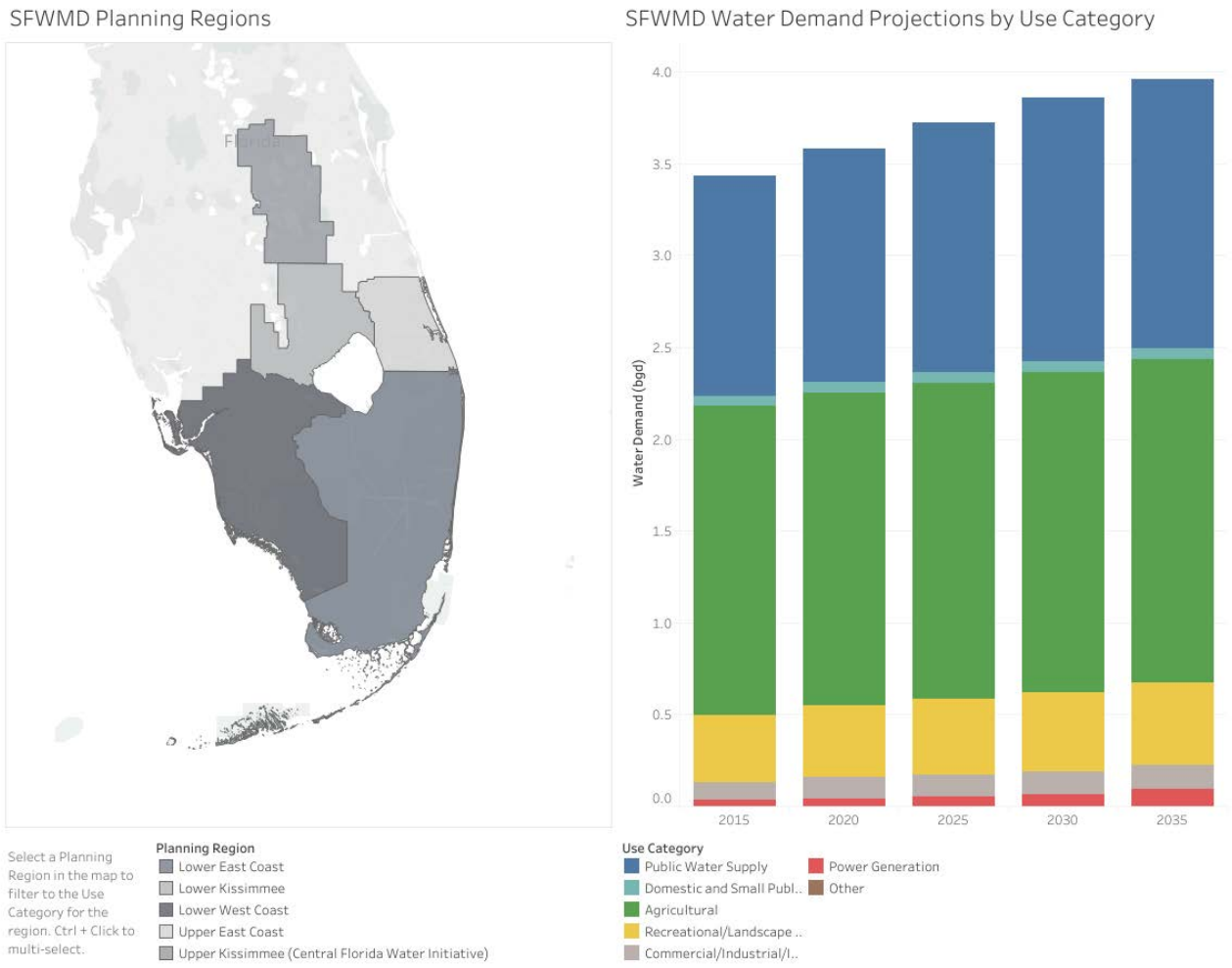
Two projects to highlight include:

- **Tampa Electric Company (TECO) Lakeland / Mulberry / Polk County Reclaimed Water Project**. This transmission, pumping and treatment project was completed in 2017 and supplies the TECO Polk Power Facility with 10 mgd (expandable to 17 mgd) of ultra-high quality reclaimed water to be used for power generation needs. This award-winning, $97.0 million project in the CFWI and Southern Water Use Caution Area received $45.7 million in SWFWMD cost share and $3.5 million in state funding and was matched by $47.8 million.

