

## Notice of Proposed Rule

### WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS Southwest Florida Water Management District

RULE NO: RULE TITLE

[40D-2.021](#): Definitions

[40D-2.091](#): Publications and Forms Incorporated by Reference

[40D-2.101](#): Content of Application

[40D-2.321](#): Duration of Permits

**PURPOSE AND EFFECT:** The rulemaking is intended to enhance the District-wide water use permitting rules to include water conservation standards and criteria consistent with those adopted for the Southern Water Use Caution Area for public supply, recreation and aesthetic water uses and to enhance and add conservation measures District-wide for public supply, agriculture, industrial, commercial, mining, dewatering, recreation and aesthetic water uses.

**SUMMARY:** The proposed rule amendments are enhanced water conservation provisions for water use permit applicants and permittees. The proposed amendments add to or enhance existing water conservation requirements and reporting for all water uses and are summarized below:

Public Supply Water Use –

1. Permit allocations are based on a maximum of 150 gallons per person per day,
2. Water conservation programs and measures are to be described in the permit application,
3. Irrigation of common areas is to be minimized, including through the use of Florida-friendly landscaping and accomplished through the use of alternative sources where feasible,
4. Wholesale water use permits are required for receivers of 100,000 pgd (AAD) or greater,
5. Maximum unaccounted water loss standards are set forth and audits required where exceeded,
6. Water conserving rate structures are required,
7. Informative customer billing, including meter reading information, is established,
8. Water audits are required for new permits, and
9. Annual reporting of per capita, residential water use, reclaimed use and generation and significant use is required

Recreation /Aesthetic Water Use –

1. Water conservation programs and measures are to be described in the permit application and are to include a description of how standard conservation measures are implemented ,
2. Water quantities will not be allocated for the irrigation of golf course roughs, and
3. Irrigation of common areas is to be minimized, including through the use of Florida-friendly landscaping and accomplished through the use of alternative sources where feasible.

Agricultural, Industrial/Commercial, and Mining/Dewatering Water Use –

1. Water conservation programs and measures are to be described in the permit application and are to include a description of how standard conservation measures are implemented.

In general, most of the rules already apply in the SWUCA and other water use caution areas, and are applicable to Individual (500,000 gpd or more) and general (<100,000 gpd) permits. Small general (>100,000 gpd) permittees must agree to implement feasible conservation measures, but small general public supply permittees are exempt from submitting annual reports, rate structure, customer billing information and water audit requirements.

**SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED REGULATORY COSTS:** The proposed rules seek to standardize conservation and reporting requirements Districtwide and, in some cases, to enhance the water conserving effect of existing provisions through more specific activity and reporting requirements and affects all water use permit types (agriculture, public supply, industrial/commercial, mining/dewatering and recreation/aesthetic). The additional

annual implementation and enforcement labor costs to the District are estimated to be \$82,000. Nonetheless, it will not require an additional position in any particular department. To the extent that the proposed rule induces water conservation by their customers, water and sewer utilities owned by local governments may experience a decrease in volume related water revenue. Those permittees that have judiciously implemented water conservation measures in the past will experience the least amount of demand reduction. The transactional costs associated with this proposed rule are expected to be partially or fully offset by the avoided costs associated with obtaining water from traditional and alternative water sources. There may be other benefits associated with the conservation activities that are specific to each permittee or applicant, including increased operational efficiency and lower energy costs. To reduce rule compliance costs, small general permittees, which may be small businesses, are exempt from many analysis and reporting requirements in the proposed rule.

Any person who wishes to provide information regarding a statement of estimated regulatory costs, or provide a proposal for a lower cost regulatory alternative must do so in writing within 21 days of this notice.

SPECIFIC AUTHORITY: [373.044](#), 373,103, [373.113](#), [373.118](#), [373.171 FS](#).

LAW IMPLEMENTED: [373.036](#), [373.0361](#), [373.042](#), [373.0421](#), [373.0831](#), [373.103](#), [373.116](#), [373.117](#), [373.118](#), [373.149](#), [373.171](#), [373.1963](#), [373.185](#), [373.228](#), [373.216](#), [373.219](#), [373.223](#), [373.229](#), [373.236](#), [373.239](#), [373.243 FS](#).

IF REQUESTED WITHIN 21 DAYS OF THE DATE OF THIS NOTICE, A HEARING WILL BE SCHEDULED AND ANNOUNCED IN FAW.

THE PERSON TO BE CONTACTED REGARDING THE PROPOSED RULE IS: Annette Zielinski, Administrative Assistant, Office of General Counsel, 2379 Broad Street, Brooksville, FL 34604-6899, (352)796-7211, extension 4651

THE FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSED RULE IS:

40D-2.021 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply District-wide when used in this chapter and in the District's Water Use Permit Information Manual Part B, "Basis of Review" incorporated by reference in Rule 40D-2.091, F.A.C., except as specifically limited:

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) "Common Area" means areas designated for common use or enjoyment including entranceways, parking lots, areas around buildings, areas within roadway right of ways, (e.g., road and sidewalk medians), open spaces, community areas and public parks.

(4) through (12) renumbered (5) through (13) No change.

Rulemaking Specific Authority 373.044, 373.113, 373.118, 373.171 FS. Law Implemented 373.036, 373.0361, 373.042, 373.0421, 373.0831, 373.116, 373.117, 373.118, 373.149, 373.171, 373.1963, 373.216, 373.219, 373.223, 373.229, 373.239, 373.243 FS. History– New 1-1-07, Amended 7-20-08, 12-30-08,\_\_\_\_\_.

40D-2.091 Publications Incorporated by Reference.

(1) The following publications are hereby incorporated by reference, and are available from the District's website at [www.watmatters.org](http://www.watmatters.org) or from the District upon request:

(a) Water Use Permit Information Manual Part B, "Basis of Review (\_\_\_\_\_) (~~8-30-09~~); and

(b) Water Use Permit Information Manual Part D, "Requirements for the Estimation of Permanent and Temporal Service Area Populations" (1-20-09).

(2)(a) through (g) No change.

(h) Public Supply Annual Report For General and Individual Permits, Form No. LEG-R.023.00 (09/09).

(i) SWFWMD Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report, Form No. LEG-R.26.00(09/09).

(j) Public Supply Water Use Annual Report For General Water Use Permits Less Than 100,000 gpd, Form No. LEG-R.047.00 (09/09).

Rulemaking Authority 373.044, 373.113, 373.118, 373.171 FS. Law Implemented 373.036, 373.0361, 373.042, 373.0421, 373.0831, 373.116, 373.117, 373.118, 373.149, 373.171, 373.1963, 373.185, 373.228, 373.216, 373.219, 373.223, 373.229, 373.239, 373.243 FS. History—New 10-1-89, Amended 11-15-90, 2-10-93, 3-30-93, 7-29-93, 4-11-94, 7-15-98, 7-28-98, 7-22-99, 12-2-99, 8-3-00, 9-3-00, 4-18-01, 4-14-02, 9-26-02, 1-1-03, 2-1-05, 10-19-05, 1-1-07, 8-23-07, 10-1-07, 10-22-07, 11-25-07, 12-24-07, 2-13-08, 2-18-08, 4-7-08, 5-12-08, 7-20-08, 9-10-08, 12-30-08, 1-20-09, 3-26-09, 7-1-09, 8-30-09, \_\_\_\_\_.

40D-2.101 Content of Application.

(1) through (5) No change.

(6) Southern Water Use Caution Area Application Forms. In addition to the permit application and information forms identified in subsections (1)-(5) above, all applicants for permits in the Southern Water Use Caution Area (SWUCA) shall submit the “Supplemental Form – Southern Water Use Caution Area,” Form No. LEG-R.007.02 (4/09) incorporated herein by reference. Applicants in the SWUCA shall also submit the following application and supplemental forms as appropriate for the intended water use type as described in Chapters 3 and 4 of the Water Use Permit Information Manual, Part B “Basis of Review.” All SWUCA application and supplemental information forms may be obtained from the District’s website at [www.watermatters.org](http://www.watermatters.org) or from District offices:

~~(a) Public Supply Supplemental Form – Southern Water Use Caution Area, Form No. LEG-R.012.01 (4/09);~~

~~(a)(b) Net Benefit Supplemental Form – Southern Water Use Caution Area, Form No. LEG-R.010.01 (4/09);~~  
and

~~(b)(c) Southern Water Use Caution Area Ground Water Replacement Credit Application, Form No. LEG-R.011.01 (4/09)~~

Rulemaking Authority 373.044, 373.113, 373.171 FS. Law Implemented 373.216, 373.229 FS. History—Readopted 10-5-74, Amended 10-24-76, 1-6-82, 2-14-82, Formerly 16J-2.06, Amended 10-1-89, 10-23-89, 2-10-93, 7-15-99, 1-1-03, 1-1-07, 11-25-07, 9-10-08, 7-1-09, 8-30-09, \_\_\_\_\_.

40D-2.321 Duration of Permits.

(1) through (3) No change.

(4) Wholesale Public Supply Permits shall be issued with an expiration date that coincides with the expiration date of the supplier’s permit that provides the majority of the supply to the Wholesale Public Supply Permittee.

(4) through (6) renumbered (5) through (7) No change.

Rulemaking Specific Authority 373.044, 373.103, 373.113, 373.171 FS. Law Implemented 373.103, 373.171, 373.236 FS. History— Readopted 10-5-74, Amended 12-31-74, 10-24-76, 1-6-82, 3-11-82, Formerly 16J-2.13, Amended 10-1-89, 7-28-98, 1-1-03, 1-1-07, 2-13-08, \_\_\_\_\_.

The following document is incorporated by reference in 40D-2.091, F.A.C. and is being revised simultaneously with the above rule amendments.

Water Use Permit Information Manual

Part B, Basis of Review

The following provisions of Chapter 1.0 are proposed to be changed:

1.0 PERMITTING PROCEDURES

1.4.1 SOUTHERN WATER USE CAUTION AREA (SWUCA) APPLICATION FORMS

All Permit Applicants in the Southern Water Use Caution Area (SWUCA) shall submit the “Supplemental Form – Southern Water Use Caution Area” Form No. LEG-R.007.02 (04/09) incorporated by reference in Rule 40D-2.101(6), F.A.C, in addition to the appropriate application and supplemental form(s) described in Section 1.4, above. ~~Applicants for public supply quantities of 100,000 gallons per day or more, including water imported wholesale, shall submit the “Public Supply Supplemental Form – Southern Water Use Caution Area”, Form No. LEG R.012.00 (09/07) incorporated by reference in Rule 40D-1.659(1)(y), F.A.C.~~ Permit Applicants in the SWUCA shall also submit the following application and supplemental forms as appropriate for their situation and intended water use type as described in Chapters 3 and 4 of Part B of the Basis of Review for Water Use Permit Applications, of the Water Use Permit Information Manual and incorporated by reference in Rule 40D-2.101, F.A.C.:

1. “Net Benefit Supplemental Form – Southern Water Use Caution Area”, Form No. LEG-R.010.01 (4/09); and
2. “Southern Water Use Caution Area Ground Water Replacement Credit Application”, Form No. LEG-R.011.01 (4/09).

All SWUCA application forms may be obtained from the District’s website at [www.watermatters.org](http://www.watermatters.org) or from any District Service Office.

New 11-25-07, Revised 5-12-08, 7-1-09, 8-30-09, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 1.9 PERMIT DURATION

The District typically issues permits in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. through 3. No change.
4. Wholesale Public Supply Permits shall be issued with an expiration date that coincides with the expiration date of the supplier’s permit that provides the majority of the supply to the Wholesale Public Supply Permittee.
4. through 7. renumbered 5. through 8. No change.

Revised 8-23-07, 2-13-08, \_\_\_\_\_.

The following provisions of Chapter 2.0 are proposed to be changed:

#### 2.0 ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

##### 2.5 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA

The following paragraph is moved here from below.

Public water supply applicants and their wholesale customers that operate “community water systems” ~~as that term is defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in Rule 62-550.200, F.A.C.,~~ as serving at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or that regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents, shall be considered public water supply “utilities.” For the purposes of this rule, an entity which submeters a master-metered connection to a utility and bills for the metered water use is not considered a public water supply utility.

Amended \_\_\_\_\_.

~~A public supply permit Applicant must define the entire area proposed to be serviced by the public supply system during the term of the permit. This area includes both the service area in which the supplier has the ability and legal right to distribute water, as well as other areas where an entity purchases water wholesale from the Applicant. Requested quantities for areas proposed to be supplied must be supported with detailed demand information and plans of the supply system proposed to accomplish this service. In cases where the Applicant does not have political control over a portion or portions of the area supplied (e.g., a county utility supplies a city), detailed demand information for the entire area will be required from the wholesaler. Wholesalers must provide the District with a written agreement from the water purchasers to abide by the conditions of the wholesaler’s permit.~~

[Next three sentences moved to chapter 4 section 4.8]:

~~Service areas are not considered to be under the control of the Applicant in terms of consideration of off site impacts. Where there is a potential for adverse impacts to existing legal users due to the applicant's withdrawals, whether within or outside the applicant's service area, the applicant shall submit a plan by which the potential impacts shall be monitored and mitigated if such impacts should occur. Nothing in this provision shall affect continuation of Tampa Bay Water's Well Mitigation Policy set forth in Rule 49B-3.005, F.A.C., dated May 20, 2001 1-1-07, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.~~

#### ~~PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA~~

~~In addition to the paragraph above, a public supply utility permit Applicant must define the entire area proposed to be serviced by the public supply system or utility with potable water during the term of the permit. Public water supply permit applicants, including Wholesale Public Supply Permit applicants, shall define the entire area for which they have the ability and legal right to distribute water directly to their customers during the term of the permit. Although a public water supply applicant utility may have separate, discrete discrete service areas; however, if water is routinely transferred between service areas, the service areas shall be considered are counted as one. Applicants that have a public water supply water use permit and have interconnected service areas and that receive an annual average quantity of 100,000 gpd or greater from another permittee are not required to obtain a separate Wholesale Public Supply Permit, but shall include these quantities as imported quantities in the application. An applicant's public supply service area is composed of the following, unless the applicant demonstrates that factors unique to its utility make one or more of these situations inapplicable to the determination of the applicant's service area:~~

- ~~1. The current and projected geographic retail service area for which a public water supply utility intends to provide and bill for potable water for the duration of the permit.~~
- ~~2. The current and projected geographical retail areas of a public water supply utility that is not required to have a Wholesale Public Supply Water Use Permit but which purchases water wholesale from the Applicant regardless of whether the wholesale water recipient bills its customers.~~
- ~~3. Areas where the Applicant bills for water use although another entity or utility has a Wholesale Water Use Permit for distribution of the water to the population.~~

~~1-1-07, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.~~

~~The area for which a Wholesale Public Supply Permittee distributes potable water, whether or not the Wholesale Public Supply Permittee and bills customers for that water, is not included in the wholesaler supplier's service area.~~

~~1-1-07, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.~~

*The following paragraph is moved above to be the first paragraph in this section 2.5.*

~~Public water supply applicants and their wholesale customers that operate "community water systems" as defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in Rule 62-550.200, F.A.C., shall be considered public water supply "utilities." For the purposes of this rule, an entity which submeters a master-metered connection to a utility and bills for the metered water use is not considered a public water supply utility.~~

~~Public water supply permit aApplicants with a defined service area must submit an up-to-date map of the service area with clearly marked, identifiable boundaries at the time of application for a new permit, permit modification (not letter modification) or permit renewal. The map submitted must clearly show any changes to the service area relative to the service area depicted in the District's electronic public supply area boundary map. The map must~~

clearly delineate the current area served from any proposed service area(s) if the current and proposed areas are not the same, and the applicant is applying for quantities for the proposed service area. A new service area must be delineated relative to service areas depicted in the District's electronic public supply service area boundary map maintained in the District's Mapping and GIS system and shall not overlap other service areas. The map may be paper or District compatible electronic file format. During the term of the permit, if the service area is changed, an up-to-date service area map shall be provided in the next Annual Report for permits with durations longer than six years, an up to date service area map shall be submitted every six years. With each service area map submittal, the following information must be included:

1. A current general utility contact person name, title, email address and phone number.
2. A current contact person name, title, email address and phone number whom District staff may call concerning the service area map.
3. The metadata for the map if the map is submitted as an electronic file that is compatible with the District's format.
4. The District permit numbers and Florida Department of Environmental Protection Public Water Supply Identifier (PWSI) numbers and area designation names for each service area or sub-service area, as applicable.
5. An indication of routine water transfer interconnections between service areas and other utilities or wholesale suppliers or recipients.
6. The name, contact person, phone number, and District permit number(s) of each utility that purchases water from the permittee on a routine basis and the quantity purchased for the previous calendar most recent year's purchase quantity in millions of gallons per day.
7. The name, contact person, phone number, and District permit number(s) of each utility that the permittee purchases water from on a routine basis and the quantity purchased for the previous calendar most recent year's purchase quantity in millions of gallons per day.

Definable areas within a service area which are served by domestic potable wells shall be delineated and designated by the permittee as non-served areas unless documentation such as a capital improvement plan is provided that demonstrates that the area will be supplied by the applicant within the term of the permit. Quantities shall not be permitted for overlapping service areas or service areas that are in dispute.

New 1-1-07, \_\_\_\_\_.

## ~~2.7 COMPLIANCE WITH THE WATER CONSERVATION ACT~~

~~All local governments are required to enforce the Water Conservation Act set forth in Section 553.14, F.S., which requires that all new buildings shall incorporate water saving plumbing mechanisms. The statute provides construction standards for water closets, showerheads and faucets. In order to emphasize the importance of water conservation, the District requires all local government permit applicants to submit a letter indicating that they have adopted provisions for enforcement of this Act.~~

The following provisions of Chapter 3.0 are proposed to be changed:

## 3.0 REASONABLE WATER NEEDS

### 3.1 DETERMINING REASONABLE QUANTITIES – APPLICANT CONSIDERATIONS

Reasonable Water Needs ~~In The SWUCA~~ – The reasonable water needs of all applicants for initial permits, renewals, and those for New Quantities and Self-Relocation within the SWUCA will be closely evaluated by the District. For all renewals and for Self-Relocations in the SWUCA, the evaluation period will be the previous permit term, taking into account climate variability, market conditions, and other factors that influence water withdrawals.

Permittees who have not utilized the full previous allocation because circumstances prevented full implementation of the plan on which the allocation was based will be required to demonstrate that the need for the full allocation will occur within the next permit term. To support any future needs, this demonstration must include substantive documentation of the proposed need such as materials orders, construction plans or an operations or business analysis or plan that otherwise specifically justifies the requested quantities. In such cases, the permit shall be conditioned ~~restricted~~ to reduce the permitted quantities should the proposed need not develop. For water uses affected by rainfall, the demonstration may include information showing the relationship between actual effective rainfall amounts affecting demand occurring over the previous permit term and any statistical rainfall analysis upon which the previous permit allocation was based that contributed to the permittee's ability to use less than the full previous allocation. This paragraph shall be construed to provide for the allocation of sufficient quantities to meet the permittee's reasonable-beneficial needs during drought conditions as otherwise set forth in this Chapter 3 and consistent with the District's authority to address such uses during declared water shortages and emergency water shortages.