- **Clearwater Groundwater Replenishment**. The Clearwater Groundwater Replenishment project, located within the District's Tampa Bay Planning Region, is a $32.7 million full- scale water purification plant, with injection and monitoring well systems, at Clearwater's Northeast Water Reclamation Facility. This project received SWFWMD cost-share of $12.2 million and will provide

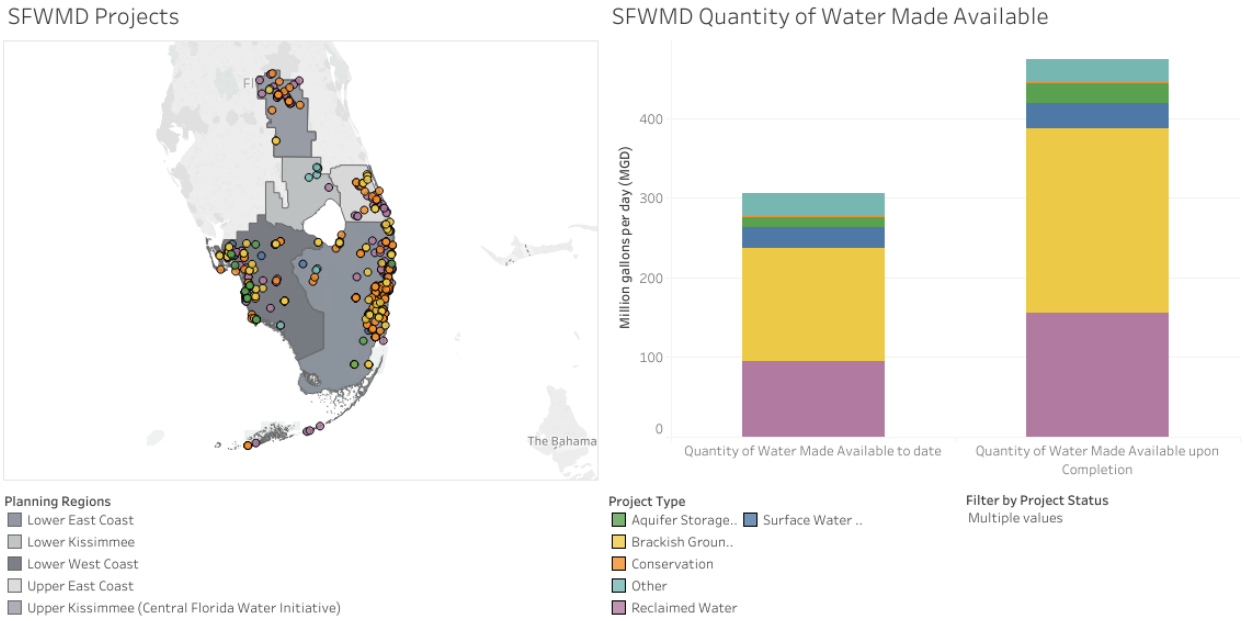
recharge of 2.4 mgd of purified reclaimed water to be recovered and used as drinking water. Construction began in 2016 and is scheduled to be completed in 2021.

South Florida Water Management District



In 2015, water use in the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) was projected to be approximately 3,430.8 mgd and expected to increase by approximately 15.5 percent to 3,961.7 mgd by 2035. The SFWMD is divided into five water supply planning regions: Lower East Coast[21] (September 2013; the 5-year update is anticipated to be completed by September 2018); Lower West Coast[22]; Upper East Coast[23] (March 2016); Lower Kissimmee Basin[24] (September 2014; the next 5-year updated expected to be completed by September 2019); and Upper Kissimmee Basin, which represents the SFWMD portion of the CFWI[25] (November 2015). District-wide demand projections appear in the graph to the right. To identify the demand projections for a single planning region, simply select that planning region within the map.

[21] https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/water-supply/lower-east-coast
[22] https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/water-supply/lower-west-coast
[23] https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/water-supply/upper-east-coast
[24] https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/water-supply/lower-kissimmee
[25] https://cfwiwater.com/



To ensure the SFWMD has adequate supplies for the future, the SFWMD has invested $49.5 million in completed water resource and water supply development projects since FY 2005-06. The state has contributed an additional $40.4 million to these important projects. These investments by the district and state leveraged $1,954.3 million matching funds by project sponsors. To date, these funds have resulted in projects that currently make available 288.5 of additional water supply capacity, including 79.3 mgd of reclaimed water.

A map and graph depicting the location and water quantity benefits of projects is presented above. The graphics display all projects completed since FY 2005-06, as well as those currently underway.

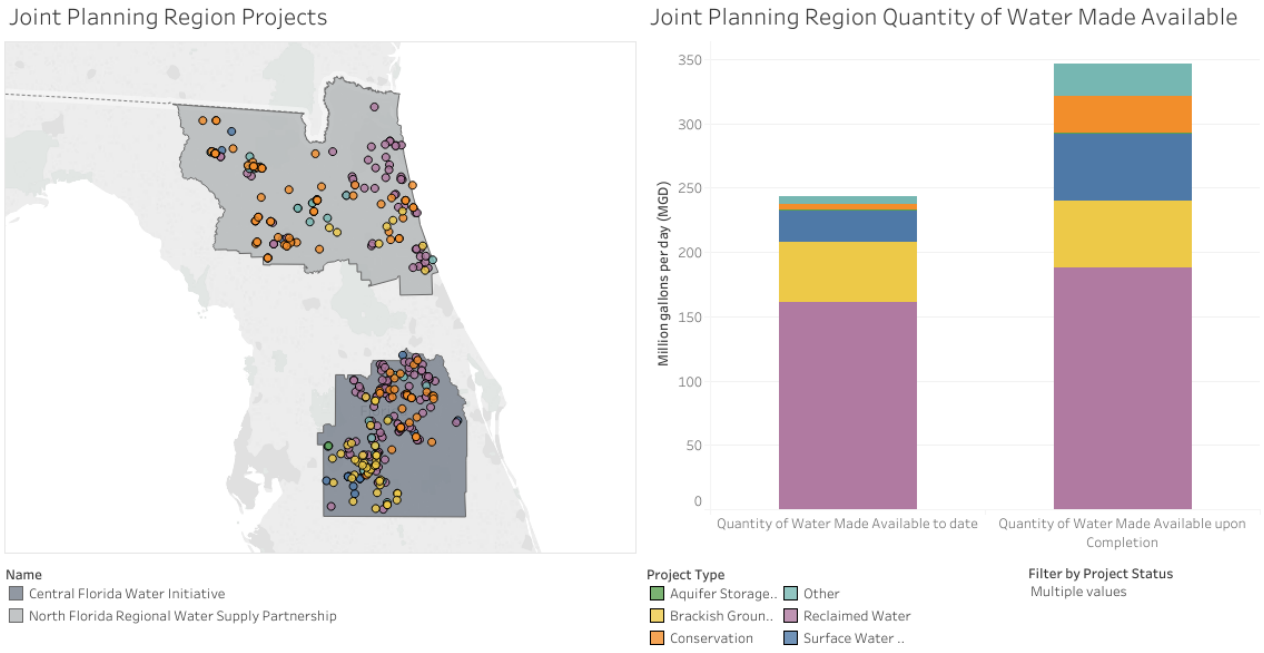
Two projects to highlight include:

- **Orange County Utilities Lower Floridan Aquifer (LFA) Booster Pump Station**. This project, located within the CFWI Planning Area, provides for the development of the brackish LFA Cypress Lake Wellfield. This brackish water supply and associated treatment facility is considered a regional alternative water supply source that will provide Water Cooperative members (St. Cloud, Toho Water Authority, Orange County, Polk County, and Reedy Creek Improvement District) with a long-term sustainable water supply. SFWMD is contributing $500,000 in cost-share funding and the sponsor match is $1.9 million. Upon completion, this pump station will take up to 23 mgd of treated water and deliver it to the sponsors' customers. In the interim, it will address periods of peak water usage and help to manage traditional groundwater withdrawals. The project began construction in 2016 and is expected to be completed later this year.