New 1-1-07, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### SYSTEM EFFICIENCY

Treatment Effects – Some water treatment technologies, such as desalination or sand filtration, may cause significant portions of the withdrawn water to be unusable. In such cases, the Applicant may be required to indicate the withdrawal quantity or imported quantity treated, the percent product (usable) water, the percent reject (unusable) water, and the manner in which the reject water will be disposed.

Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

#### OTHER SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

Applicants must identify the quantities obtained from sources other than the primary source of supply. These sources may include reclamation facilities or desalinated seawater. If a source is not reliable throughout the year, the Applicant may request standby withdrawal quantities from the main source of supply, which may be used when the temporary supply is not available. The permit will identify these standby quantities, when they likely will be required, and for what length of time. The Permittee may request that the District extend the period of time on the permit during which a standby quantity may be used if the need arises.

For non-governmental applicants for water supply for residential developments where all or a portion of the indoor and outdoor use is supplied by another entity (imported), the quantity allocated for irrigation shall not exceed the quantity that, in combination with the imported quantity, is within the allowable per capita limitation for public supply use for that development.

Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

#### ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES ~~WITHIN THE SWUCA~~

The following two paragraphs are moved to here from below.

Alternative Water Supplies ~~Within the SWUCA~~ – Applicants for permits with 100,000 gpd or greater quantities on a standard annual average basis will be required to evaluate the technical, economic and environmental feasibility of using use of potentially appropriate Alternative Water Supplies ~~for technical, economic and environmental feasibility~~. This evaluation must determine whether alternatives are available to offset all or part of quantities obtained from any non-alternative water supply, as well as whether an offset is only available seasonally or on a time-limited basis.

New 1-1-07, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

Multiple Water Supply Sources ~~Within the SWUCA~~ – Where an applicant or permittee has non-Alternative Water Supplies and Alternative Water Supplies, the Alternative Water Supplies shall be used in lieu of non-Alternative Water Supplies to the greatest extent practical, based on economic, environmental and technical feasibility.

New 1-1-07, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

~~Reuse Goal—Water Use Permittees within the SWUCA who generate treated domestic wastewater are encouraged to demonstrate that maximization of beneficial reuse is occurring such that 50% or more of the total annual effluent flow is beneficially reused. Beneficial reuse is the use of reclaimed water for one of the activities described below. The calculation of the percentage beneficially reused shall be based on the Permittee’s wastewater treatment plants with a capacity of 0.5 mgd or greater. Progress toward this goal shall be described in the Alternative Water Suppliers report described in Section 3.1, the paragraph titled “Alternative Source Suppliers Within The SWUCA,” below.~~  
1-1-03, Amended 1-1-07.

Beneficial Reuse – The following uses shall be considered beneficial reuse of treated domestic wastewater ~~within the SWUCA~~:

1. Landscape irrigation of golf courses, playing fields, cemeteries, parks, playgrounds, school yards, retail nurseries and commercial, industrial and residential properties;
2. Agricultural irrigation of food, fiber, fodder and seed crops, wholesale nurseries, “cut flowers”, sod farms and improved pastures;
3. Ground water recharge where such recharge results in environmental or water supply benefit;
4. Industrial uses for cooling water, process water and wash waters;
5. Wetlands restoration;
6. Fire protection;
7. Environmental enhancement, including discharges to surface waters to replace withdrawals; or
8. Other useful purposes accepted by the District or allowed under a DEP permit pursuant to Chapter 62-610,

F.A.C.

1-1-03

Reuse Feasibility Investigation ~~Within The SWUCA~~ – Investigation of the feasibility of the use of reclaimed water (reuse) shall be required ~~within the SWUCA~~ for all applicants for and permittees with permits for a standard annual average daily water demand of 100,000 gpd or greater uses, and reuse shall be required where economically, environmentally and technically feasible. *[The next sentence is moved to end of paragraph]* ~~For those water use permittees also required to investigate reuse pursuant to Section 403.064, F.S., the investigation shall be in accordance with Section 403.064, F.S., and any rules promulgated thereunder. Reclaimed water suppliers whose reclaimed water is 100% reused, reclaimed water users whose water use is 100% reclaimed water, and permittees with a reuse plan already accepted by the District, shall not be required to conduct a reuse feasibility study. Reuse of reclaimed water as an alternate, replacement, or supplemental water source for irrigation, industrial process, cleaning, or other non-potable use shall be investigated by all appropriate applicants or permittees. The feasibility investigation~~ Applicants for these water uses shall include provide an analysis of reclaimed sources for the area, including the ~~relative~~ location of these sources relative to the location of use ~~Permittee’s property~~, the quantity and timing of reclaimed water availability, costs associated with obtaining the reclaimed water, the suitability of

reclaimed water for the intended use, and an implementation schedule for reuse. Infeasibility shall be supported with a detailed explanation. [The following sentence is moved here from above:] For those Water Use Permit applicants and pPermittees also required to investigate reuse pursuant to Section 403.064, F.S., the investigation shall be in accordance with Section 403.064, F.S., and any rules promulgated thereunder. Reclaimed water suppliers whose reclaimed water is 100% reused, reclaimed water users whose water use is 100% reclaimed water, and permittees with a reuse plan already accepted by the District, shall not be required to conduct a reuse feasibility study.

1-1-03, Revised\_\_\_\_\_.

All Water Use Permit applicants for water uses where reclaimed water is appropriate to meet some or all of the applicant's demand shall provide documentation from the local wastewater entity that holds a water use permit indicating whether reclaimed water is available or is planned to be available within the requested permit term ~~next six years~~. Permittees generating reclaimed water shall respond to such requests by permit applicants in a timely manner. If reclaimed water is available, or is planned to be available within the next 6 years, the local wastewater entity that holds a water use permit shall provide a cost estimate for connection to the permit applicant. If reclaimed water is planned to be available within the requested permit term ~~next six years~~, the local wastewater entity that holds a water use permit shall provide an estimate of when the reclaimed water will become available. If the wastewater generator does not hold a valid water use permit and does not supply the requested information, the applicant shall be required to prepare a cost-estimate for connection.

Moved from Chapter 7.3, subsection 6.2 (date)

Permittees capable of using reclaimed water will be required to accept it when it becomes available, provided that the quantity and quality are acceptable for the intended use, as determined by the District. If the reclaimed water generator provides the reuse connection, acceptance is required, provided that the quantity and quality of the reclaimed water are acceptable for the intended use, as determined by the District. If the Permittee must pay for all or a part of the cost of connection to the reclaimed water source, the permittee may present an economic feasibility report to the District demonstrating whether connection is feasible.

Moved from Chapter 7.3, subsection 6.2 (date)

Use of Reclaimed Water for Golf Courses Communities Within The SWUCA – If a proposed golf course ~~within the SWUCA~~ is linked with a residential development with its own domestic wastewater treatment plant, the applicant must submit estimates of wastewater generation with time, and will be required by permit condition to implement a phased conversion to reclaimed water when sufficient quantity is available. When use of Alternative Water Supplies is implemented, the fresh water sources will be permitted for standby purposes in case of a failure of the reclaimed water supply.

1-1-03, Amended 1-1-07, \_\_\_\_\_.

The provisions titled “REPORTING ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY QUANTITIES WITHIN THE SWUCA” are moved below, just before Section 3.2

#### ~~INVESTIGATE DESALINATION WITHIN THE SWUCA~~

~~All industrial and public supply applicants within the SWUCA for new or replacement quantities of ground water of 500,000 gpd annual average quantities or greater where salt water exists shall be required to investigate the feasibility of desalination to provide all or a portion of requested quantities, and to implement desalination if feasible. This investigation shall include a detailed economic analysis of desalination, including disposal costs, versus development of fresh water supplies, including land acquisition and transmission costs. This provision applies to desalination of Gulf of Mexico waters and other coastal waters and only as applicable to ground water~~

~~users with permits of 500,000 gpd annual average quantities or greater that are located in coastal counties within the SWUCA.~~

~~1-1-03, Repealed \_\_\_\_\_.~~

#### WATER CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

~~Water Conservation Within The SWUCA— All aApplicants, except those for letter modifications, must demonstrate that environmentally, technically and economically feasible water conservation measures applicable to the proposed use opportunities have been or will be employed. Applicants shall address Evaluation of this requirement will include relevant water conservation practices Best Management Practiees (BMPs), recycling, and water conserving technologies applicable to the proposed water uses. Conservation measures and requirements appropriate to each Use Type are described in the remainder of this Chapter.~~

Water savings expected to result from the implementation of water conservation measures must be estimated and accounted for when calculating demand projections. Applicants must identify the components of demand affected by each conservation measure and reflect the estimated savings in demand for each year projected.

Where historical data are used to support the calculation of projected demand and peak month coefficients, and conservation measures were implemented for only part of the historical data period, the Applicant should use data only from the period in which the conservation measures were in effect. If the Applicant is able to estimate and extrapolate the water savings to the data period prior to implementation, then historical data from the past period may also be used.

~~New 1-1-07, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.~~

~~Water Conservation Within The SWUCA— Applicants must demonstrate that technically and economically feasible water conservation opportunities have been or will be employed. Evaluation of this requirement will include relevant Best Management Practices (BMPs), recycling, and water conserving technologies applicable to the proposed water uses.~~

~~New 1-1-07.~~

The following two paragraphs are moved to the ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY section above

~~Alternative Water Supplies Within the SWUCA— Applicants will be required to evaluate the use of potentially appropriate Alternative Water Supplies for technical, economic and environmental feasibility. This evaluation must determine whether alternatives are available to offset all or part of quantities obtained from any non-alternative water supply, as well as whether an offset is only available seasonally or on a time limited basis.~~

~~New 1-1-07.~~

~~Multiple Water Supply Sources Within the SWUCA— Where an applicant or permittee has non-Alternative Water Supplies and Alternative Water Supplies, the Alternative Water Supplies shall be used in lieu of non-Alternative Water Supplies to the greatest extent practical, based on economic, environmental and technical feasibility.~~

~~New 1-1-07.~~

The following provisions from above are moved here, just before section 3.2:

#### PERMITTEE REPORTING OF ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLY QUANTITIES WITHIN THE SWUCA

~~Annual Reclaimed Alternative Water Suppliers Report Within The SWUCA— Governmental or other entities holding Water Use Permittes with a permit for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily demand and within the SWUCA that and which generates treated wastewater effluent (reclaimed water) at their own wastewater~~

treatment facility having a reclaimed water design capacity of 100,000 gpd or more on an annual average basis and a Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Wastewater Facility Regulation (WAFR) identification number shall submit the SWFWMD ~~or supply stormwater an~~ Annual Suppliers of Alternative Reclaimed Water Suppliers Report, Form No. LEG-R.026.00(09/09), incorporated by reference in Rule 40D-2.091, F.A.C., on or before April 1 of each year summarizing the reclaimed water supplied during the preceding period of October 1 to September 30 to each customer. This requirement shall be implemented by attaching a permit condition to all applicable permits upon January 1, 2003. The Suppliers of Alternative Water Supplies Report will require the Permittee to provide information about locations and quantities of Alternative Water Supplies delivered, effluent disposed and supplied as beneficial reuse, and information about individual customer reuse connections. Appendix A to this Chapter 3 includes definitions and instructions for reporting this information.

The report shall be submitted on or before April 1 of the following year and shall also include a map of the area(s) currently served with reclaimed water, including any areas projected to be added within the next year.

Permittees having a wastewater treatment facility with a design capacity less than 100,000 gpd on an annual average basis shall have the option to use the SWFWMD Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report, Form No. LEG-R.026.00(09/09) described above or to submit Part E of the Public Supply Annual Report, "Suppliers of Reclaimed Water Report", described in "ANNUAL REPORTS", below.

1-1-03, Revised 1-1-07, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Non-Potable Alternative Water Supply Providers – Other Than Reclaimed Water

All permittees with a permit for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily water demand and that generate non-potable Alternative Water Supplies (AWS), as defined in subsection 40D-2.021(1), F.A.C., other than suppliers of reclaimed water from a public supply wastewater treatment plant, shall submit an annual Alternative Water Suppliers report on or before April 1 of each year for the preceding calendar year as a component of the Annual Water Use Report. The report shall provide the following information on quantities supplied to bulk customers for non-potable use:

1. Description of the type of Alternative Water Supply provided.
2. County where service is provided.
3. Customer name and contact information.
4. Customer's Water Use Permit number (if any).
5. Customer's meter location connection latitude and longitude.
6. Meter ownership information.
7. General customer use category.
8. Proposed and actual flows in annual average gallons per day (gpd) per customer.
9. Customer cost per 1,000 gallons or flat rate information.
10. Delivery mode (e.g., pressurized or non-pressurized)
11. Interruptible Service Agreement (Y/N).
12. Month/year service began.
13. Totals of monthly quantities supplied, and
14. A map depicting the area of alternative water use service. This map should include any areas projected to be added within the next year.

\_\_\_\_\_.

~~Alternative Water Supply Receivers Within The SWUCA— All permittees with a permit for 100,000 gpd standard annual average daily water demand and that permitted uses within the SWUCA which receive reclaimed water, or stormwater or other Alternative Water Supply (AWS) to meet all or a part of their combined water demands (e.g. golf courses, industrial/commercial uses, agricultural uses, etc.) shall be required to meter, record and report the meter readings on a monthly basis Alternative Water Supply quantities and sources. These permittees shall also meter, record and report the quantity of AWS beneficially used on a monthly basis. These pPermittees shall include in their initial report the AWS supplier's name, address, telephone number, email address, and contact person's name, water use permit number (if any), and contracted or agreed-upon annual average quantities of AWS to be supplied, and thereafter report changes to this information list the Alternative Water Supply supplier's name, location, and quantities obtained in gallons per day, for each source. Where an applicant demonstrates that an economic, technical, environmental, legal or other hardship would be created for a meter to be installed on an AWS distribution system existing as of [effective date of rule], the Permittee may use an an alternative accounting method that the applicant demonstrates to be equivalent in accuracy in determining the quantity of AWS received and beneficially used. This requirement shall be implemented by attaching a permit condition to all applicable permits.~~  
1-1-03, Revised Amended 1-1-07,\_\_\_\_\_.

### 3.2 PERMITTED WITHDRAWAL QUANTITIES

Applicants must identify the quantities needed for each component of demand in order to justify the quantities requested on the permit application. The components of demand for each use type are identified in Sections 3.3 through 3.7. Typically, requested quantities are based on historical information. Applicants shall request quantities in gallons per day for each component of demand according to the terms listed below. The District will evaluate the quantities requested and identify the following quantities allocated in gallons per day on each permit.

1. Annual Average Daily (gpd)
2. Peak Month Average Daily (gpd)
3. Maximum Daily (gpd)

The annual average daily quantity places a limit on total yearly withdrawals. The peak month average daily quantity places a limit on total withdrawals in any one month. A maximum daily quantity may be permitted for certain needs on a case-by-case basis. (e.g. public supply permittees that record daily pumpage and agricultural permittees that require water for frost/freeze protection). Compliance with permitted annual average daily quantities is determined based on a 12 month moving average.

Applicants may identify withdrawal quantities on a monthly basis. Monthly calculations facilitate documentation of seasonal requirements and the design of effective conservation measures to reduce peak demands. Average daily quantities may then be calculated by dividing the total period by the number of days.

EXAMPLE: Peak Month Quantity  
Total pumpage for June = 9,000,000  
9,000,000 divided by 30 days = 300,000 gpd

The following Conservation Requirements provisions are proposed to be added to the end of Section 3.3

Agriculture:

### 3.3 AGRICULTURE

#### Supplemental Crop Requirement

The supplemental crop requirement is the amount of water needed for a particular crop beyond the amount of water provided by effective rainfall. There are several ways to determine this amount:

1. In most cases, the supplemental crop requirement is determined using the agricultural water use calculation based on the modified Blaney Criddle method, which is described in Part C of this Manual. This procedure identifies the amount of water lost to evapotranspiration and determines the supplemental crop requirement using soil type, rainfall, and other variables. In most cases, the supplemental irrigation requirement is determined for a 2 in 10-year drought condition.

2. The supplemental crop requirement also may be determined based on information including but not limited to one of the following sources:

- a. University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) reports;
- b. United States Geological Survey (USGS), Benchmark Farms data;
- c. Southwest Florida Water Management District Agricultural Irrigation Monitoring data; or
- d. Agricultural Field Scale Irrigation Requirements Simulation (AFSIRS) method – This computer model

was developed by IFAS to estimate irrigation requirements based on climatic, crop, and soil data. This procedure is discussed in Users Guide and Technical Manual, Agricultural Field Scale Irrigation Requirements Simulation, University of Florida, Agricultural Engineering Department, Allen Smajstrla, October 1986.

Irrigation for agricultural crops during periods of rainfall that is less than that which the permitted allocation is derived shall be allowed, subject to any water shortage orders in effect and provided that the quantity used is demonstrated to be no greater than the supplemental quantity needed based on the rainfall amount received and all other rule criteria are met.

Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

*The following provisions are added after the Section titled "IRRIGATION", after the subsection titled "Frost/Freeze Protection":*

#### CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

##### Permits For A Standard Annual Average Daily Water Demand of 100,000 gpd Or Greater

##### Agricultural Use Excluding Aquaculture

##### New Applicants

Applicants for new permits for a standard annual averaged daily water demand of 100,000 gpd or greater for agriculture water use, excluding aquaculture, shall submit a water conservation plan that insures efficiency of use and provides for increasing efficiency of use by implementing environmentally, technically and economically feasible water conservation practices. At a minimum, the applicant shall include a description of how each water conservation practice listed below is addressed and indicate those that will be implemented (include an implementation schedule) those that are not applicable for the product being produced, or those that are not environmentally, technically or economically feasible (include documentation of infeasibility). The plan shall include a description of each water conservation practice and its expected implementation date. Progress reports shall be due based on the implementation schedule.

##### Existing Permittees

In addition to the requirements for new applicants, above, all applicants to renew or to modify (except applicants for Letter Modifications) existing permit for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily water demand and for agriculture excluding aquaculture, shall include a report on water conservation practices not listed below that have been implemented. The report shall describe how each water conservation practice has been implemented.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Water Conservation Practices for Agricultural Uses

Conduct an ongoing maintenance and repair program on the irrigation system, including a system-wide survey conducted at least once per season that includes monitoring flow rates and system pressures to detect leaks and clogs; routine cleaning system components (nozzles, valves, filters, meters, etc.); checking controllers or timers for accurate operation; and monitoring meters for unusually high or low readings.

Conduct an ongoing analysis of the irrigation system efficiency, including conveyance, distribution, and application, and if storage ponds or reservoirs are used, an analysis of storage efficiencies. The analysis shall include periodic testing for application and distribution uniformity and system maintenance to irrigate efficiently.

Evaluate the feasibility of improving the efficiency of the current irrigation system, converting to a more efficient irrigation system, or installing tailwater recovery or stormwater ponds. Implement the improvements, conversion, and/or installation when it is determined to be operationally and economically feasible.