- **Delray Beach Reclaimed Water Main Expansion Area 12A Phase II**. This is a phase of a larger project that began in FY 2002-03 that included upgrading the 24

mgd wastewater treatment facility and installing distribution pipes to be able to produce 100 perfect irrigation quality reclaimed water for reuse by the member governments, reducing demands on the Biscayne Aquifer and discharge through the ocean outfall. In FY 2007-08, the upgrades to the treatment facility were completed with approved funding assistance of $7.2 million from the SFWMD and the WPSP. Delray Beach received an additional $3.1 million in approved funding from the SFWMD and the WPSP for their reclaimed water distribution system expansion between FY 2005-06 and FY 2016-17. More recently, the Delray Beach Reclaimed Water Main Expansion Area 12A Phase II received funding support from the SFWMD in FY 2013-14: SFWMD contributed $100,000 and had a sponsor match of $803,851. Area 12A Phase II, the seventh phase of the City's Reclaimed Water Master Plan, provided up to 0.08 mgd of additional reclaimed water distribution in the City's coastal area through installation of approximately 5,880 linear feet of reclaimed water distribution pipe. For the next phase, Area 12C, SFWMD is contributing $400,000 with a fiscal year sponsor match of $1.2 million, that includes installation of approximately 7,600 linear feet of reclaimed water distribution pipe. The City plans to implement additional phases on a continual basis for the next 5 years, resulting in a total system-wide reclaimed water distribution capacity of up to 5.7 mgd. Upon completion of Area 12C, SFWMD funding will have assisted in the installation of more than 68,000 linear feet of reclaimed water distribution main.