Implement an irrigation schedule that maximizes the efficiency of delivering the correct quantity of water to the root zone at the time it is needed. This practice shall include the use of tools to determine when and how much irrigation water is needed. Example of these tools include soil moisture sensors, weather stations or other climatic measuring devices, and piezometers to monitor the water table elevation.

Avoid daytime irrigation, aeration or other activities which involve spraying water into the air to the greatest extent practicable to minimize water losses from evaporation and the wind. This does not apply to daytime use of water for control of heat stress, frost and freeze protection, plant establishment, field bedding, erosion control, system maintenance or other necessary non-irrigation uses.

Reduce or eliminate irrigation runoff by monitoring irrigation duration so that only the water necessary for optimum plant growth is used, avoiding irrigation of non-crop areas, and collecting irrigation tailwater for reuse.

New \_\_\_\_\_

#### Small General Water Use Permits

##### Agricultural Use Excluding Aquaculture

All applicants for Small General Water Use Permits for agricultural use, excluding aquaculture, shall agree to implement all water conservation measures that are economically, technically, and environmentally feasible, including:

1. Incorporation of water conservation practices.
2. Limiting daytime irrigation to the greatest extent practicable to reduce water losses.
3. Implementation of a leak detection and repair program as part of an ongoing system maintenance program.

This program shall include a system-wide inspection at least once per season.

4. Evaluation of the feasibility of improving the efficiency of the current irrigation system or converting to a more efficient system. This includes implementation of the improvement(s) or conversion when determined to be operationally and economically feasible.

5. Implementation of an irrigation schedule that maximizes the efficiency of delivering the correct quantity of water to the root zone at the time it is needed. This practice shall include the use of tools to determine when and how much irrigation water is needed. Examples of these tools include soil moisture sensors, weather/climatic measuring devices, or piezometers to monitor the water table elevation.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

##### Aquaculture Use

Applicants for new permits for a standard annual average daily water demand of 100,000 gpd or greater for aquaculture water use shall submit a water conservation plan that insures efficiency of use and provides for

increasing efficiency of use by implementing environmentally, technically and economically feasible water conservation practices. At a minimum, the applicant shall include a description of how each water conservation practice listed below is addressed and indicate those that will be implemented (include an implementation schedule) those that are not applicable for the product being produced, or those that are not environmentally, technically or economically feasible (include documentation of infeasibility). The plan shall include a description of each water conservation practice and its expected implementation date. Progress reports shall be due based on the implementation schedule.

#### Existing Permittees

In addition to the requirements for new applicants, above, all applicants to renew or to modify (except applicants for Letter Modifications) existing permit for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily water demand and for aquaculture shall include a report on water conservation practices not listed below that have been implemented. The report shall describe how each water conservation practice has been implemented.

#### Water Conservation Practices for Aquaculture Uses

1. Reduce offsite discharge by converting flow through systems to recirculation systems; designing new facilities with recirculation systems and design new ponds without discharge outlets; retaining and treating production water on site; utilizing reclaimed water and other alternate water sources; and incorporating water reuse practices in standard operation and management practices to reduce the quantity of water pumped or discharged.

2. Reduce water loss from ponds due to excess seepage by maintaining proper free board levels and using perimeter ditches, and reduce water loss from outdoor containments by the use of shade facilities where practicable.

3. Avoid daytime aeration or other activities which involve spraying water into the air to the greatest extent practicable to minimize water losses from evaporation and the wind. This does not apply to daytime use of water for control of heat stress or cold protection.

4. Conduct routine and ongoing maintenance and repair programs on levees, dikes and banks surrounding ponds, check for leaks from tanks, vats or raceways, and check for proper performance of perimeter ditches, filter strips, detention ponds or other facilities designed for treatment of product water treatment.

5. Conduct a system-wide survey at least once per season that includes monitoring flow rates and system pressures to detect leaks and clogs; routine cleaning system components (valves, filters, meters, etc.); checking controllers or timers for accurate operation; and monitoring flow meters for unusually high or low readings.

6. Utilize other conservation practices as identified by the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Science's Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences publication "Regulations Pertaining to Non-native Fish in Florida Aquaculture (FA121)."

New \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Small General Water Use Permits

##### Aquaculture Use

All applicants for Small General Water Use Permits for aquaculture water use shall agree that they are required by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in Chapter 5L-3, Florida Administrative Code to implement all appropriate water conservation and reuse practices. The applicant shall undertake any feasible measures that can be implemented immediately and implement other feasible measures as soon as practicable, as well as implement any feasible interim measures.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR IRRIGATION WATER USE WITHIN THE SWUCA

Crop Reports – All ~~Individual and General Water Use~~ permittees with permits for a standard annual average daily water demand of 100,000 gpd or greater shall record for each metered withdrawal point the following information on the applicable Irrigation Water Use Form incorporated herein by reference in Rule 40D-1.659, GROUNDWATER (26), (28) and (29), F.A.C., according to crop type. Those that irrigate seasonal crops (examples: vegetables or other row crops) shall provide items 1. through 8. Those that irrigate annual crops and plants (examples: citrus, blueberries, commercial hay, sod, nurseries, pasture) may omit items 5, 6, and 7.

1. Crop type;
2. ~~Monthly~~ Irrigated acres per crop for seasonal crops; annual irrigated acres for annual crops;
3. The dominant soil type or acres by dominant soil type;
4. Irrigation method(s);
5. Use or non-use of plastic mulch;
6. Planting dates; and
7. Season length; ~~and~~
8. ~~Crop protection quantities.~~

1-1-03, Revised 12-30-08, \_\_\_\_\_.

~~Field Preparation/Crop Establishment – Irrigation for field preparation/crop or plant establishment and supplemental irrigation shall be documented separately by noting the beginning and ending dates for these activities. Additionally, use of the withdrawal point quantities for crop protection shall be documented separately by noting the beginning and ending hour and date of each use. The permittee shall note whether tailwater recovery is used. This information shall be submitted to the District on the District-supplied Irrigation Water Use Form or online by March 1 for annual crops, February 1 for summer and fall crops, and September 1 for winter and spring crops (including strawberries).~~

1-1-03, ~~Revised Amended~~ 10-22-07, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

The following changes are proposed to the provisions in Section 3.4 Industrial or Commercial

#### 3.4 INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL

Applicants must demonstrate that the quantities applied for relate to reasonable office, institutional, processing and manufacturing needs. Needs are generally demonstrated by providing information on the water balance for the operation, including all sources and uses of water as well as all and losses and reuses of water ~~utilized~~ in production and commercial processes, personal/sanitary needs, landscape irrigation, office, or and institutional activities, of employees and customers; treatment losses, and unaccounted uses.

Applicants for industrial/commercial uses must identify the demand for each of the following components:

1. Personal/sanitary use – water for personal needs such as drinking, bathing, cooking, sanitation, or cleaning spaces ~~occupied by employees and visitors~~. For offices and work areas, tThe calculation should take into consideration: the average number of visitors and employees per shift, the number of shifts per work day, and the number of work days. Coefficients used in the calculation, such as gallons per employee or visitor, must be identified and the applicant shall reference standard source for such data. Examples of standard data sources are the U.S. Department of Energy, the AWWA Research Foundation, the Pacific Institute, the Conserve Florida on-line library, “Water Conservation Plan Guidelines”, Appendix B: Benchmarks used in Conservation Planning”, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Document number EPA-832-D-98-001, or Vickers, Amy, “Handbook of Water Use and Conservation”, WaterPlow Press, 2001. A quantity range from 8 gallons (for offices) to 26 gallons (for workshop spaces) per person per 8 hour shift may be used unless the Applicant demonstrates the need for a different

quantity. (These ranges are identified in Modeling Water Demands, 1984. Edited by J. Kindler and C.S. Russell in collaboration with B.T. Bower, J. Gouevsky, and D.R. Sewell, Academic Press, London.

2. through 3. No change.

## CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL USES WITHIN THE SWUCA

### Permits For 100,000 Gpd Or Greater

#### New Applicants

All ~~permit~~ applicants for new a permit for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily water demand and for withdrawals within the SWUCA for industrial or commercial uses shall be required to submit to the District at time of applications, a water conservation plan that insures efficiency of use and provides for increasing efficiency of use by implementing environmentally, technically and economically feasible water conservation practices relevant to the institution, industry or place of commerce will be employed ~~all~~. The water conservation plan shall include the relevant water conservation practices listed below and describing where and when water savings can be reasonably achieved. The plan shall and specifically addressing reducing water all components of use and loss, including the components in the water balance where applicable, by implementing or increasing including but not limited to recycling, and reuse, and by limiting landscape plants to those that do not require supplemental irrigation or by utilizing water-efficient irrigation practices on landscaping that only requires minimal supplemental irrigation. A summary shall identify the components of demand affected by each conservation practice and describe the savings in demand for each year of projected water use, and An implementation schedule shall be included for each proposed conservation practice, and progress reports shall be required based upon the implementation schedule.

1-1-03, Amended 12-30-08, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Existing Permittees

In addition to the requirements for new applicants, above, all applicants to renew or to modify (except applicants for Letter Modifications) existing permits for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily water demand and for industrial or commercial use shall contain a report on all water conservation practices that have been implemented as other water conservation practices not listed below that have been implemented. The applicant shall specifically address the water conservation practices listed below that are relevant to the institution, industry or place of commerce, indicating those that have been implemented. For each relevant water conservation practice from the list below that has been implemented, a report shall describe the achievements in water savings that have been realized from each practice.

#### Water Conservation Practices for Industrial or Commercial Uses

1. Recycle brine from RO or filter backwash for cooling, reuse process water, install a recycling and filtering system to reuse carwash water; reuse water used to wash products; and reuse water created via processing, reuse water from settling ponds.

2. Monitor and maintain water-using equipment and valves on water lines; install automatic-close valves in equipment when not in use; check pressure and install pressure-reducing valves to match equipment needs; conduct regular checks for leakage; use shut-off nozzles on hoses, use closed loop system for equipment cooling.

3. Retrofit power generation systems to use water-conserving fuel types and reduce water needed for emission control; utilize seawater or non-fresh water for once-cooling; utilize continuous-flow, closed-loop cooling when possible.

4. Install water meters in various work areas and read monthly to identify leaks as well as monitor conservation efforts.

5. Install or retrofit to low volume showerheads and toilets, install waterless urinals, low-volume faucet aerators or faucet motion sensors; retrofit flush valves to 1 gpm and repair leaks and drips immediately.

6. Replace continuous flow equipment in kitchens, bars and cafeterias; install low flow dishwashers and only wash full loads; use automatic shut-off faucets; presoak dishes and utensils in basins or retrofit to low-volume pre-rinse sprayers; thaw frozen products using swivel aerator instead of running water, monitor/replace ice dispensers to reduce waste, and serve water in bars and restaurants only upon request.

7. Avoid excessive blowdown by adjusting boiler and cooling tower blowdown rate to maintain total dissolved solids at manufacturer's specifications; capture and reuse steam condensate as boiler feed or cooling tower make-up; use ozone as a cooling tower treatment to reduce make-up water; shut off water-cooled air conditioning units when not needed; replace water-cooled equipment with air-cooled systems; connect heating/cooling equipment to a closed-loop system rather than using a municipal supply.

8. Use full loads in sanitizers, dishwashers, sterilizers and laundry washing machines; retro-fit steam and autoclave sterilizers with water reclamation and automatic shut-off devices; evaluate the wash formula and number of machine cycles for efficiency; use water-efficient horizontal-axis or continuous batch-reclamation washing machines; use "dry," powder methods for carpet cleaning when possible; clean windows as required rather than on a set schedule, clean work space and outdoor walkways with water brooms instead of hoses.

9. Irrigate outdoor areas early in the morning or in the evening using low-volume irrigation systems; adjust nozzles to avoid overspray, install an irrigation meter to monitor water use and possible leaks; use automatic rain shut-off devices; reduce irrigation schedule for cooler weather and the rainy season; use mulch around low-maintenance landscape plants that require minimal supplemental irrigation; reuse industrial waste water or process water for irrigation if possible, and utilize reclaimed water when feasible.

10. Lower swimming pool and spa water levels to avoid splash-out; reduce the water used to back-flush pool filters; use a pool cover to reduce evaporation and heat loss when the pool is not being used.

11. Create water conservation suggestion boxes for employees; install signs in restrooms and cafeterias that encourage water conservation; assign an employee to evaluate water conservation opportunities and effectiveness; train staff on water efficient use of machines and equipment.

1-1-03, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Small General Water Use Permits

The applicant shall utilize the most water conserving practices in all processes and components of water use that are environmentally, technically and economically feasible for the activity, including reducing water losses, recycling and reuse, and utilization of water-efficient irrigation practices on drought-tolerant landscaping.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

The following changes are proposed to the provisions in Section 3.5 Industrial or Commercial that are titled "Conservation Plans for Mining and Dewatering Uses Within The SWUCA":

#### 3.5 MINING OR DEWATERING

#### ~~CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS PLANS FOR MINING AND DEWATERING USES WITHIN THE SWUCA~~

All permit applicants for ground water withdrawals within the SWUCA for mining or dewatering uses are required to submit a water conservation plan that insures efficiency of use and provides for increasing efficiency of use by implementing environmentally, technically and economically feasible water conservation measures. The plan shall include water conservation practices and utilization of water conserving technologies applicable to all components

of demand and loss including recycling, reuse, and utilization of water-efficient irrigation practices on drought-tolerant landscaping best management. An implementation schedule shall be included for each water conservation measure anticipated, and progress reports shall be required based upon the implementation schedule.

In addition to the requirements for new applicants, above, the water conservation plan for renewal or modification of a mining or dewatering water use permit shall describe and quantify ~~describing~~ where and when water savings have been ~~can be reasonably~~ achieved by existing practices and identify where, when and how much water savings can be reasonably achieved by incorporating proposed water conservation measures ~~specifically, address all components of~~ use and loss in the water balance, including but not limited to recycling, reuse, landscaping and ~~An~~ implementation schedule shall be included for each proposed conservation measure, and progress reports shall be required based upon the implementation schedule to the District at time of application. Existing permittees with ground water withdrawals not previously within a Water Use Caution Area shall submit a conservation plan by January 1, 2003. 1-1-03, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

The following changes are proposed to Section 3.6

### 3.6 PUBLIC SUPPLY

#### APPLICANT CONSIDERATIONS DEMAND

In order to accurately calculate demand, public supply Applicants must identify the demand for each of the uses listed in this section. Information typically required to demonstrate reasonable demand for each component may include the number, type, and size of service connections; past monthly pumpage records by use type; projected permanent and temporal population data for the service area; data on the specific uses; development projections; and data specific to the forecasting models used. Demand quantities should be based on quantities required by end-use customers, not withdrawal quantities. The quantities must be expressed in average annual gallons per day for each component of demand.

Revised 1-20-09

Where metering, billing, or other record-keeping methods do not provide accurate use estimates, the Applicant must provide the best estimates for each use type and must document the estimation method used.

In applications where a portion of the demand is derived from wholesale customers (e.g., a county utility sells water to a municipality), the Applicant must obtain and report demand information from each wholesale customer. Where the wholesale customer is required to obtain a Wholesale Public Supply Permit, the Applicant shall include those wholesale quantities as exports. This information is required to demonstrate that the quantities applied for are supported by reasonable demand. Per capita use ~~guidelines~~ and water conservation provisions plans apply to wholesale customers as well as the Applicant.

Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

All public supply Applicants must identify the demand for the following components:

1. Residential Use – shall be divided into single-family residential use and multi-family residential use in accordance with local government zoning policies.;

2. Other metered uses – shall include all uses other than residential accounted for by meter.;

~~3.4-Treatment L~~osses – significant treatment process losses associated with making the water potable, such as reject water in desalination, membrane cleaning or back-flush quantities associated with sand filtration systems. Treatment losses are calculated as raw water into the plant minus treated water out of the plant. This component is identified in the water treatment plant specifications per finished gallon times the annual average gallons per day

~~output should only be calculated when such losses are significant. In addition, no more than 1% of treated water volume delivered to the distribution system for flushing distribution lines for potability may be deducted.~~

~~4.3. Water Losses Unaccounted uses – Water losses are equal to the total water plant output minus all accounted uses described in 1. and 2. above. Water losses include leaks, illegal connections, greater than 1% loss of plant output due to flushing of distribution lines for potability, unmeasured flows associated with fire suppression, unmetered system testing, under-registration of meters, and other discrepancies between the metered amount of finished water output from the treatment plant less the metered amounts specified in 1. and 2. above. (Rather than Water Loss, the permittee may include unmetered emergency losses in the category “Fire and Other Accounted Uses” using Form B of the Public Supply Annual Report For General and Individual Permits, Form No. LEG-R.023.00(09/09) incorporated in Rule 40D-2.091, F.A.C., when the cause of the loss is fixed as soon as practicable and the quantity of water lost is estimated using pipe diameter, pressure and time.) Water Losses shall not exceed 10% of total distribution quantities. Greater than 10% water losses will not be considered in allocation of permitted quantities the total water system output minus all accounted uses above. Unaccounted use may include unmetered use, water lost through leaks, water used to flush distribution lines, firefighting, and other unidentified uses. This quantity generally should not exceed 15% of total distribution quantities. Applicants with unaccounted use greater than 15% may be required to address the reduction of such use through better accounting or reduction of unmetered uses or system losses; and~~

~~1-1-03, \_\_\_\_\_.~~

#### CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

~~The public supply permittee water conservation requirements included within the remainder of this Subsection 3.6, unless specifically designated to apply within the SWUCA only, shall apply to all public supply utilities and suppliers with Permits that are granted for an annual average daily quantity of 100,000 gallons per day or greater, as well as wholesale customers supplied by another entity which obtain an annual average daily quantity of 100,000 gallons per day or greater. Failure of a wholesale customer to comply may result in modification of the wholesale permit to add a permit condition limiting or reducing the wholesale customer’s quantities, or other actions by the District. [The following sentence is moved to after the first paragraph under the subheading “Per Capita Use Rate” in the section titled “PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE” below]: Increased allocations for existing permits and allocations for public supply permits with an annual average daily quantity less than 100,000 gpd shall be based on a per capita use rate no greater than 150 gallons per day, plus allowable deductions and adjustments documented as set forth in the provisions below titled “Documentation of Per Capita Daily Water Use” Calculations for the Annual Report.~~

~~[Date of Per Capita rule]~~

~~The provisions titled “PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE” are moved below, just before the provisions titled “ANNUAL REPORTS”, under the new “PERMITTEE REQUIREMENTS” division~~

#### ~~WHOLESALE PUBLIC SUPPLY CUSTOMERS PERMIT REQUIREMENTS WITHIN THE SWUCA~~

~~Wholesale Public Supply Permits are required to be obtained by those public water supply utilities that receive all water from other public supply permittees that the utility then distributes to its own customers. As of November 15, 1990 in the HR WUCA and ETB WUCA, March 1, 1991 in the original NTB WUCA, July 1, 2008 in the expanded NTB WUCA, and January 1, 2003 in the SWUCA, wholesale public water supply utilities that received 100,000 gpd or more on an annual average basis were required to obtain a separate wholesale permit to effectuate conservation requirements in this section 3.6. On or before December 31, 2010, all wholesale public supply utilities that receive a combined total of 100,000 gpd or more from other permittees on an annual average basis and that have not obtained~~

a Wholesale Public Supply Permit or other Water Use Permit shall apply for a separate Wholesale Public Supply Permit to effectuate the requirements set forth in sections 2.5 of Chapter 2, and in Chapter 3 of this Basis of Review. Wholesale customers that receive less than 100,000 gpd on an annual average basis from another public supply utility shall not be required to obtain a Wholesale Public Supply Permit but shall utilize all water conservation measures that are economically, environmentally, and technically feasible.

Permittees that are wholesale water suppliers must provide the District with a written agreement from those that purchase less than 100,000 gallons per day on an annual average basis from the wholesale supplier to abide by the water conservation conditions of the wholesale supplier's permit and to provide water demand and water use data needed for the wholesale supplier to comply with reporting conditions.

Each water supply utility within the SWUCA shall adopt a water conserving rate structure by January 1, 2004. If the Permittee already has a water conservation oriented rate structure, a description of the structure, any supporting documentation, and a report on the effectiveness of the rate structure shall be submitted by January 1, 2003.

Permittees that adopt a water conservation oriented rate structure pursuant to this rule shall submit the above listed information by July 1, 2004. New public supply permits shall adopt a water conservation oriented rate structure no later than two years from the date of permit issuance and shall submit a report describing the rate structure and its estimated effectiveness within one year following adoption.

1-1-03, Revised 1-1-07,\_\_\_\_\_.

The following new sections titled "COMMON AREAS" and "CONSERVATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS" are added after the section titled "WHOLESALE CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS" and before the section titled "WATER CONSERVING RATE STRUCTURE"

#### COMMON AREAS DEVELOPED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES

Non-governmental applicants for a General or Individual Water Use Permit for water supply for a residential development shall identify existing and proposed acreage of Common Areas on the application and demonstrate the following:

1. Alternative water supplies shall be used to the maximum extent that is technically, environmentally and economically feasible to irrigate Common Areas.
2. Irrigation of Common Areas is, or will be, minimized through minimization of the acreage to be irrigated and the use of vegetation that requires minimal supplemental irrigation, where practical.
3. The local government responsible for the issuance of building permits for the project has adopted an ordinance incorporating the principles of Florida-friendly landscaping; or, the applicant will implement landscaping consistent with Section 373.185, F.S. The applicant may demonstrate consistency with Section 373.185, F.S., by establishing that the applicant has implemented, or commits to implement, or that the applicable local government has adopted the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Landscape Guidance: Models for Ordinances, Covenants, and Restrictions, 1/09, developed pursuant to Section 373.185, F.S., as may be updated from time to time, and this District's supplements thereto.
4. Irrigation systems are limited to high efficiency systems with properly installed, maintained and operational rain or soil moisture sensor shutoff devices, or evapotranspiration controller with a rainfall shutoff device and an active data subscription as applicable. Irrigation systems shall be properly maintained and incorporate the standards set forth in the Landscape Irrigation and Florida Friendly Design Standards, dated December 2006, developed pursuant to Section 373.228(4), F.S., and incorporated herein by reference. The Standards are available upon request from the District and at [www.dep.state.fl.us](http://www.dep.state.fl.us).

For non-governmental Public Water Supply Utility applications that include quantities for residential developments after (effective date), demand for Common Area irrigation shall be met within the allowable per capita allocation. New \_\_\_\_\_.

## CONSERVATION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

### Permits For 100,000 Gpd Or Greater

All applicants for a new, renewal of, or modification of (except applicants for a Letter Modification) permits for 100,000 gpd or greater for public supply shall submit a conservation plan as part of the application that demonstrates that it will provide for and increase efficiency of use by implementing environmentally, technically and economically feasible water conservation practices. At a minimum, the plan shall include a description of how each water conservation practice listed below under the heading Minimum Water Conservation Practices for Public Supply Use is or will be addressed and its actual or expected implementation date.

Progress reports shall be due with the Annual Report.

### Minimum Water Conservation Practices for Public Supply Use

1. A water-conserving water rate structure. A copy of the rate ordinance or tariff sheets for both potable and irrigation rates shall be included in the conservation plan.
2. Customer billing, and meter reading practices and customer rate structure and usage information that conforms with the provisions in this section 3.6 titled "Customer Billing, Meter Reading, Rate Structure And Usage Information." A copy of bills meeting those requirements shall be included in the conservation plan.
3. An ongoing audit program of the internal and external water distribution systems to address reductions in water losses.
4. Proposed and ongoing water conservation measures and programs, the scheduled implementation dates, and an estimate of the cost and anticipated water savings for each proposed and additional measure and program. A description or a copy of these measures and programs, shall be included in the conservation plan and an identification of which, if any, were derived from the "Conserve Florida Water Conservation Guide".
5. Water conserving irrigation practices including:
  - (a) Minimization of lawn and landscape irrigation with supplies other than reclaimed water;
  - (b) Use of micro-irrigation on planting beds and other non-turf areas where irrigation is required, and minimize the acreage of irrigated lawn area;
  - (c) Implement Florida Friendly landscape principles and components consistent with Section 373.185, F.S. Consistency with Section 373.185, F.S. may be demonstrated by adoption by ordinances or covenants, as applicable, of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Landscape Guidance: Models for Ordinances, Covenants, and Restrictions, 1/09, developed pursuant to Section 373.185, F.S., as may be updated from time to time, and this District's supplements thereto;
  - (d) Properly installed, and maintained and operational rain or soil moisture sensor shutoff devices or an evapotranspiration controller plus rain sensors and an active data subscription. Irrigation systems shall be properly maintained and incorporate the standards set forth in the Landscape Irrigation and Florida Friendly Design Standards, dated December 2006, developed pursuant to Section 373.228(4), F.S., and incorporated herein by reference. The Standards are available upon request from the District and at [www.dep.state.fl.us](http://www.dep.state.fl.us);
  - (e) For irrigation quantities that are supplied via a conveyance system that is separate from the indoor potable supply, individual use metering and a water conserving rate structure for irrigation quantities;
  - (f) Deed restrictions or covenants shall not:
    1. require a certain percentage of residential lots to be turfgrass.

2. require specific types of turfgrasses to be utilized.
3. require lawns to be maintained at a specific color, and shall not prohibit browning during periods of dormancy or drought.
4. require resodding of lawns during drought periods.

(g) Use of Alternative Water Supplies for irrigation.

The applicant may submit a goal based water conservation plan as described in Section 373.227(4), F.S. Additional information about these plans can be found in the Conserve Florida Water Conservation Guide at [www.conservefloridawater.org](http://www.conservefloridawater.org).

[The following paragraph is moved here from Chapter 6, Section 6.4]

~~An acceptable Water Conservation Plan must be submitted before the application is considered complete.~~

~~A single document may be submitted to fulfill the plan requirement for several or all permits held by the same Permittee. If a single plan is used to meet requirements for more than one permit, the plan must be suitable for a supply system of equal capacity to that of the combined permits. All permits addressed by one conservation plan must be identified within that plan.~~

Small General Water Use Permits

All applicants for a Small General Water Use Permit for public supply shall incorporate water conservation measures that are environmentally, technically and economically feasible for the use. The applicant shall agree that all economically, technically and environmentally feasible water conserving measures shall be incorporated into all processes, including reducing water losses, recycling and reuse. The applicant shall promote water conservation in all components of water use, including water conservation among their customers, use water-efficient irrigation practices, and use of drought-tolerant landscaping.

The provision titled “WATER-CONSERVING RATE STRUCTURE” AND CUSTOMER BILLING AND METER READING CRITERIA are moved below, just above the new location for “PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE” under the new “PERMITTEE REQUIREMENTS” division.

~~RESIDENTIAL WATER USE REPORTS~~

~~Public supply permittees shall be required to annually report residential water use by type of dwelling unit, as required in “Annual Reports,” item 5, below. [The following sentences are moved to the Annual Reports section below]: Public supply permittees with no withdrawals as of [effective date of rule] within the SWUCA or the NTB WUCA, as it existed prior to October 1, 2007, shall have until April 1, 2009, to begin submitting these Annual Reports. Residential dwelling units shall be classified into single-family, multi-family (two or more dwelling units), and mobile homes. Residential water use consists of the indoor and outdoor water uses associated with these classes of dwelling units, including irrigation uses, whether separately metered or not. The permittee shall document the methodology used to determine the number of dwelling units by type and their quantities used. Estimates of water use based upon meter size may be inaccurate and will not be accepted.~~

~~1-1-03, Amended 1-1-07, Transferred to Annual Reports \_\_\_\_\_.~~

PERMITTEE REQUIREMENTS

WATER-CONSERVING RATE STRUCTURE ~~WITHIN THE SWUCA~~

As of November 15, 1990 in the HR WUCA and ETB WUCA; March 1, 1991 in the original NTB WUCA; July 1, 2008 in the expanded NTB WUCA; and January 1, 2003 in the SWUCA that was not previously in a WUCA, General and Individual Water Use Permittees were required to ~~Each utility within the SWUCA shall~~ adopt a water-conserving rate structure by January 1, 2004. If the Permittee already has a water conservation oriented rate structure, a description of the structure, any supporting documentation, and a report on the effectiveness of the rate

structure shall be submitted by January 1, 2003. Permittees that adopt a water conservation oriented rate structure pursuant to this rule shall submit the above listed information by July 1, 2004. General and Individual Water Use Permittees not subject to rules in effect prior to July 1, 2008 shall adopt a water-conserving rate structure by January 1, 2012. New public water supply Permittees permits shall adopt a water-conserving conservation oriented rate structure no later than two years from the date of permit issuance and shall submit the rate ordinances or tariff sheets for both potable and irrigation water, but not including reclaimed water, and a report describing the potable water rate structure and how the rate structure promotes conservation its estimated effectiveness within one year following adoption.

1-1-03, Revised, Amended 1-1-07, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### CUSTOMER BILLING, METER READING, RATE STRUCTURE AND USAGE INFORMATION

Beginning January 1, 2012, General and Individual Permittees shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Customer billing period usage shall be placed on each utility-metered customer's bill.
2. Meters shall be read and customers shall be billed no less frequently than bi-monthly.
3. The following information, as applicable to the customer, shall be provided at least once each calendar year. If billing units are not in gallons, a means to convert the units to gallons must be provided. The information shall be provided by postal mailings, bill inserts, online notices, on the bill, or by other means that must be described in the permittee's Water Use Annual Report:

a. To each utility-metered customer in each customer class – Information describing the rate structure and shall include any applicable:

- i. fixed and variable charges
- ii. minimum charges and the quantity of water covered by such charges
- iii. price block quantity thresholds and prices
- iv. seasonal rate information and the months to which they apply
- v. usage surcharges

b. Information that the customer can use to compare its water use relative to other single-family customers or to estimate an efficient use and that shall include one or more of the following:

- i. The average or median single-family residential customer billing period water use calculated over the most recent three year period, or the most recent two year period if a three year period is not available to the utility. Data by billing period is preferred but not required.
- ii. A means to calculate an efficient billing period use based on the customer's characteristics.
- iii. A means to calculate an efficient billing period use based on the service area's characteristics.

#### CUSTOMER BILLING AND METER READING CRITERIA WITHIN THE SWUCA

Rate Structure Information for Permits within the SWUCA – Rate structure information describing applicable fixed and variable charge rates, minimum quantity charges, block size and pricing, seasonal rates and applicable months, shall be provided to each customer at least once during each calendar year. If billing units are not in gallons, a means to convert the billing units to gallons must be described.

1. Average Use – Historical billing period usage averaged over the three previous years for the applicable customer class shall be provided to each customer at least once during each calendar year.
2. Billing Period Usage – The customer's billing period usage shall be included on the customer's bill.
3. Meter Reading and Billing Period Frequency – Meter reading and billing shall be done no less frequently than bi-monthly.

1-1-03, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

## PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE

Per Capita Use Rate – Public supply permittees shall have a per capita rate of no greater than 150 gallons per day whether it is calculated as an unadjusted gross per capita (see A. in this section below), an adjusted gross per capita (see B. in this section below), or a compliance per capita (see C. in this section below). A phased reduction in per capita (see D. in this section below) shall be implemented by permittees that do not achieve the compliance per capita rate of no greater than 150 gallons per day. Compliance with the per capita rate shall be monitored via the Annual Report and the Reclaimed Water Supplier Report that are required to be submitted by April 1 of each year for permits for 100,000 gpd or greater Individual and General Water Use Permits. (See Documentation of Per Capita Daily Water Use Calculations for the Annual Report in this section).

Increased allocations for existing permits and allocations for public supply permits with an annual average daily quantity less than 100,000 gpd shall be based on a per capita use rate no greater than 150 gallons per day, plus allowable deductions and adjustments documented as set forth in the provisions below titled “Documentation of Per Capita Daily Water Use Calculations for the Water Use Annual Report.”

New 1-20-09

Significant Use – Public supply utilities often supply water for non-residential customers. If this non-residential use complies with any of the following criteria (listed A. through E. below), the use may be termed a significant use by the applicant and be deducted from the utility’s gross total water use prior to calculating their Adjusted Gross Per Capita Use. Whether or not any single significant use described in Part A. below is deducted for Adjusted Gross Per Capita calculation, all single significant uses must be reported in the Annual Report. Golf course and multi-family residential use (whether classified by the utility as commercial customer or not) do not qualify as significant uses.  
1-1-03, Revised 1-20-09.

A. Single Significant Uses – A single significant use is an industrial/commercial (I/C) facility or other non-residential, non-governmental facility (which may consist of one or more buildings under common ownership, maintenance and management control at a single site or campus) that is supplied with greater than or equal to 25,000 gpd of water on an annual average basis (calculated for a calendar year), or whose water use comprises more than 5% of the utility’s annual water use (calculated for a calendar year). Facilities that are not related under common ownership, maintenance and management control shall not be combined to meet a single significant use threshold. For reporting purposes, each single significant use shall be identified in the Public Supply Annual Report For General and Individual Permits, Form No.023.00 (09/09), incorporated by reference in Rule 40D-2.091, F.A.C., by customer name and the annual gallons per day supplied to that customer. If the 25,000 gpd criteria is used for a facility, the 5% criteria may not also be used, and vice-versa.

This significant use deduction can be used in conjunction with the significant use deductions associated with regional government, higher education, and regional health care facilities as described in Parts C. and D. below. All of the water provided to businesses where water itself is the primary ingredient in the product can be added to these deductions. Such businesses are described in E. below.

Exclusions: This single significant use deduction shall not be used if the permittee:

1. Uses the District-Wide Percent I/C Use method described below, or
2. Includes net commuter population estimates in their service area population estimates.

1-1-03, Revised 1-20-09.

B. District-Wide Percent I/C Use – Utilities with a large number of I/C (industrial/commercial) accounts, which fall below the 25,000 gpd single significant use threshold or the 5% of total utility use threshold may combine these smaller uses and deduct the percent of their I/C use that is greater than the District-wide three-year average percent I/C use which will be available annually from the District. Documentation for this method shall include completion and submittal to the District of the I/C Worksheet included in the Public Supply Annual Report For General and Individual Permits, Form No. LEG-R.023.00 (09/09), incorporated by reference in Rule 40D-2.091, F.A.C. The deduction shall be calculated as follows:

No change.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS

By October 1 of each year, Public Supply Permittees shall submit to the District the following, current as of October 1:

1. Description of the current water rate structure (rate ordinance or tariff sheet) for potable and non-potable water.
2. Description of the current customer billing and meter reading practices and any proposed changes to these practices.

Two identical copies of the documentation shall be included if submitted in hard copy. “Identical copy” in this instance means, for example, that when the original is in color, then all copies shall also be printed in color.

New\_\_\_\_\_.

#### Public Supply Annual Report For Permits For 100,000 Gpd Or Greater

The Public Supply Annual Report for permits for 100,000 gpd or greater shall be submitted annually by April 1 and shall consist of the following components described in A. - G, below. Permittees that have interconnected service areas shall provide the information for the entirety of the interconnected system even if the water supply for the system is provided from multiple permits or is imported. Two identical copies of the Annual Report and two identical copies of all required supporting documentation shall be included if submitted in hard copy. “Identical copy” in this instance means, for example, that when the original is in color, then all copies shall also be printed in color.

New\_\_\_\_\_.

#### A. Per Capita Use Rate

The per capita use rate shall be calculated as set forth in the section of this Chapter entitled, “PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE” and in accordance with the directives included in the section of this Chapter entitled, “DOCUMENTATION OF PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE CALCULATION FOR THE WATER USE ANNUAL REPORT” above. If a compliance per capita rate of 150 gpd or less is not achieved the permittee shall comply with the requirements in the section entitled Reporting and Compliance With Per Capita Daily Water Use, below.

New\_\_\_\_\_.

#### B. Residential Use

*[The following two sentences are moved here from above “RESIDENTIAL WATER USE REPORTS” above]:*

Residential water use consists of the indoor and outdoor water uses associated with each category of residential customer (single family units, multi-family units, and mobile homes) ~~these classes of dwelling units~~, including irrigation uses, whether separately metered or not. The permittee shall document the methodology used to determine the number of dwelling units by type and their quantities used. Estimates of water use based upon meter size may be

inaccurate and will not be accepted. If mobile homes are included in the permittee's multi-family unit category, the information for them does not have to be separated. The information for each category shall include:

1. Number of dwelling units per category.
2. Number of domestic metered connections per category.
3. Number of metered irrigation connections.
4. Annual average quantities in gallons per day provided to each category.
5. Percentage of the total residential water use provided apportioned to each category.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

#### C. Non-Residential Use

Non-residential use consists of all quantities provided for use in a community not directly associated with places of residence. For each category below, the Permittee shall include annual average gpd provided and percent of total non-residential use quantities provided. For each category 1. through 6. below, the number of metered connections shall be provided. These non-residential use categories are:

1. Industrial/commercial uses, including associated lawn and landscape irrigation use.
2. Agricultural uses (e.g., irrigation (for a nursery).
3. Recreation/Aesthetic Uses, excluding golfcourse irrigation (e.g., irrigation of Common Areas, stadiums and school yards.
4. Golf course irrigation.
5. Fire fighting, system testing and other accounted uses, and-
6. Water Loss as defined in the section entitled "DEMAND", above.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

#### D. Conservation

The conservation portion of the Public Supply Annual Report For General and Individual Permits shall consist of the following:

1. Description of any ongoing audit program of the water treatment plant and water distribution systems to address reductions in water losses. If the current water loss rate, as determined in Part B of the Public Supply Water Use Annual Report, is greater than 10% of the total distribution quantities, a water audit as described in this Section 3.6 (below) shall be conducted, and the results shall be submitted by the following October 1.
2. An update of the water conservation plan that describes and quantifies the effectiveness of measures currently in practice, any additional measures proposed to be implemented, the scheduled implementation dates, and an estimate of anticipated water savings for each additional measure.
3. A description of the permittee's implementation of water-efficient landscape and irrigation codes or ordinances, public information and education programs, water conservation incentive programs, and which measures and programs, if any, were derived from the Conserve Florida Water Conservation Guide and provide the projected costs of the measures and programs and the projected water savings.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

#### E. Alternative Water Supplied Other Than Reclaimed Water

Permittees that provide Alternative Water Supplies other than reclaimed water (e.g., stormwater not treated for potable use) shall include the following:

1. Description of the type of Alternative Water Supply provided.

2. County where service is provided.
  3. Customer name and contact information.
  4. Customer's Water Use Permit number (if any).
  5. Customer's meter location connection latitude and longitude.
  6. Meter ownership information.
  7. General customer use category.
  8. Proposed and actual flows in annual average gallons per day (gpd) per customer.
  9. Customer cost per 1,000 gallons or flat rate information.
  10. Delivery mode (e.g., pressurized or non-pressurized)
  11. Interruptible Service Agreement (Y/N).
  12. Month/year service began.
  13. Totals of monthly quantities supplied.
  14. A map depicting the area of alternative water use service. This map should include any areas projected to be added within the next year.
- New\_\_\_\_\_.