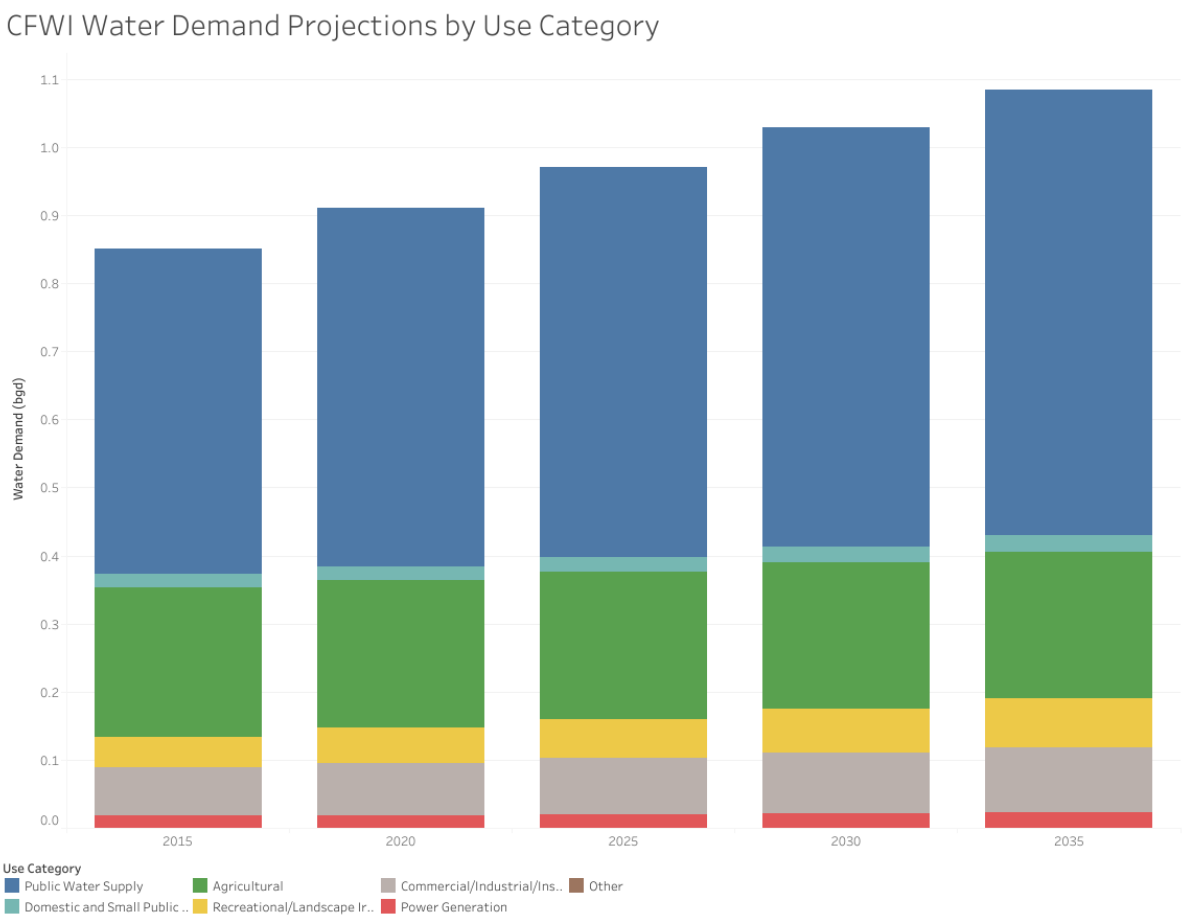
Joint Planning Regions



A map and graph depicting the location and water quantity benefits of projects in both planning regions is presented above. The graphics display all projects completed since FY 2005-06, as well as those currently underway.

The Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) is a joint effort by the SWFWMD, SJRWMD, SFWMD, DEP, DACS, area utilities, and other stakeholders to address current and long-term water supply needs in a five-county area of Central Florida where the three districts' boundaries converge. In 2015, water use in the CFWI was projected to be approximately 850.5 mgd and expected to increase by approximately 27 percent to 1,084.0 mgd by 2035. The CFWI RWSP[26] was approved in 2015. CFWI-wide demand projections are presented below. These projections are duplicates to, not in addition to, District projections elsewhere in this report.