#### F. Suppliers of Reclaimed Water

This section F. does not apply to Permittees that have a wastewater treatment facility with an annual average design capacity equal to or greater than 100,000 gpd. Instead, those Permittees shall submit the SWFWMD Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report," described in Section 3.1 above under the subheading "Reclaimed Water Supplier Report.

Permittees that have a wastewater treatment facility with an annual average design capacity less than 100,000 gpd shall have the option to submit the following information as a component of the Annual Report, or to complete the "SWFWMD Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report," described in Section 3.1 above under the subheading Reclaimed Water Suppliers. Those that opt to complete this Part F of the Annual Report shall include:

##### 1. Bulk customer information:

- a. Name, address, telephone number.
- b. WUP number (if any).
- c. General use category (residential, commercial, recreational, agricultural irrigation, mining).
- d. Month/year first served.
- e. Line size.
- f. Meter information.
- g. Delivery mode (pressurized or non-pressurized).

##### 2. Monthly flow in gallons per bulk customer.

##### 3. Total gallons per day (gpd) provided for metered residential irrigation.

##### 4. Disposal information:

- a. Site name and location(latitude and longitude or as a reference to the service area map).
- b. Contact name and telephone.
- c. Disposal method.
- d. Annual average gpd disposed.

#### G. Updated Service Area Map

If there have been changes to the service area since the previous reporting period, the Permittee shall update the service area using the map that is maintained in the District's Mapping and GIS system.

### SWFWMD Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report

Permittees that have a wastewater treatment facility with an annual average design capacity for 100,000 gpd or more shall submit the SWFWMD Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report, described in Section 3.1 above under the subheading Reclaimed Water Suppliers for a fiscal year (October 1 to September 30) on or before April 1 of the following year. A map depicting the area of reclaimed water service that includes any areas projected to be added within the next year, shall be submitted with this report. Public supply utility permittees without a withdrawal point as of [effective date of rule] within the SWUCA, or within the NTB WUCA, as it existed prior to October 1, 2007, shall have until April 1, 2009, to begin submitting these annual reports. Two identical copies of the SWFWMD Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report and two identical copies of all required supporting documentation shall be included if submitted in hard copy. "Identical copy" in this instance means, for example, that when the original is in color, then all copies shall also be printed in color.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

### Water Use Annual Report For Permits Less than 100,000 gpd

All public supply permittees with a permit for less than 100,000 gpd shall submit the following information, as previously defined in the section entitled "PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE", using the form Public Supply Water Use Annual Report For General Water Use Permits Less Than 100,000 gpd, Form No. LEG-R.047.00 (07/09) incorporated by reference in subsection 40D-2.091(2), F.A.C., covering the preceding calendar year. Two identical copies of the Report and two identical copies of all required supporting documentation shall be included if submitted in hard copy. This report is due no later than April 1. "Identical copy" in this instance means, for example, that when the original is in color, then all copies shall also be printed in color.

1. Ground water, surface water and stormwater withdrawals (WD).

2. Water imported/purchased from other supplier(s) (IM).

3. Water exported/sold to other supplier(s) (EX).

4. Treatment loss (typically R/O or sand filtration) (TL).

5. Functional population (FP). Functional Population is the served permanent population as adjusted by the seasonal resident, tourist, group quarters and net commuter population within a utility's service area as determined in accordance with "Requirements for the Estimation of Permanent and Temporal Service Area Populations," dated January 1, 2007, as set forth in Part D of the Water Use Permit Information Manual. See the paragraph titled "SERVICE AREA FUNCTIONAL POPULATION ESTIMATES" for further information.

6. Per capita use rate calculated as set forth in the section of this Chapter entitled, "PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE" and in accordance with the directives included in the section of this Chapter entitled, "DOCUMENTATION OF PER CAPITA DAILY WATER USE CALCULATION FOR THE WATER USE ANNUAL REPORT" above.

7. Any changes to the service area since the previous reporting period, using the map that is maintained in the District's Mapping and GIS system.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

### ANNUAL REPORTS

Public supply utility permittees whose permit requires the submittal of pumpage data shall submit the information specified below in an annual report covering the preceding calendar year. This report is due no later than April 1. Public supply utility permittees with a permit for less than 100,000 gpd annual average quantities that have an adjusted gross per capita rate less than 150 gpd are required to submit items 1, 2, 5, 6, and 9 only.

1. ~~The Permittee's per capita rate reported as unadjusted gross, adjusted gross or compliance per capita daily water use.~~
  2. ~~Documentation of the quantities included in the calculation of unadjusted gross, adjusted gross or compliance per capita daily water use, as applicable, as described above in the provision titled "Documentation of Per Capita Daily Water Use Calculations For The Annual Report".~~
  3. ~~description of the current water rate structure;~~
  4. ~~Water audit report, if applicable;~~
  5. ~~Residential use information as follows:~~
    - a. ~~The number of single family units served and their total water use;~~
    - b. ~~The number of multi family units served and their total water use;~~
    - c. ~~The number of mobile homes served and their total water use, if not included in item a. or b. above;~~
  6. ~~The quantity of total reclaimed water or stormwater provided by the permittee for use on both a total annual average daily and monthly basis;~~
  7. ~~For all individual customer reuse connections with line sizes of four inches or greater:~~
    - a. ~~Account name and address;~~
    - b. ~~Location of connection by latitude longitude;~~
    - c. ~~Line size;~~
    - d. ~~Whether metered; and~~
    - e. ~~Metered quantities if metered; and~~
  8. ~~Annual average daily quantity of unaccounted water and the percentage of unaccounted water relative to total withdrawals; and~~
  9. ~~With every sixth yearly report, a current service area map in accordance with Section 2.5 of this Basis of Review.~~
- 1-1-03, Amended 1-1-07, [date of per capita rule].

~~Permit Condition—This requirement shall be implemented by applying a permit condition to all public supply permits.~~

1-1-03

### CONSTRUCTION AFTER 1983

~~In recognition of the projected water savings intended by the Water Conservation Act, Section 553.14, F.S., if construction in the service area began after 1983, an additional residential per capita daily water use guideline will apply. The residential per capita daily water use will be calculated by dividing the total residential use by the permanent or seasonally adjusted service area population. Residential per capita daily water use greater than 132 gpcd must be supported with detailed information explaining the high rate. The Applicant may be required to address the reduction of the high rate.~~

### WATER AUDITS WITHIN THE SWUCA

~~All water supply permittees within the SWUCA shall implement water audit programs within 2 years of permit issuance. Water audits which identify a greater than 12% unaccounted water shall be followed by appropriate remedial actions. A thorough water audit can identify what is causing unaccounted water and alert the utility to the possibility of significant losses in the distribution system. Unaccounted water can be attributed to a variety of causes, including unauthorized uses, line flushing, authorized unmetered uses, under registration of meters, fire flows, and leaks. Any losses that are measured and verifiably documented are not considered unaccounted water.~~

~~Large, complex water supply systems may conduct the audit in phases, with prior approval by the District. Each annual report shall state the percentage of unaccounted water. If the Public Supply Water Use any Annual Report reflects that a greater than 10% 12% of the total water plant output minus all accounted uses is water loss unaccounted water (see DEMAND above in this Section 3.6), the permittee must complete a water audit by the following July 1, and the results within 90 days of submittal of the annual report. A water audit report shall be submitted by October 1 of the same year within 90 days of completion of the water audit. The water audit report shall (1) evaluate include a summary of the items set forth in Section 3.6 Public Supply, Demand, as possible sources for the water losses, water audit and (2) include a an implementation schedule for a remedial actions plan to reduce the unaccounted water losses to below 10% 12%. The District shall take into account a permittee's adherence to the remedial action plan in any subsequent years when the permittee's annual report reflects greater than 12% unaccounted water.~~

1-1-03, Revised 1-20-09, \_\_\_\_\_.

### EXEMPTIONS FROM WATER CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

~~Permittees with a Small General Water Use Permit whose permitted annual average quantity is less than 100,000 gallons per day are exempted from the Annual residential water use Report, water conserving rate structure, customer billing and meter reading criteria, and water audit requirements, if otherwise applicable.~~

1-1-03, Revised 1-20-09, \_\_\_\_\_.

The following changes are proposed to the provisions in Section 3.7 Recreation or Aesthetic

### 3.7 RECREATION OR AESTHETIC

~~Applicants for rRecreation and aesthetic use Applicants including, but not limited to water parks, theme parks, aquariums, zoos, and attractions, and irrigation requirements for golf courses, parks, attractions, cemeteries, sports fields, stadiums, arenas, and lawn and landscape areas and Common Areas irrigation must demonstrate that the quantities applied for are relate to reasonable quantities for the activity and use personal/sanitary, irrigation, and other specific needs. This demonstration is typically accomplished by providing information on:~~

1. The population to be served;
2. The type and amount of turf and plants to be irrigated;
3. The timing and the method of irrigation used;
4. The scheduled draining, filling and augmentation of ponds, pools, flumes, and aquatic habitats;
5. Animal needs; and
6. Other specific water uses.

~~Applicants for recreation and aesthetic uses must identify the demand for each of the following components:~~

~~1. Personal/sanitary use – water for personal needs or for household purposes such as drinking, bathing, cooking, sanitation, or cleaning spaces occupied by employees and visitors. Calculations should take into consideration the average number of visitors and employees per shift, the number of shifts per work day, and the number of work days per year. A quantity range from 8 gallons (for office workers and visitors) to 26 gallons (for employees working in shop areas) per person per 8-hour shift may be used;~~

~~2. Lawn and landscape Irrigation use – water for the irrigation of lawns and landscapes, intensive recreational areas such as but not limited to, golf courses, playgrounds, football, baseball, and soccer fields. This quantity may be determined by multiplying the total acres to be irrigated by the appropriate application rate based on plant requirements and applicable efficiency requirements of the area efficiency, based on the vegetation type and irrigation system type. If the Applicant is irrigating exotic or high-value plants having with special irrigation needs~~

not met by the standard efficiency requirements are irrigated coefficients (such as high-value specimens), separate documentation of such needs should be submitted;

3. Animal use – water for the watering and washing of animals. This use may also include the augmentation and other water requirements of aquatic habitats, where applicable. If the water needs of a particular or comparable type of animal are not addressed in Table 3-2, the Applicant may submit documented requirements;

4. Water-based recreation use – water used for public or private swimming and wading pools, including water flumes and slides. Calculations should take into consideration filling and draining schedules, water change, showers, and other specific requirements;

5. Other specific use – all other use not included in items 1. through 4. above is determined by subtracting the uses accounted for (see Items 1. through 4.) from total withdrawals. This use may include water not accounted for previously, system leaks, and unidentifiable uses. Other use should generally not exceed 15% of total withdrawals.  
Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

## CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS PLANS FOR USES WITHIN THE SWUCA

### Permits For 100,000 Gpd Or Greater

#### New Applicants

Applicants for new permits for 100,000 gpd or greater All Individual and General Water Use Permit applicants for ground water withdrawals within the SWUCA for recreation or aesthetic uses shall are required to submit a water conservation plan that insures efficiency of use and provides for increasing efficiency of use by implementing environmentally, technically and economically feasible water conservation practices applicable to the activity. At a minimum, the applicant shall include a description of how each water conservation practice listed below is addressed and indicate those that will be implemented (include an implementation schedule) those that are not applicable for the activity, or those that are not environmentally, technically or economically feasible (include documentation of infeasibility). The plan shall include a description of each water conservation practice and its expected implementation date. Progress reports shall be due based on the implementation schedule to the District at the time of application describing where and when water savings can be reasonably achieved and specifically addressing all components of use and loss in the water balance, including but not limited to recycling, reuse and landscaping, and an implementation schedule.

1-1-03, Revised Amended 12-30-08, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Existing Permittees

In addition to the conservation plan requirements for new applicants, above, all applicants to renew or to modify (except applicants for Letter Modifications) existing permits for 100,000 gpd or greater for recreation or aesthetic use shall include in the plan a report on the water conservation practices not listed below that have been implemented. The report shall describe how each water conservation practice has been implemented.

#### Water Conservation Practices For Recreation or Aesthetic Uses

1. Conduct an ongoing analysis of the irrigation system efficiency, including conveyance, distribution, and application, and if storage ponds or reservoirs are used, an analysis of storage efficiencies. The analysis shall include periodic testing for application and distribution uniformity, and system maintenance to irrigate efficiently.

2. Avoid daytime irrigation, aeration or other activities which involve spraying water into the air to the greatest extent practicable to minimize water losses from evaporation and the wind. This does not apply to daytime use of water for system maintenance or other necessary non-irrigation uses.

3. Conduct an ongoing maintenance and repair program on the water distribution and irrigation systems, including a system-wide survey conducted at least once per year that includes monitoring flow rates and system pressures to detect leaks and clogs; routine cleaning system components (nozzles, valves, filters, meters, etc.); checking controllers or timers for accurate operation; and monitoring meters for unusually high or low readings.

4. Evaluate the feasibility of improving the efficiency of the current water distribution and irrigation system, converting to a more efficient system, or installing stormwater ponds to provide an alternative water supply source. Implement the improvements, conversion, and/or installation when it is determined to be operationally and economically feasible.

5. Implement an irrigation schedule that maximizes the efficiency of delivering the correct quantity of water to the root zone at the time it is needed. This includes varying the irrigation schedule (time and duration) to accommodate rainy and dry seasons, adjustments for rainy versus dry and normal rainfall years, use of rain sensors, and reducing irrigation during dormant months.

6. Monitor ambient conditions and soil profile using appropriate tools to determine when and how much irrigation water is needed. Examples of these tools include soil moisture sensors, weather stations or other climatic measuring devices, and piezometers to monitor the water table elevation.

7. Use of frequent mowing practices to keep turf at an optimum constant height to provide a dense canopy to retain soil moisture by shading.

8. Reduce or eliminate irrigation runoff by monitoring irrigation duration so that only the water necessary for plant growth is used and avoiding irrigation of paved areas.

9. Use of Florida-friendly landscape principles and components consistent with Section 373.185, F.S. Consistency with Section 373.185, F.S., may be demonstrated by adoption by ordinances or covenants, or implementation, as applicable, of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Landscape Guidance: Models for Ordinances, Covenants, and Restrictions, 1/09, developed pursuant to Section 373.185, F.S., as may be updated from time to time, and this District's supplements thereto.;

10. Applicants for residential irrigation where potable supply for the development is supplied by another permittee, the following conservation plan requirements are in addition to those above:

(a) minimization of lawn and landscape irrigation with supplies other than reclaimed water;

(b) use of microirrigation on planting beds and other non-turf areas where irrigation is required, and minimize the acreage of irrigated lawn area;

(c) properly installed, and maintained and operational rain or soil moisture sensor shutoff devices or an evapotranspiration controller plus rain sensors and an active data subscription. Irrigation systems shall be properly maintained and incorporate the standards set forth in the Landscape Irrigation and Florida Friendly Design Standards, dated December 2006, developed pursuant to Section 373.228(4), F.S., and incorporated herein by reference. The Standards are available upon request from the District and at [www.dep.state.fl.us](http://www.dep.state.fl.us).

(d) deed restrictions or covenants shall not:

1. require a certain percentage of lots, if applicable, or other areas, to be turfgrass,

2. require specific types of turfgrasses to be utilized,

3. require lawns, if applicable, or other areas, to be maintained at a specific color, and shall not prohibit browning during periods of dormancy or drought,

4. require resodding of turf during drought periods.

(e) for irrigation quantities that are supplied via a conveyance system that is separate from the indoor potable supply, individual use metering and a water conserving rate structure for irrigation quantities.

11. Use of Alternative Water Supplies for irrigation.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Small General Water Use Permits

All applicants for Small General Water Use Permits for recreation or aesthetic use shall agree to implement all water conservation measures that are economically, technically, and environmentally feasible, including:

1. Limiting daytime irrigation to the greatest extent practicable to reduce water losses.

2. Implementation of a leak detection and repair program as part of an ongoing system maintenance program. This program shall include a system-wide inspection at least once per season.

3. Evaluation of the feasibility of improving the efficiency of the current water distribution and irrigation system or converting to a more efficient system. This includes implementation of the improvement(s) or conversion when determined to be operationally and economically feasible.

4. Implementation of an irrigation schedule that maximizes the efficiency of delivering the correct quantity of water to the root zone at the time it is needed. This practice shall include the use of tools to determine when and how much irrigation water is needed. Examples of these tools include soil moisture sensors, weather/climatic measuring devices, or piezometers to monitor the water table elevation.

New \_\_\_\_\_.

#### COMMON AREAS DEVELOPED BY NON- GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES

Non-governmental applicants for a General or Individual Water Use Permit for water supply for a residential development shall identify existing and proposed acreage of Common Areas on the application and demonstrate the following:

1. Alternative water supplies shall be used to the maximum extent that is technically, environmentally and economically feasible to irrigate Common Areas.

2. Irrigation of Common Areas is, or will be, minimized through minimization of the acreage to be irrigated and the use of vegetation that requires minimal supplemental irrigation, where practical.

3. The local government responsible for the issuance of building permits for the project has adopted an ordinance incorporating the principles of Florida-friendly landscaping; or, the applicant will implement Florida-friendly landscaping consistent with Section 373.185, F.S. The applicant may demonstrate consistency with Section 373.185, F.S., by establishing that the applicant has implemented, or commits to implement, or that the applicable local government has adopted the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Landscape Guidance: Models for Ordinances, Covenants, and Restrictions, 1/09, developed pursuant to Section 373.185, F.S., as may be updated from time to time, and this District's supplements thereto.

4. Irrigation systems are limited to high efficiency systems with properly installed, maintained and operational rain or soil moisture sensor shutoff devices, or evapotranspiration controller with a rainfall shutoff device and an active data subscription as applicable. Irrigation systems shall be properly maintained and incorporate the standards set forth in the Landscape Irrigation and Florida Friendly Design Standards, dated December 2006, developed pursuant to Section 373.228(4), F.S., and incorporated herein by reference. The Standards are available upon request from the District and at [www.dep.state.fl.us](http://www.dep.state.fl.us).

New \_\_\_\_\_.

#### GOLF COURSE CONSERVATION – ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS WITHIN THE SWUCA

Irrigation Of Roughs — Roughs are areas outside of the designated play area (fairway, tees, greens). By rule effective November 15, 1990, for the Highlands Ridge and the Eastern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Areas

~~(WUCA), by rule effective March 1, 1991, for the Northern Tampa Bay WUCA, and by July 1, 2008, for the expanded Northern Tampa Bay WUCA, and by January 1, 2006 in the area of the SWUCA that was not previously in a WUCA, quantities were not allocated for irrigation of roughs for all golf courses with withdrawal points in those WUCAs. Quantities will not be allocated for irrigation of roughs for~~ Irrigation of roughs shall be eliminated for all golf courses with withdrawal points within SWUCA but not previously in the Eastern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area or the Highlands Ridge Water Use Caution Area by January 1, 2006. ~~All~~ all other golf courses by January 1, 2012. However, in all areas, if a permittee demonstrates that drought tolerant landscaping has been utilized in the roughs, the permittee may irrigate the roughs using quantities permitted for the tees, greens, and fairways. The amount of permitted ground or surface water plus alternative water supply applied to the entire golf course shall not exceed reasonable-beneficial quantities for tees, greens and fairways alone. Separate quantities for rough irrigation will not be allocated. However, An applicant may request prior approval from the District to use roughs as wet weather reclaimed water disposal sites.

1-1-03, Revised Amended 1-1-07, \_\_\_\_\_.

Conservation Plans – In addition to the Water Conservation Practices For Recreation or Aesthetic Uses listed above, applicants for All Individual and General Water Use Permit new permits, renewal of permits or to modify and modifications to increase quantities (except for applicants of Letter Modifications) on General or Individual Water Use Permits ground water withdrawals within the SWUCA for golf course irrigation shall address the following items in their are required to submit a water conservation plan to the District at the time of application specifically addressing:

1. Conversion to an irrigation system that utilizes a low application rate (30 gallons per hour or less) volume irrigation methods for non-turf areas other than fairways;
2. Increased system management, including the use of devices such as tensiometers to determine application frequency and duration;
3. Increased evening hour irrigation;
4. Utilization of reclaimed water or stormwater to provide all or part of the irrigation requirements;
- ~~2.5.~~ Limiting frequent irrigation to water-critical areas, and limiting irrigation of other areas;
- ~~3.~~ Reduction of irrigated areas, such as reducing the size of landing areas; and
- ~~6.~~ Schedule for implementation of the plan.

Progress reports shall be due based on the implementation schedule for these practices as well.

1-1-03, Revised Amended 1-1-07, 12-30-08, \_\_\_\_\_.

Submittal Of Plans — Applicants for new permits shall submit this plan to the District at the time of application. Existing permittees with ground water withdrawals not previously located within the Eastern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area or the Highlands Ridge Water Use Caution Area shall submit a conservation plan by January 1, 2003. The District publishes a document titled Golf Course Conservation Guidelines which may be consulted in order to prepare the conservation plan required by this provision. The Guidelines are available from the District upon request.

1-1-03, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

The following provisions of Chapter 4.0 are proposed to be changed:

#### 4.0 CONDITIONS FOR ISSUANCE – TECHNICAL CRITERIA

#### 4.8 INTERFERENCE WITH EXISTING LEGAL WITHDRAWALS

## 1. Performance Standards

A permit application shall be denied if the withdrawal of water together with other withdrawals would cause an unmitigated adverse impact on a legal water withdrawal existing at the time of the application. An adverse impact is considered to occur when the requested withdrawal would impair the withdrawal capability of an existing legal withdrawal to a degree that the existing withdrawal would require modification or replacement to obtain the water it was originally designed to obtain. If withdrawal locations remain the same but quantities are increased, only the increased amount would be considered in addressing the impacts to existing users.

If other legal uses come into existence after a permit is issued and the permit is subsequently modified, District staff will evaluate the modification such that impacts to the subsequent uses are only assessed in terms of the modified quantities.

The evaluation of impacts will be made taking into account the type(s) of pumping equipment installed and water-level fluctuations.

Staff will not recommend approval of a requested quantity that will cause adverse impact unless the adverse impact is mitigated by the Applicant. Mitigation may include mitigation prior to withdrawals as well as mitigation after the withdrawal. It is the Applicant's responsibility to investigate and mitigate adverse impacts on presently existing legal withdrawals. Mitigation may include pumpage reduction, replacement of the impacted individual's equipment to enable greater withdrawals, or placement of wells farther away from the impacted well.

Paragraph below transferred from Chapter 2, Section 2.5

Service areas are not considered to be under the control of the Applicant in terms of consideration of off-site impacts. Where there is a potential for adverse impacts to existing legal users due to the applicant's withdrawals, whether within or outside the applicant's service area, the applicant shall submit a plan by which the potential impacts shall be monitored and mitigated if such impacts should occur. Nothing in this provision shall affect continuation of Tampa Bay Water's Well Mitigation Policy set forth in Rule 49B-3.005, F.A.C., dated May 20, 2001.

Transferred from Chapter 2, Section 2.5 \_\_\_\_\_.

The following provisions of Section 5.1 of Chapter 5.0 are proposed to be changed:

### 5.0 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

#### 5.1 WITHDRAWAL QUANTITY

~~Generally~~, Permittees will be required to ~~meter monitor~~ the quantity of water withdrawn from any source in accordance with the guidelines described in this section. ~~Metering Monitoring~~ of actual pumpage provides a means to develop historical records in order to accurately project future reasonable demand, assess impacts to the resource and existing water and land uses, and ensure that quantities withdrawn do not exceed permitted pumpage.

Monitoring methods must maintain plus or minus 5% accuracy, and must be approved by the District. Permittees shall use direct flow measuring devices unless the District determines direct methods are inappropriate for the particular water use system.

Permittees shall ~~meter monitor~~ withdrawal quantities from each withdrawal point and provide the meter readings to the District at a frequency to be prescribed by permit condition when:

1. The annual average withdrawal is greater than or equal to 500,000 gpd;
2. The annual average withdrawal is greater than or equal to 100,000 gpd for public supply use;
3. The drought annual average withdrawal is greater than or equal to 100,000 gpd and one or more of the withdrawal points is located within the SWUCA.

4. The annual average withdrawal is greater than or equal to 100,000 gpd and one or more of the withdrawal points is location within the NTB WUCA.

~~5.4.~~ The District determines that there is a potential for harm to the resource or potential for adverse impacts to existing users.

Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

~~The District will provide and install flow meters on agricultural withdrawal points where the Permittee's total permitted quantity is greater than or equal to 500,000 gpd annual average withdrawal. This provision shall apply only to those agricultural withdrawal points in existence prior to October 1, 1989, which are not equipped with totalizing flow meters that provide plus or minus 5% accuracy. The District may provide other flow measuring devices if appropriate. Agricultural permit applicants who submit an application on or after October 1, 1989, and any existing agricultural Permittees who have not installed permitted withdrawal points prior to October 1, 1989, shall provide and install flow meters at their expense. The cost of operation and maintenance of all meters and reporting of data shall be the responsibility of the Permittee.~~

Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

Monitored Permittees shall, upon request of the District, provide the District an opportunity to perform measurements of flow during system operation. The District will ensure that the measurements are made in a manner that does not interfere with the Permittee's water use activities.

Ordinarily, withdrawal quantities shall be totaled on a monthly basis and reported to the District by the tenth day of the following month. However, for intense uses such as frost/freeze protection, or for stream withdrawals, a Permittee may be required to totalize pumpage on a daily basis from each withdrawal point and report the daily withdrawal quantities to the District on a monthly basis.

Meter Installation ~~Within The SWUCA~~ – New withdrawals ~~within the SWUCA~~ that are required to be metered shall be metered within 90 days after construction of the withdrawal facility is completed. Existing withdrawals within the SWUCA not previously required to be metered ~~were required to~~ shall be metered by January 1, 2003. Once a withdrawal point is required to be metered, it shall remain so, and pumpage shall continue to be reported, even if the withdrawal point is later associated with a permit below metering thresholds. Typically, individual withdrawal points permitted for less than 10,000 gpd are not required to be metered.

1-1-03, Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

Metering Of Alternative Water Supplies ~~Within The SWUCA~~ – New and renewal pPermittees shall meter alternative supplies of water supplied to the permittee ~~within the SWUCA~~ if the Annual Average quantity (Drought Annual Average quantity for irrigation permits) that would be permitted without the alternative water supplies would be 100,000 gpd or more. Meters shall meet the requirements of the first unnumbered paragraph of this Section 5.1, unless alternative methods or mechanisms are approved by the District. Reporting requirements are as specified in the fifth unnumbered paragraph of this Section 5.1.

1-1-03, Revised Amended 1-1-07, \_\_\_\_\_.

The following provisions of Chapter 6.0 are proposed to be changed:

## 6.0 PERMIT CONDITIONS

### 6.2 SPECIAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

#### WATER CONSERVATION

Appropriate conditions for water conservation must be included on the permit in accordance with the class of the permit, if such conditions exist. If the permit is for a public supply system of less than 500,000 annual average gpd, Condition 29 is used. If the permit is for a public supply system of 500,000 annual average gpd or greater, Conditions 30 and 31 are used. For all agricultural and other irrigation permits, Conditions 32, 33, 34, and 35 are used. For industrial uses and when no other specific water conservation conditions apply to the given class, Condition 28 is used.

#### 25. Future Water Conservation Measures

Water conservation shall be practiced by the Permittee to increase the efficiency of transport, application, and use; to decrease waste; and to minimize runoff from the property. At such time as the Governing Board adopts specific conservation criteria for the Permittee's water use classification, the permit will be subject to such criteria upon notice and after a reasonable period for compliance.

This condition is used when no other specific water conservation conditions apply to a particular water use class. It may be replaced by more specific conditions at later dates.

#### 26. Water Conservation Measures (Public Supply < 500,000 gpd)

Water conservation shall be practiced by the Permittee to increase the efficiency of transport, application, and use; and to minimize waste and runoff from the property.

This condition is to be applied to public supply Water Use Permits of less than 500,000 average gpd.

#### 27. Water Conservation Plan (Public Supply 500,000 gpd)

The Permittee shall carry out the provisions of its District approved Water Conservation Plan in a timely manner. The Permittee shall submit progress reports concerning implementation of the plan on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (Insert dates).

Applicants for public supply Water Use Permits of 500,000 annual average gpd or greater are required by the Supplemental Information Form to provide a Water Conservation Plan. Guidelines are provided with the application forms to assist in preparing conservation plans. This plan must state actions that will be taken to conserve water on an ongoing basis. An acceptable Water Conservation Plan must be submitted before the application is considered complete. Refer to Internal Operating Procedure WUP 028, Evaluation of Water Conservation Plans for Public Supply Systems for additional information.

A single document may be submitted to fulfill the plan requirement for several or all permits held by the same Permittee. If a single plan is used to meet requirements for more than one permit, the plan must be suitable for a supply system of equal capacity to that of the combined permits. All permits addressed by one conservation plan must be identified within that plan.

The due dates inserted into the condition for progress reports should usually correspond to the midpoint of the permit duration and 6 months before the permit expires. If a single plan is used to meet requirements for more than one permit, these dates will be based on the first permit for which the plan is applicable. The permit evaluator may select alternative dates if the implementation schedule indicates that a different reporting schedule would yield more useful information.

#### 28. Best Water Management Practices

∴ The Permittee shall incorporate best water management practices, specifically including but not limited to irrigation practices, as recommended for the permitted activities in reports and publications by the IFAS and/or the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) for commodity(ies).

∴ This condition is required for all agricultural and irrigation Water Use Permits.

#### 29. Limiting Daytime Irrigation

÷ The Permittee shall limit daytime irrigation to the greatest extent practicable to reduce losses from evaporation. Daytime irrigation for purposes of system maintenance, control of heat stress, frost/freeze protection, plant establishment, or for other reasons which require daytime irrigation are permissible but should be limited to the minimum amount necessary as indicated by best management practices.

÷ This condition is required for all agricultural and irrigation uses.

#### 30. Leak Detection and Repair

÷ The Permittee shall implement a leak detection and repair program as an element of an ongoing system maintenance program. This program shall include a system-wide inspection at least once per year.

÷ This condition is required for all agricultural and irrigation uses.

#### 31. Investigating Efficiency

÷ The Permittee shall evaluate the feasibility of improving the efficiency of the current irrigation system or converting to a more efficient system. This condition includes implementation of the improvement(s) or conversion when determined to be operationally and economically feasible.

÷ This condition is required for all agricultural and irrigation uses.

Revised \_\_\_\_\_.

Condition no. 32. Central Florida Coordination Area is renumbered 25.

### 6.4 PUBLIC SUPPLY PERMIT CONDITIONS

#### 1. Destination Of Water

÷ The Permittee shall provide a monthly report on the total quantity of water received from each source, including wellfields and other sources, and total quantity of water delivered to each individual demand center, municipality, or county utility. The District shall be notified in writing of the addition or modification of contracts for additional water supply or for water services.

÷ This condition is placed on large, interconnected wellfield systems.

#### 2. Water Use Interim Report

÷ Pumpage quantity and water distribution information collected for Condition \_\_\_\_\_ of this permit shall be summarized for the annual reporting period. A population estimate for the annual reporting period, which includes only those served by the municipal systems within the service area, shall be provided and referenced. The quantities of water delivered to and used within the \_\_\_\_\_ Service Area over the annual reporting period shall be used with the population estimate to determine a per capita use rate for the period. The quantities and destination of water pumped from the ( ) site sources and delivered to other facilities shall be summarized for the period. Any changes to the service area boundaries shall be described in the text and plotted on a map.

÷ This condition is applied for interim reporting purposes for public supply permits to verify projections of demand versus actual demand.

#### 3. County Subdivision Well/Capital Improvement Program Status

÷ For the annual reporting period, conditions affecting the continued operation or retirement of each county or municipally owned well shall be documented. The reasons for continued use, significant increases or reductions in use, or retirement of a well shall be provided. Progress on the County and Municipal Well Improvement Program shall be explained relative to its effects on the status of wells owned by the county or municipality. The Permittees shall provide a brief summary of modification to the well retirement schedule required by Condition \_\_\_\_\_. Input from county/municipal staff is required in order to provide the most accurate information available.

÷ This condition is applied where applicants plan major modifications or improvements of their supply system.

The previously described guidelines may be modified based on site-specific conditions, or in areas of concern for the resources. For example, in Water Use Caution Areas, direct metering may be required regardless of the quantity withdrawn. In other cases, the Permittee's pumping and piping facilities may be such that indirect methods would be the only cost effective means of monitoring, and even though the average annual quantity exceeds 500,000 gpd, this exception might be allowed.

6.4 6.5—AGRICULTURAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

Conditions:

1. Measuring Off-site Discharge: Within (time specified) from the issue date of this permit, the Permittee shall implement methods approved by District staff for measuring off-site flow at all discharge locations on the property. The purpose of measuring off-site discharge is to determine the amount of surface water runoff that is occurring due to the irrigation system. Compliance with this condition includes the following:

a. The Permittee shall submit a plan, within 90 days from the issue date of the permit, describing how total off-site discharge will be measured.

b. If applicable, the Permittee shall apply for an Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) ~~a Management and Storage of Surface Water (MSSW) Permit~~ (Chapter 40D-4, F.A.C.) within 30 days following approval of the plan described in Item a.

c. The Permittee shall install the flow measuring device(s) within 6 months following either approval of the ERP ~~a MSSW permit~~ or a letter exempting the project from permitting requirements.

Total discharge from the Permittee's property shall be recorded on a monthly basis and reported to the District (using District forms) on or before the tenth day of the following month.

Revised \_\_\_\_\_

~~2. Monitor Ground Water Withdrawals: Within 60 days of issuance of this permit, the Permittee shall submit a plan for estimating and monitoring ground water withdrawals. Following approval of this plan by District staff, total flow from each well shall be monitored and recorded on a monthly basis and reported to the district (using District forms) on or before the tenth day of the following month.~~

~~2.3-Reduced Off-Site Discharge: The Permittee shall investigate the feasibility of reducing off-site discharge as a water conservation measure. A report on the feasibility of reducing off-site discharge shall be submitted on or before (date specified). This report shall include: (a) the concept of recovering and reusing water that would otherwise be discharged off site, (b) operation and management improvements to reduce the quantity of water pumped or discharged, and (c) economic factors that are associated with discharge reduction. If it is determined to be feasible, an implementation plan must be submitted to the District. If the reduction of off-site discharge is determined unfeasible by the Permittee, a detailed explanation (including a cost-benefit analysis) must be submitted.~~

Discussion: These conditions are used when an agricultural Permittee uses an irrigation method that results in significant excess runoff.

~~4. Interim Reports~~

~~The Permittee shall provide the following summary information on water use activities for the previous year. This information shall be submitted on an Annual basis from the date the Permit was granted. The District may require the Permit to be modified to reflect actual water needs.~~

IRRIGATION:			
Crop Type:			
Irrigation Method:			

Acreage Irrigated:			
Growing Season:			
(Repeat for each Crop Type)			
LIVESTOCK:			
Animal Type:			
Number of Head:			
(Repeat for each Animal Type)			

~~This condition is applied to Agricultural uses with greater than 6-year durations, to ensure that the quantity permitted remains in agreement with actual needs. This condition may also be applied to shorter duration permits where necessary.~~

#### Water Conservation

3. The Permittee shall submit progress reports [insert date(s)] according to the District-approved Water Conservation Plan submitted with the application.

Discussion: The above condition is required for all Agricultural Water Use Permits for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily water demand for Agricultural Water Use Permits.

4. The Permittee shall agree to implement all water conservation measures that are economically, technically, and environmentally feasible, including:
- a. Incorporation of water conservation practices.
  - b. Limiting daytime irrigation to the greatest extent practicable to reduce water losses.
  - c. Implementation of a leak detection and repair program as part of an ongoing system maintenance program. This program shall include a system-wide inspection at least once per season.
  - d. Evaluation of the feasibility of improving the efficiency of the current irrigation system or converting to a more efficient system. This includes implementation of the improvement(s) or conversion when determined to be operationally and economically feasible.
  - e. Implementation of an irrigation schedule that maximizes the efficiency of delivering the correct quantity of water to the root zone at the time it is needed. This practice shall include the use of tools to determine when and how much irrigation water is needed. Examples of these tools include soil moisture sensors, weather/climatic measuring devices, or piezometers to monitor the water table elevation.

Discussion: The above condition is required to be applied to all Small General Agricultural Water Use Permits that are not for aquaculture.

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5. Utilize other conservation practices as identified by the University of Florida’s Institute of Food and Agricultural Science’s Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences publication “Regulations Pertaining to Non-native Fish in Florida Aquaculture (FA121).”

Discussion: The above condition is required to be applied to all Small General Agricultural Water Use Permits that are for aquaculture.

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#### 6.5 6.6—SWUCA PERMIT CONDITIONS

~~This section describes Special Conditions which are routinely added to the Standard Conditions, as applicable. Other Special Conditions may be developed specifically to fit a given situation.~~

1-1-03

Within the SWUCA, if the District determines that significant water quantity or quality changes, impacts to existing legal uses, or adverse environmental impacts are occurring, the permittee shall be provided with a statement of facts upon which the District based its determination and an opportunity to address the change or impact prior to a reconsideration by the Board of the quantities permitted or other conditions of the permit.