[26] https://cfwiwater.com/



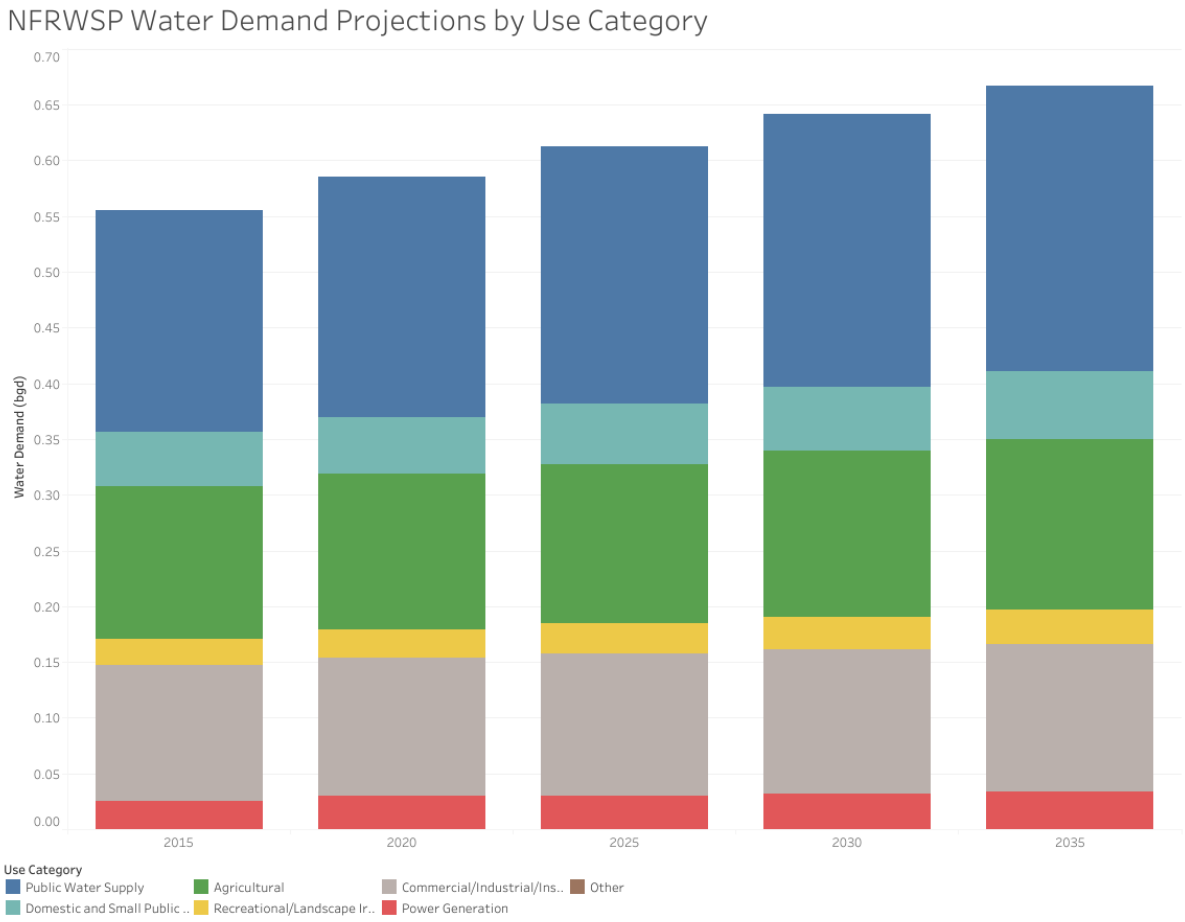
To ensure the CFWI planning area has adequate supplies for the future, the three districts together have invested $94.6 million in completed water resource and water supply development projects in the CFWI planning area since FY 2005-06. The state has contributed an additional $26.0 million to these important projects. These investments leveraged $256.2 million in matching funds by project sponsors. To date, these funds have resulted in projects that currently make available 116.0 mgd of reclaimed water and 28.85 mgd of non-reuse water, with an additional 10.8 mgd of non-reuse water coming online in the future. The graphic to the right depicts the funding sources and water quantity benefits of projects.

In addition, the Department initiated rulemaking on December 30, 2016, to develop uniform rules for the CFWI as required by section 373.0465, F.S., and continues to work with stakeholders on those rules. More information on the rulemaking may be found on the Department's website.[27]

The North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership (NFRWSP) is a joint effort by the SJRWMD, SRWMD, DEP, and other stakeholders to address current and long-term water supply needs in a 14- county area along the shared boundaries between the two water management

[27] https://floridadep.gov/water-policy/water-policy/content/office-water-policy-rulemaking#Central%20Florida%20Water%20Initiative