~~1-1-03, Amended 1-1-07.~~

#### Notice of Recovery Strategy

Condition: This Permit is located within the Southern Water Use Caution Area (SWUCA). Pursuant to Section 373.0421, Florida Statutes, the SWUCA is subject to a minimum flows and levels recovery strategy, which became effective on January 1, 2007. The Governing Board may amend the recovery strategy, including amending applicable water use permitting rules based on an annual assessment of water resource criteria, cumulative water withdrawal impacts, and on a recurring five-year evaluation of the status of the recovery strategy up to the year 2025 as described in Chapter 40D-80, Florida Administrative Code. This Permit is subject to modification to comply with new rules.

Discussion: The above condition is required to be applied to all permits located in the SWUCA.

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#### 6.6 ALTERNATIVE WATER SUPPLIES

The following conditions shall be applied to permits for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily water demand, as applicable.

##### 1. Metering Alternative Water Supplies

Condition: The permittee All permitted uses which receive alternative water supplies shall meter, record, and report all alternative water supply supplies (AWS) quantities received, self-generated and used from each alternative water supply inflow line (line coming onto the property from an off-site source), each on-site stormwater catchment facility, and each AWS re-pump surface water withdrawal point from any storage facility. The meters shall be read and sources if the alternative water supplies are used to replace an annual average quantity (drought annual average quantity for irrigation permits) of 100,000 gpd or more of non alternative water supplies. The Permittee shall record meter readings from each alternative line on a monthly basis within the last week of each the month and. The meter reading(s) shall be reported to the Permit Data Section, Strategic Programs Office Records and Data Department (using District scanning forms, unless the District has approved another arrangement for submission of this data) on or before the tenth day of the following month. The Permittee shall submit meter readings online or use District-supplied scanning forms, unless another arrangement for submission of this data has been approved by the District in writing. If a metered alternative water supplies line is not utilized during a given month, the meter report shall be submitted to the District indicating the same meter reading as was submitted the previous month. The following alternative water supplies lines shall be metered:

A. District approved meters shall be installed within 90 days of completion of construction of the AWS delivery system for:

1. Proposed AWS inflow line(s) District ID No(s). [Specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [Specify Permittee ID No(s).]
2. Proposed AWS re-pump withdrawal points, District ID No(s). [Specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [Specify Permittee ID No(s).]

3. Proposed stormwater withdrawal point(s), District ID No(s). [specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [specify District ID No(s).]

B. The permittee shall continue to maintain and operate existing, non-resettable, totalizing flow meter(s) or other flow measuring device(s) as approved by the Regulation Department Director on:

1. AWS inflow line(s), District ID No(s). [Specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [Specify Permittee ID No(s).]
2. AWS re-pump withdrawal points, District ID No(s). [Specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [Specify Permittee ID No(s).]
3. Existing stormwater withdrawal point(s), District ID No(s). [specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [specify District ID No(s).]

C. The permittee shall install meters that meet requirements specified below upon permit issuance for previously un-metered, existing AWS sources:

1. AWS inflow line(s), District ID No(s). [Specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [Specify Permittee ID No(s).]
2. AWS re-pump withdrawal points, District ID No(s). [Specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [Specify Permittee ID No(s).]
3. Stormwater water withdrawal point(s), District ID No(s). [specify District ID No(s).], Permittee ID No(s). [specify District ID No(s).]

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## 2. Modification to Incorporate Alternative Water Supplies

Within 90 days of the replacement of any or all withdrawal quantities from ground water or surface water bodies with an Alternative Water Supply, the Permittee shall apply to modify this permit to reflect incorporation of the alternative source of water to replace permitted quantities in an amount equal to the quantity offset by the Alternative Water Supply. The permittee may request that the replaced water be put on standby for use when, for reasons outside the Permittee's control, the Alternative Water Supplies become unavailable, insufficient or unsuitable for the authorized use, or economically, technically or environmentally infeasible.

1-1-03, ~~Revised~~ Amended 1-1-07, \_\_\_\_\_.

Discussion: Put on all SWUCA permits – required when any or all withdrawals have been discontinued from the ground water or natural surface water body (~~primary source~~) due to use of an alternative source.

### **PUBLIC SUPPLY**

#### ~~3. Report Significant Use~~

~~By April 1 of each year, for the preceding calendar year, the Permittee shall account for all significant water uses separately and submit a report on all significant uses whether or not taken as a deduction from the Per Capita calculation. Significant use is defined as any individual, non-residential customer using 25,000 gallons per day or greater on an annual average basis, or any individual, non-residential customer whose use represents greater than 5% of the annual average quantity on this permit. Utilities with a large number of commercial accounts which fall below the 25,000 gpd individual significant use threshold may deduct the percentage of commercial use greater than the District-wide average of the three most recent years commercial use, provided that they do not deduct any individual significant uses and that they do not make population adjustments based on commuter population. The users that are not included in the significant use category are golf courses, multi-family residential accounts classified as commercial by the utility, and irrigation accounts associated with residential accounts. The summary on significant use shall include but not be limited to:~~

- a. Name and address of the significant user(s);
- b. Type of use (e.g., type of industry, or commercial venture);
- c. Total annual average quantities provided to each, and
- d. Water conservation programs designed specifically for each significant use or type of significant use.

This report may be submitted as an element of the Annual Report.

1-1-03

÷ SWUCA Required for all Public Supply  $\geq$  100,000 gpd

~~4. Service Area Map~~

÷ ~~A current service area map and utility service area data shall be submitted to the District with every sixth Annual Report in accordance with the requirements of “Public Water Supply Service Area” of Section 2.5 of the Basis of Review.~~

÷ ~~This condition is applied to ensure that the District has an up to date service area map and data incorporating all boundary changes that have occurred over the previous six years.~~

~~New 1-1-07.~~

~~5. Golf Course Conservation Plan~~

~~By January 1, 2006, the Permittee shall submit a water conservation plan that specifically addresses:~~

- a. ~~Conversion to low volume irrigation methods in areas other than fairways;~~
- b. ~~Increased system management, including the use of devices such as tensiometers to determine application frequency and duration;~~
- c. ~~Increased evening hour irrigation;~~
- d. ~~Utilization of reclaimed water or stormwater to provide all or part of the irrigation requirements;~~
- e. ~~Elimination of irrigation of roughs;~~
- f. ~~Limiting frequent irrigation to water-critical areas and limiting irrigation of other areas; and~~
- g. ~~Schedule for implementation of the plan.~~

~~Assistance to create a Conservation Plan is available from the District. The document, “Golf Course Conservation Guidelines” is available upon request or may be downloaded from the District’s website.~~

~~1-1-03~~

~~For All SWUCA Golf Course WUPS that were NOT in the ETBWUCA or HRWUCA: (the permittees that were in the ETBWUCA and HRWUCA may have already submitted a conservation plan covering these items).~~

~~The following provisions of Chapter 7.0 are proposed to be changed:~~

~~7.0 WATER USE CAUTION AREAS~~

~~7.3 NORTHERN TAMPA BAY WATER USE CAUTION AREA~~

~~The Governing Board originally declared portions of Hillsborough and Pasco Counties, and all of Pinellas County a Water Use Caution Area (WUCA) on June 28, 1989. The Governing Board approved expansion of the boundaries of the Water Use Caution Area in June 2007. The area designated is shown in Figure 7.3-1; the legal description is provided in paragraph 40D-2.801(3)(a), F.A.C. As of the effective date of this rule, all existing water use permits within the Water Use Caution Area are modified to incorporate the applicable measures and conditions described below. Valid permits, legally in effect as of the effective date of this rule, are hereafter referred to as existing permits. Existing permits within those portions of the Water use Caution Area added in 2007 shall have until July 1, 2008 to comply with the provisions of this rule. Applicable permit conditions, as specified below, are incorporated~~

into all existing water use permits in the Water Use Caution Area and shall be placed on new permits issued for withdrawals located within the Area.

The following is moved here from subsection 4.1 below:

The Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area is hereby declared a water resource caution ~~critical water supply problem~~ area pursuant to Chapter ~~6217~~-40, Florida Administrative Code.

These portions of the Basis of Review for the Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area are intended to supplement the other provisions of the Basis of Review and are not intended to supersede or replace them. If there is a conflict between requirements, the more stringent provision shall prevail.

Revised \_\_\_\_\_

#### 1. Public Supply

~~A wholesale public supply customer shall be required to obtain a separate permit to effect the following conservation requirements unless the quantity obtained by the wholesale public supply customer is less than 100,000 gallons per day on an annual average basis and the per capita daily water use of the wholesale public supply customer is less than the applicable per capita daily water use requirement outlined in Section 7.3 1.1.1.~~

~~The following water conservation requirements shall apply to all public supply utilities and suppliers with Permits that are granted for an annual average quantity of 100,000 gallons per day or greater, as well as wholesale customers supplied by another entity which obtain an annual average quantity of 100,000 gallons per day or greater, either indirectly or directly under water use permits within the Water Use Caution Area, regardless of the name(s) on the water use permit.~~

Section 2. Agriculture renumbered Section 1. Agriculture

Subheading 2.1 Agricultural Water Use Allotments is renumbered 1.1 Agricultural Water Use Allotments

~~12.2~~Monitoring Requirements for Agricultural Water Use

To ensure compliance with the total allocated inches per acre per season per crop, the District requires the following data to be submitted.

1. Crop Reports – ~~All Individual and General Water Use permittees with permits for 100,000 gpd or greater standard annual average daily water demand shall record the following information for all seasonal crops irrigated (examples: vegetables or other row crops). Permittees that irrigate annual crops (examples: citrus, blueberries, commercial hay, sod, nurseries, pasture) may omit items e. and f. Requested information is to be reported on either the Irrigation Water Use Form – Annual Crops, Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area, Form No. LEG-R.025.00(4/09), or the Irrigation Water Use Form – Seasonal Crops, Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area, Form No. LEG-R.024.00 (4/09), each incorporated by reference in Rule 40D-2.091, F.A.C., as applicable to the type of crop being irrigated the Agricultural Water Use Form – Seasonal Report, Form WUP 14.1 (1/93) and Agricultural Water Use Form – Annual Report, Form WUP 15 (1/93), incorporated by reference in Rule 40D 1.659, GROUNDWATER (17) and (18), F.A.C. Items a. through g. shall be provided for seasonal crops (examples: vegetables or other row crops) and items a. through d. shall be provided for annual crops and plants (examples: citrus, blueberries, commercial hay, sod, nurseries, pasture).~~

a. Crop type;

b. Monthly Irrigated acres per crop per season for seasonal crops; irrigated acres per crop per calendar year for annual crops;

c. The dominant soil type per entry;

d. Irrigation method(s);

e. Use or non-use of plastic mulch;

- f. Planting dates; and
- g. Season length.

Additionally, use of the withdrawal point for crop protection and supplementation of irrigation quantities by using a tailwater recovery system shall be documented separately on the form. The completed Irrigation Water Use Forms shall be submitted to the District or submitted online by March 1 for annual crops, February 1 for summer and fall crops, and September 1 for winter and spring crops (including strawberries).

Irrigation for field preparation/crop establishment and supplemental irrigation shall be documented separately by noting the beginning and ending dates for these activities. Additionally, quantities for frost freeze protection shall be documented separately by noting the beginning and ending hour and date. The permittee shall note whether tailwater recovery is used. This information shall be submitted to the District on the Agricultural Water Use Form within 60 days following the crop season. Following December 31, 1992, if the Permittee exceeds the allocated quantities, which are determined by multiplying the total irrigated acres by the total allocated inches per acre per season per crop, the permittee shall submit a report to the District which shall include reasons why the allotted quantities were exceeded, measures taken to attempt meeting the allocated quantities, and a plan to bring the permit into compliance. Reports for Permittees not achieving the allotted quantities are subject to District approval. If the report is not approved, the Permittee is in violation of the Water Use Permit.

2. and 3. No change.

Revised 12-30-08, \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2.3 Other Agricultural Water Uses

~~Quantities for other uses not related to plant preparation and irrigation demand shall be documented separately. Such uses may include filling of spray tanks, livestock needs, cleaning, and frost freeze protection.~~

### 3. Recreational, Industrial, and Mining

#### 3.1 Conservation Plan

~~All permit applicants for recreational/aesthetic, industrial/commercial, and mining/dewatering uses are required to submit a water conservation plan specifically addressing recycling, reuse and landscaping to the District at time of application. Existing permittees shall submit a conservation plan by July 31, 1992. The following condition shall be placed on all appropriate permits, and the elements listed in the condition below shall be addressed in all new applications:~~

~~The permittee shall submit to the District a conservation plan by July 31, 1992. This plan shall include documentation and assessment of current and potential internal reuse, as well as external reuse sources. This plan shall also address reducing irrigation withdrawals through evaluation of the use of drought tolerant landscaping for landscaped areas, where present.~~

#### 3.2 Golf Courses Conservation Plan

~~All permit applicants for golf course irrigation are required to submit a water conservation plan specifically addressing conversion to low volume irrigation methods, increased system management, limiting frequent irrigation to water-critical areas, and limiting irrigation of other areas, to the District at time of application. Existing permittees shall submit a conservation plan by July 31, 1992. In addition to the permit condition listed in 3.1, above, the following permit condition shall be applied to all existing golf course permits, and the elements listed in the condition below shall be addressed in all new golf course permit applications:~~

~~The permittee shall submit a report to the District by July 31, 1992, detailing how and when the following items shall be implemented, and the expected reduction in withdrawals to be achieved through implementation:~~

- 1. ~~Increasing efficiency of water application through conversion to low volume irrigation methods~~

2. ~~Increased system management, including the use of devices such as tensiometers to determine application frequency and duration, and measures to eliminate overspray.~~
3. ~~Limiting high frequency irrigation to water critical areas, such as tees and greens.~~
4. ~~Reducing the frequency of irrigation for fairways.~~
5. ~~Elimination of irrigation of roughs.~~

Section 4. Augmentation renumbered Section 2. Augmentation

Section 5. Lake Impacts renumbered Section 3. Lake Impacts

Subheading 5.1 Stressed Lakes – New Withdrawals is renumbered 3.1 Stressed Lakes – New Withdrawals

Subheading 5.2 Stressed Lakes – Existing Withdrawals is renumbered 3.2 Stressed Lakes – Existing Withdrawals

Subheading 5.3 Stressed Lakes – New Ground Water Withdrawals is renumbered 3.3 Stressed Lakes – New Ground Water Withdrawals

## 6. ~~Alternative Sources~~

### 6.1 ~~Critical Water Supply Problem Area Designation~~

~~The Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area is hereby declared a critical water supply problem area pursuant to Chapter 17-40, Florida Administrative Code.~~

### 6.2 ~~Reuse~~

~~Investigation of the feasibility of reuse may be required for all appropriate uses, and reuse shall be required where feasible. Reuse of treated wastewater as an alternate, replacement, or supplemental water source for irrigation, industrial process, cleaning, or other non-potable use shall be investigated by all appropriate applicants or permittees. This item shall be implemented through inclusion of the following condition on all applicable permits with agricultural irrigation, recreational or aesthetic irrigation, industrial or commercial, or mining or dewatering uses:~~

~~The Permittee shall investigate the feasibility of using reuse as a water source and submit a report describing the feasibility to the District by (date specified). The report shall contain an analysis of reuse sources for the area, including the relative location of these sources to the Permittee's property, the quantity and timing of reuse water available, costs associated with obtaining the reuse water, and an implementation schedule for reuse. Infeasibility shall be supported with a detailed explanation.~~

[The following two paragraphs are moved to Chapter 3]

~~All Water Use Permit applicants for water uses where reclaimed water is appropriate shall provide documentation from the local wastewater entity indicating whether reclaimed water is available or is planned to be available within the next six years. Permittees generating reclaimed water shall respond to such requests by permit applicants in a timely manner. If reclaimed water is available, or is planned to be available within the next 6 years, the local wastewater entity shall provide a cost estimate for connection to the permit applicant. If reclaimed water is planned to be available within the next 6 years, the local wastewater entity shall provide an estimate of when the reclaimed water will become available. If the wastewater generator does not hold a valid water use permit and does not supply the requested information, the applicant shall be required to prepare a cost estimate for connection.~~

~~Permittees capable of using reclaimed water will be required to accept it when it becomes available, provided that the quantity and quality are acceptable for the intended use, as determined by the District. If the reclaimed water generator provides the reuse connection, acceptance is required, provided that the quantity and quality of the reclaimed water are acceptable for the intended use, as determined by the District. If the Permittee must pay for all or a part of the cost of connection to the reclaimed water source, the permittee may present an economic feasibility report to the District demonstrating whether connection is feasible.~~

### 6.3 ~~Reporting Reuse Quantities~~

#### 1. Reclaimed Water Generators

Governmental or other entities holding Water Use Permits and which generate treated wastewater effluent shall submit an annual report listing the disposition of the effluent.

This report shall list the annual average daily quantity and monthly quantity of treated wastewater effluent disposed, and the methods and locations of disposal for effluent that is not reused. This requirement will be implemented by applying the following condition to all applicable permits:

By January 1 of each year for the preceding fiscal year (October 1 through September 30), the Permittee shall submit a report detailing:

- a. The total annual average daily and monthly quantity of effluent supplied as reuse;
- b. For all individual customer reuse connections with line sizes of 4 inches or greater, list:
  - (1) Line size;
  - (2) Location of connection;
  - (3) Account name and address;
  - (4) Indication of meter, if present; and
  - (5) Metered quantities, if metered.
- c. The annual average daily quantities, monthly quantities, locations, and methods of disposal for effluent that is not reused.
- d. A map or plan depicting the area of reuse service; this map should include any areas projected to be added within the next year, if possible.

#### 2. Reclaimed Water Receivers

All permitted uses which receive reclaimed water (e.g., golf courses, industrial/commercial uses, etc.) shall be required to record and report reuse quantities and sources on a monthly basis. This requirement shall be implemented by applying the following permit condition to all applicable permits:

The Permittee shall report to the District existing connections to reclaimed water by July 1, 1991. New connections to reclaimed water shall be reported to the District within 30 days of connection to the reuse source. The Permittee shall list the reuse supplier's name, location, and quantities obtained in gallons per day, annual average, for each source, and submit this information to the District by the 10th day of each month for the preceding month, in conjunction with the monthly pumpage report.

The following condition shall be applied to applicable permits for new use:

The Permittee shall report connection to reclaimed water to the District within 30 days of connection to the reuse source. The Permittee shall list the reuse supplier's name, location, and reclaimed quantities obtained in gallons per day, annual average, for each source, and submit this information to the District by the 10th day of each month for the preceding month, in conjunction with the monthly pumpage report.

#### 6.4 Investigate Desalination

All industrial and public supply applicants for new quantities shall be required to investigate the feasibility of desalination to provide all or a portion of requested quantities. This requirement shall be implemented by applying the following permit condition to all applicable permits:

The Permittee shall investigate the feasibility of desalination to provide all or a portion of the requested quantities, and to implement desalination if feasible. The report of this investigation shall be submitted with any application for new quantities, and shall include a detailed economic analysis of desalination, including disposal costs, versus development of fresh water supplies, including land acquisition and transmission costs.