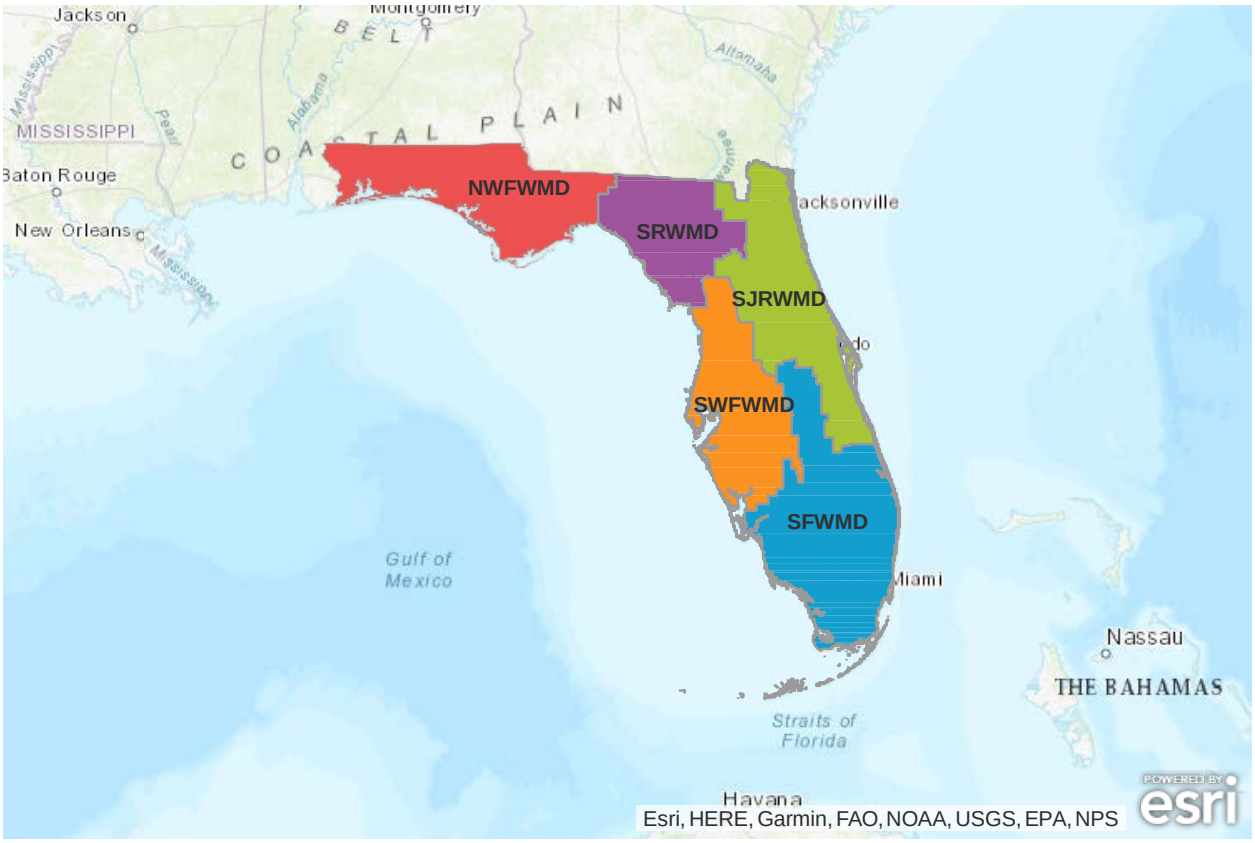
districts. In 2015, water use in the NFRWSP was projected to be approximately 555.3 mgd and expected to increase by approximately 20 percent to 667 mgd by 2035. The NFRWSP RWSP[28] was approved in 2017. NFRWSP-wide demand projections are available below. As with the CFWI, these projections are duplicates to, not in addition to, District projections elsewhere in this report.



To ensure the district has adequate supplies for the future, the SJRWMD and SRWMD districts together have invested $24.8 million in completed water resource and water supply development projects in the NFRWSP planning area since FY 2005-06. The state has contributed an additional $28.9 million to these important projects. These investments by the district and state leveraged $61.0 million matching funds by project sponsors. To date, these funds have resulted in projects that currently make available 41.3 mgd of reuse water and 30.7 mgd of non-reuse water proposed to be made available, with an additional 2.53 mgd of non-reuse water coming online in the future. The graphic to the right depicts the funding sources and water quantity benefits of projects.

[28] https://northfloridawater.com/watersupplyplan/index.html

Contacts and More Information



Water Management Districts

- NWFWMD
- SFWMD
- SJRWMD
- SRWMD
- SWFWMD

Thank you for your interest in the Annual Status Report on Regional Water Supply Planning. For more information on the Regional Water Supply Plans, please contact:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Water Policy
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., M.S. 46
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000
(850) 245-3166

Northwest Florida Water Management District
81 Water Management
Drive Havana, Florida
32333-9700
(850) 539-5999

Suwannee River Water Management District
9225 County Road 49
Live Oak, Florida
32060 (386) 362-1001

St. Johns River Water Management District
P.O. Box 1429
Palatka, Florida 32178-1429
(904) 329-4500

Southwest Florida Water Management District
2379 Broad Street (U.S. 41 South)
Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899
(352) 796-7211

South Florida Water Management District
P.O. Box 24680
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-4680
(561) 686-8800