[the following is replaced by additions and edits in Chapters 5 and 6]

#### 7. Metering of Withdrawals

All permitted withdrawal points, on permits at or above 100,000 gallons per day annual average daily withdrawal, shall be metered and the Permittee shall be required to record and submit withdrawal information. Withdrawal points on permits existing as of the January 1, 2003, shall be metered at the permittee's expense by July 31, 1995, except as provided below.

The following permit condition shall be applied to all active permits with quantities at or above 500,000 gpd which shall have meters provided by the District under the provisions of Section 5.1, Basis of Review, for withdrawal points existing prior to October 1, 1989:

At such time as the District completes installation of meter(s) on all applicable withdrawal points, the Permittee shall record the total withdrawal for each metered withdrawal point. Withdrawal points constructed after September 30, 1989 shall be equipped with non-resettable, totalizing flow meters within 90 days of construction, at Permittee's expense. Such devices shall maintain an accuracy within 5% of actual flow as installed. Total withdrawals shall be reported to the District (using District format) on or before the tenth day of the following month.

Withdrawal points existing prior to the January 1, 2003, on permits granted for quantities at or above 100,000 gpd, which will not receive District supplied meters under the provisions of Section 5.1, Basis of Review, shall receive the following condition:

The following withdrawal points (District ID numbers) shall be equipped with non-resettable totalizing flow meters or other measuring devices as approved in writing by the Director, Resource Regulation Department. Such devices shall have and maintain an accuracy within 5% of the actual flow as installed. Those designated withdrawal points not equipped with such devices on the date of permit issuance shall be equipped by July 31, 1995.

Total withdrawal from each metered withdrawal point shall be recorded on a monthly basis and reported to the District (using District format) on or before the tenth day of the following month.

Permits granted for quantities at or above 100,000 gpd, which have withdrawal points constructed after the January 1, 2003, shall receive the following condition:

The following withdrawal points (District ID numbers) shall be equipped with non-resettable totalizing flow meters or other measuring devices as approved in writing by the Director, Resource Regulation Department. Such devices shall have and maintain an accuracy within 5% of the actual flow as installed. Those designated withdrawal points not equipped with such devices on the date of permit issuance shall be equipped within 90 days of completion of construction of the withdrawal facility, unless an extension is granted by the Director, Resource Regulation. Total withdrawal from each monitored source shall be recorded on a monthly basis and reported to the District (using District format) on or before the tenth day of the following month.

All permits with reporting requirements shall receive the following condition:

Three copies of all reports and one copy of data required by the permit shall be submitted to the District and shall be addressed to:

Permits Data

Southwest Florida Water Management District

2379 Broad Street

Brooksville, Florida 34609-6899

Section 8. Central System Permitting renumbered 6. Central System Permitting

The following Appendix A is added to the end of Chapter 3 of Part B, Basis of Review, of the Water Use Permit Information Manual.

APPENDIX A  
ANNUAL RECLAIMED WATER SUPPLIER REPORT  
INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

The Southwest Florida Water Management District is committed to optimizing the efficient use of reclaimed water throughout its 16-county region. Development and maintenance of a thorough monitoring program of its reclaimed water distribution network and customer's end use enables public water supply permittees to track and maximize the reasonable-beneficial use of this resource.

The enclosed excel spreadsheet is provided to assist the permittee in meeting reclaimed water reporting requirements of the Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report required in Chapter 3 of Part B, Basis of Review, of the Water Use Permit Information Manual. Entries are intended to be line-item.

Page 1 of the spreadsheet is designed to allow the permittee to complete one form for multiple annual reporting requirements for the District as well as for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Use of a common format can serve as a valuable worksheet for preparing the FDEP report while assuring that data submitted to FDEP corresponds to data provided to the District. In addition to District reporting requirements, the information requested in the spreadsheet covers the majority of data necessary for the reporting requirements associated with the following:

1. FDEP Annual Reuse Report.
2. FDEP Water Protection Sustainability Trust Fund, and
3. SWFWMD Cooperative Funding Initiative Agreement Special Conditions contained in Exhibit A

The list of items below (as well as each column in the excel spreadsheet) is annotated to indicate the report for which the information is required:

1. Required: Required for the SWFWMD Annual Reclaimed Water Supplier Report.
2. Optional: Not required for any of the reports but helpful to the District in alternative source planning programs, the SWFWMD regulatory report, and not required if not pertinent to the wastewater treatment facility or customer under Cooperative Funding.
3. CF Required: Contractually required for Cooperatively Funded Projects.
4. FDEP Required: Required as a component of the FDEP Annual Reuse Report or FDEP Water Protection Sustainability Trust Fund.

The reporting period of October 1 to the following September 30 is changed to coincide with the reporting period for the Annual FDEP Reuse Report. However, the due date for submittal to the District remains April 1 even though the FDEP due date remains December 31st each year.

Explanations and definitions for each of the various data elements (given as column headings) comprising this report are given below as well as briefly when you click in cells below the column headings. The input FORMAT or DOMAIN CODES are given after the explanation below. Text is case-sensitive and dropdowns are available for DOMAIN CODES.

Page 2 of the spreadsheet is formatted for input of monthly deliveries of reclaimed water (total gallons per month) to bulk customers or to categories of reclaimed water use.

PAGE 1

Column 1 – Water Year

Required

The water year (October 1 – September 30) for this report. For example, the period of time for October 1, 2008 – September 2009 is water year 2009.

FORMAT = yyyy

Column 2 – County

Required

The county in which the utility provides reclaimed water for the named customers. If more than one county is supplied, enter the amounts supplied for each county separately.

DOMAIN CODES: Charlotte, Citrus, Desoto, Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lake, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Sumter. (Dropdown available.)

Column 3 – Permittee – Wastewater Treatment Plant

Required

The name of the utility as it appears on its Water Use Permit and the name of the wastewater treatment plant if different from that of the utility.

FORMAT: 24 text characters.

Column 4 – Permittee Water Use Permit (WUP) Number

Required

The SWFWMD water use permit number or numbers issued to the utility. Typically, the permittee will be the potable water utility.

FORMAT: 12 digit number. For instance, 20012345.006.

Column 5 – Bulk Customer Name

Required

The name of the individual customer receiving reclaimed water (golf course, hospital, commercial facility, industrial plant, etc.). Residential customers can be categorized according to any distinct areas on the utilities reclaimed system (e.g., NE Service Area, etc.). Disposal and Natural System Restoration projects do not have to have a name.

FORMAT: 25 – text characters.

Column 6 – Customer Category or Use for Reclaimed Water

Required

Identify the customer category or general intended use of the reclaimed water as follows:

- RES - residential irrigation,
- AGR - agricultural irrigation,
- IND - industrial/commercial process use,
- RAC - recreation, aesthetic, and commercial irrigation,
- GC - golf course irrigation,
- NSR – natural systems restoration,
- SPRAY – sprayfield disposal
- RIB – Rapid Infiltration Basin disposal
- SWD – Surface Water Disposal
- DWD – Deep Well Disposal
- ASR – Aquifer Storage (not used this year)
- RSV – Reservoir Stored (not used this year)

DOMAIN CODES: RES, AGR, IND, RAC, GC, NSR, SPRAY, RIB, SWD, DWD, ASR, RSV (Dropdown available.)

Column 7 – Customer WUP Number

Required

The SWFWMD water use permit number issued to this customer for withdrawal of water from a traditional source of water that will be replaced with reclaimed water. If the customer’s WUP number is 20012345.001, input 2012345. Input “None” if the customer does not have a WUP.

FORMAT: 10 digit number with 3 digit extension after the decimal.

Column 8 – Customer WUP – First Issue Date

Optional

The year the District first issued the customer the water use permit input in the previous column. Leave blank, if the customer does not have a WUP.

FORMAT: yyyy (valid range 1970-2010).

Columns 9 & 10 – Customer Location – Latitude/Longitude

Required

Data entry in these two columns define the single point of latitude and longitude for the interconnect between the utility’s transmission main and the customer’s reclaimed water system. Input degrees-minutes-seconds

FORMAT: 9–digit number. Format = ##\*##’##”

Column 11 – Section, Township, Range

Required

Section, Township, Range where of the customer’s interconnection is located.

FORMAT: ## – ##S – ##E

Column 12 – Meter

Optional

“Yes” or “No” entry if the utility has installed a reclaimed water meter at a facility having a water use permit.

NOTE: Subdivisions are not included unless they are a community development corporation with a water use permit.

DOMAIN CODES: Yes, No (Dropdown available.)

Column 13 – Meter Size

Optional

Meter size determines peak flow rate, or upper limit of water use in gpm. Enter meter size (or use dropdown) in inches. If no meter, leave blank. 6 characters maximum.

DOMAIN CODES: 3/4", 5/8", 1", 1-1/2", 2", 3", 4", 5", 6", 7", 8", 9", 10", 11", 12", etc. (Dropdown available.)

Column 14 – Meter Type

Optional

The type of flow meter the utility has installed at the customer’s location. Acceptable entries are “D” for digital flow meters or “A” for analog flow meters.

DOMAIN CODES: D, A, None (Dropdown available.)

Column 15 – Meter Serial Number

Optional

The serial number for the flow meter installed by the utility at the customer’s location. Please leave blank if there is no meter.

FORMAT: 12–digit number.

Column 16 – SWFWMD Project Number

CF Required

The project number associated with each project that received or is receiving District cooperative funding support. Project numbers are a single uppercase letter followed by three numbers such as K055, L051, K468. The summary report will be organized by District project numbers for those certain portions of the system that received or are receiving cooperative funding from the District. Those portions of the system not receiving such funding should enter N/A in this column.

FORMAT: 5 characters numbers and text.

Column 17 – Number Of Service Boxes

CF Required

The number of reclaimed water service boxes or connections that have been installed within the service area covered by the customer’s contract with the utility regardless of whether or not a meter has been installed. For example, give the total number of reclaimed water service boxes installed at all residences within a subdivision where each residence is capable of receiving reclaimed water service, whether the residence is using reclaimed water or not.

FORMAT: 6 – digit number.

Column 18 – Number Of Active Customers

FDEP Required and CF Required

The number of accounts (or service boxes) that are actually connected and actively using reclaimed water in the service area during the reporting period. For example, if a subdivision with 1,000 accounts (residences) has installed service boxes at each account, but only 500 accounts actually receive AND use reclaimed water, the entry in this field is “500” while entry for the previous field would be “1,000.”

FORMAT: 6 – digit number.

Column 19 – Proposed or Contracted Reclaimed Water to the Customer or Use (gpd)

CF Required

The planned delivery volume, in gpd, of the reclaimed water system that was or is being constructed under the terms of the cooperative funding agreement for the customer named in Column 5 or the Use listed in Column 6. Typically, this flow should reflect the volume required to meet the negotiated contract(s) between the utility and the reclaimed water customer. NOTE: This is not the total capacity of the system nor is it the build out volume ultimately planned for the system.

FORMAT: 8 – digit number.

Column 20 – Actual Reclaimed Water Disposal Quantity (gpd)

Required

The annualized (for the water year) actual quantity of reclaimed water that was disposed of via Rapid Infiltration Basins (RIBs), deep well injection, surface water disposal or spray fields during the reporting period. Please note: Spray fields, RIBs, surface water disposal and deep well injection are included on this form (as they can be reported to FDEP).

FORMAT: 8 digit number.

Column 21 – Actual Reclaimed Water Flow (gpd)

Required

The actual reclaimed water flow, in gpd, that was delivered during the reporting period to reclaimed water customers or customer categories.

FORMAT: 8 – digit number.

Column 22 – Project Proposed Offset (gpd)

CF Required

The volume of potable-quality water, in gpd, that was projected to be offset (or saved) by the reclaimed water projected to be provided through this project.

FORMAT: 8 – digit number.

Column 23 – Actual Public Supply Offset (gpd)

CF Required

The actual potable – quality water from the public water supply system, in gpd, that was offset by the actual amount of reclaimed water supplied to this customer or service area during the reporting period.

FORMAT: 8 – digit number.

Column 24 – Actual Private Supply Offset (gpd)

CF Required

The actual self-supplied potable-quality groundwater or surface water that customers discontinued using, in gpd, because they received reclaimed water during the reporting period.

FORMAT: 8 – digit number.

Column 25 – Offset Calculation Method

CF Required

Indicate whether the flow data previously provided in this reporting was metered (Meter) flows or estimated (Est.) values derived from master meters, plant pumpage, or similar indirect measurement procedures.

DOMAIN CODES: Meter, Est.

Column 26 – Acreage Irrigated with Reclaimed Water

FDEP Required

The measured, calculated, or estimated acreage, by customer type, that is irrigated by reclaimed water made available through this project. Spray fields and RIBs are not considered irrigation.

FORMAT: 5 – digit number.

Column 27 – Reclaimed Water Rate/1,000 Gallons

CF Required

Provide the rate or rates charged, if the service is based on a block rate structure, per 1,000 gallons (\$/Kgal) within the respective reclaimed water service areas. Data in this column should not include any fixed fees for wastewater service, initial reclaimed water connection, price of meters, base fees, or related fixed costs. If the utility does not base its charge on 1,000 gallon blocks, then leave blank.

FORMAT: US Currency, 5 digits \$###.## or Blank

Column 28 – Reclaimed Water Flat Rate Per Month

CF Required

The flat rate charged by the utility for reclaimed water service. This should not include any fixed fees for wastewater service, initial reclaimed connection, price of meters, base fees, or related fixed costs. If the utility does not charge a flat monthly fee, then leave blank.

FORMAT: US Currency, 6 digits \$#,###.## (Do not enter the comma.)

Column 29 – Reclaimed Water Contracted Delivery Quantity (gpd)

CF Required

The volume of reclaimed water, in gpd, that the customer has agreed to take from the utility to the end of the contract term stipulated in Column 31. For those permittees co-funded through the District, this number should be the same as the volume specified in their Cooperative Funding agreement with the District.

FORMAT: 8 – digit number.

Column 30 – Reclaimed Water Contract Start Date

CF Required

The date specified in the contract as the beginning date of service for reclaimed water.

FORMAT: mm/yyyy (valid year range 1975-2010).

Column 31 – Reclaimed Water Contract End Date

CF Required

The date specified in the contract between the utility and the reclaimed water customer and stipulates when reclaimed service will terminate.

FORMAT: mm/yyyy (valid year range 1975-2050).

Column 32 – Reclaimed Water Delivery Mode

Required

A code entry showing how the reclaimed water is supplied for reuse. The codes are:

- “P” which identifies reclaimed water delivered under sufficient pressure for immediate use by the reclaimed water customer; or
- “S” which identifies reclaimed water delivered under pressure for delivery into on-site storage for later use by the reuse customer.

DOMAIN CODES: P, S (Dropdown available.)

Column 33 – Interruptible Service Agreement

CF Required

Enter “Yes” or “No” signifying that service to this customer is through an agreed-upon interruptible basis.

Specifically, if reclaimed water availability is insufficient for overall system demand, this customer can have its service interrupted (suspended) until sufficient reclaimed water supply is again available. The customer would have to activate standby quantities from the water source used prior to becoming a reclaimed water customer if the customer’s water use permit provides for reinstatement of these previously permitted quantities if they lost reclaimed water through no fault of their own. Note: Does not include emergency interruptions.

DOMAIN CODES: Yes, No

Column 34 – Month & Year Reuse First On-Line

CF Required

The month and year that reclaimed water was actually first used by this customer whether as part of the reclaimed water contract or prior to execution of a reclaimed water contract.

FORMAT: mm/yyyy (valid year range 1975-2010)

Column 35 – Customer’s Location in a WUCA

Optional

Identifies if the customer is located in a SWFWMD water use caution area (WUCA), and if so, which one. This is a code entry using the following codes:

- SWUCA is the Southern Water Use Caution Area
- NTB is the Northern Tampa Bay Water Use Caution Area
- N/A if they are not in a Water Use Caution Area (do not leave this column blank).

DOMAIN CODES: SWUCA, NTB or N/A (Dropdown available.)

Column 36 – Traditional Source

Optional

The water source(s) identified in the water use permit for each of the reclaimed water customers. This source is represented by a code entry using the following codes:

- FL is the Floridan Aquifer
- IA is the Intermediate Aquifer
- SA is the Surficial Aquifer
- SW is surface water withdrawal
- DES for desalination
- PRMRWSA for the Peace River Manasota Water Supply Authority
- TBW for Tampa Bay Water

DOMAIN CODES: FL, IA, SA, SW, DES, PRMRWSA, TBW (Dropdown available.) For multiple sources, direct entry of the codes, separated by commas, are allowed in this column. (Do not use the dropdown for multiple source entry)

Column 37 – Basin Board

Optional

Identifies in which Basin Board the customer is located in. This is a code entry using the following codes:

- ALA – Alafia River
- WITH – Withlacoochee River
- COASTCoastal Rivers
- P-A – Pinellas Anclote River
- NW HILLS – Northwest Hillsborough River
- HILLS – Hillsborough River
- MANManasota
- PR Peace River

DOMAIN CODES: WITH, COAST, P-A, NW HILLS, HILLS, MAN, PR (Dropdown available.)

Column 38 – WAFR ID

FDEP Required

Wastewater Facility Regulation Identification Number. If more than one treatment plant supplies the reclaimed water system, only the WAFR ID is necessary for the wastewater facility that supplies the most reclaimed water to this customer.

FORMAT: 9 – character input: 3 text + 6 – digit number or 9 – digit number

Column 39 – WWTP Treatment Level

FDEP Required

Identify the level of treatment (using FDEP coding) at all the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) for the WAFR ID Number given in column 38.

- AWT – Sufficient for surface water discharge,
- HI – Sufficient for public access reclaimed water,
- BA – Not sufficient for public access reclaimed water

DOMAIN CODES: AWT, HI, BA (Dropdown available.)

Column 40 – Reclaimed Water Storage Type

Required

Identify the type of reclaimed water storage facility used at the WWTP identified by the WAFR ID number in Column 38.

- POND = Surface water impoundment
- TANK = above ground or in-ground tank
- ASR = stored in an aquifer

DOMAIN CODES: POND, TANK, ASR (Dropdown available)

Column 41 – Reclaimed Water Storage Volume (Million Gallons)

Required

Provide the total storage volume in million gallons per storage type at the WWTP identified by the WAFR ID number in Column 38.

FORMAT: numeric up to 10 characters

Column 42 – Comments

Optional

Unlimited entry because this column is formatted to wrap text.

PAGE 2

The Permittee shall input total gallons delivered to all bulk customers (column 5 on Page 1) or to all reclaimed water use categories (column 6 on Page 1) for the months of October through September of the following year.

NAME OF PERSON ORIGINATING PROPOSED RULE: Bobby Lue, Brooksville Regulation Director

NAME OF AGENCY HEAD WHO APPROVED THE PROPOSED RULE: Southwest Florida Water Management  
District Governing Board

DATE PROPOSED RULE APPROVED BY AGENCY HEAD: September 29, 2009

DATE NOTICES OF PROPOSED RULE DEVELOPMENT PUBLISHED IN FAW: March 28, 2008, September  
26, 2008, December 19, 2008