



# Water Supply Facilities Work Plan

The associated BrowardNEXT2.0 Comprehensive Plan was adopted on March 28, 2019 (Ordinance No. 2019-11) by the Board of County Commissioners.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
AWS	Alternative Water Supply
BCWWS	Broward County Water and Wastewater Services
BCPDMD	Broward County Planning and Development Management Division
BEBR	Bureau of Economic and Business Research
BMP	Best Management Practice
BMSD	Broward County Municipal Services Districts
CADA	Central Aquifer Drainage Assessment
CEPP	Central Everglades Planning Project
CERP	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
CIE	Capital Improvements Element
CUP	Consumptive Use Permit
DSS	Domestic Self Supply
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPGMD	Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department
EPCRD	Environmental Planning and Community Resilience Division
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FPL	Florida Power and Light Corporation
F.S.	Florida Statutes
GOP	Goals, Objectives, and Policies
gpcd	Gallons Per Capita Per Day
IWRP	Integrated Water Resources Plan
LEC	Lower East Coast
LECWSP	Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan
LORS	Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule
LOS	Level of Service
LOSS	Level of Service Standard
LOSOM	Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual
MFL	Minimum Flow and Minimum Water Level
MG	Million Gallons
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MGM	Million Gallons Per Month
NADA	North Aquifer Drainage Assessment
NCA	National Climate Assessment
NIS	NatureScape Irrigation Services
PFAM	Population Forecast and Allocation Model
ppb	Parts per billion

RCAP	Regional Climate Action Plan
RO	Reverse Osmosis
SADA	South Aquifer Drainage Assessment
SAS	Surficial Aquifer System
SEFRCCC	Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SRW	South Regional Wellfield
STA	Stormwater Treatment Area
SWR	Surface Water Routing
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zones
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
UAZ	Utility Analysis Zones
URO	Urban Runoff
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGCRP	United States Global Change Research Program
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WCA	Water Conservation Areas
WPA	Water Preserve Areas
WRRDA	Water Resources Reform and Development Act
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant



## Water Supply Facilities Work Plan

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Broward County Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (2020 Work Plan) addresses traditional and alternative water supply (AWS) source development and management strategies to meet existing and projected water use demand. The 2020 Work Plan primarily focuses on Broward County's Public Works Water and Wastewater Services (BCWWS) service areas and unincorporated Broward County neighborhoods entitled the Broward County Municipal Services Districts (BMSD). It also contains updates about the implementation of the urban water resource management strategies, including water conservation programs, prioritized at the 2019 Broward Countywide Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP), coordinated by Broward County Environmental Planning and Community Resilience Division (EPCRD). Overall, approximately 240,000 people receive water and wastewater services in these areas and the population is expected to be 281,000 by 2040. The BMSD's water and wastewater services are provided by BCWWS and the City of Fort Lauderdale's utilities. BCWWS' southernmost service area receives potable water through connections with the City of Hollywood.

Florida Law (Section 163.3177(6)(c)3., Florida Statutes [F.S.]) requires local governments to adopt water supply facilities work plans into their comprehensive plans within eighteen months after the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) approves a regional water supply plan update. The SFWMD approved the 2018 Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update (LECWSP, SFWMD, 2018) on November 8, 2018, with final administrative order on January 11, 2019. The 2020 Work Plan is Broward County's required update based on that plan's adoption. In addition, Broward County integrated its comprehensive plan's water resources elements and the new version is included in the 2020 Work Plan.

Like most Southeast Florida water utilities, BCWWS' primary public water supply source water is the Surficial Aquifer System (SAS) located from ground surface to approximately 240 feet underground. BCWWS' groundwater withdrawal wells range between 75 to 130 feet below ground. Broward County's primary SAS feature is the Biscayne Aquifer and it provides the vast majority of BCWWS and BMSD populations' water supply needs.

However, the Biscayne Aquifer is considered a finite water resource by the SFWMD. In 2007, the SFWMD mandated through a Regional Water Availability Rule that AWS will be used to serve future population growth (SFWMD, 2007). For example, the brackish Upper Floridan Aquifer (approximately to 1000 – 1700 feet underground) can be withdrawn and treated with more complex processes than used for the Biscayne Aquifer water. Other AWS options include, but are not limited to, water conservation, water reuse, and surface water storage development. The 2020 Work Plan outlines future BCWWS AWS projects to serve future populations as well as projects that maintain and optimize BCWWS' current systems. Similar projects are covered for the City of Fort Lauderdale and the City of Hollywood.

The regional C-51 Reservoir project is the primary BCWWS AWS project to meet future population growth demands. Located in Central Palm Beach County, the C-51 Reservoir project is a public-private partnership to construct 60,000 acre-feet (equal to almost 20 billion gallons) of surface water storage. Captured stormwater from the C-51 watershed will be stored in the reservoir and moved across the region via canal systems to recharge local aquifers. BCWWS is planning to use up to six million gallons a day from the C-51 Reservoir project.

The Broward County and Palm Beach County water reuse partnership is another important regional AWS initiative. This beneficial reuse water project is BCWWS' strategy to comply with Florida's Ocean Outfall Law (Section 403.086(9), F.S). The project also provides beneficial water reuse supply to the Southern Palm Beach County region as well as portions of the North Springs Improvement District, Coconut Creek, Deerfield Beach, and Pompano Beach. BCWWS is currently increasing its water reuse production capacity to twenty-six million gallons a day from the current ten million gallons a day to implement this project.

Additional regional drivers for Broward County's water supply include regional climate impacts such as sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, and extreme weather events. Sea level rise threatens future South Florida water conveyance that could negatively impact aquifer recharge and flood control management practices. Due in large part to a porous aquifer, future sea level rise also will increase saltwater intrusion's negative effect on public water supplies. Saltwater intrusion from the ocean will likely move further inward and pose contamination risk for freshwater aquifers. Future extreme weather events may include longer dry weather patterns that could decrease public water supply levels and, may also increase saltwater intrusion's landward extent.

Broward County, together with its municipal and regional partners, supports and facilitates water supply and climate change planning integration and implementation including:

- The Broward County Climate Action Plan’s water supply actions (Broward County, 2015) to maintain adequate water supply through conservation and adaptation, and integrated water resource management.
- The Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact’s (SEFRCCC) Southeast Florida Regional Climate Action Plan’s (RCAP) critical water supply planning components (SEFRCCC, 2017).
- The goals of the Resilient Utility Coalition - an outgrowth from the Compact –to “operationalize resilience” in common water utility practices.

A major regional plan to restore Florida’s Everglades – the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) – will also change future water resource conditions. CERP will construct additional water storage systems to capture wet season flow volumes and provide critical natural system water needs as well as maintain public water supply. CERP features within Broward County and in other SFWMD regions should collectively benefit local water supply sustainability throughout South Florida.

The 2019 IWRP Update provides key planning, assessment and coordination tools to optimally manage water resources. Its five main objectives are to:

- Make the most of local water resources, so that Broward’s long-term water supply needs are met;
- Coordinate a diverse water management community, ensuring the efficient and effective management of Broward’s water resources;
- Match up local water sources and users to ensure that water supplies are available when and where they’re needed;
- Diversify water supplies so that the needs of urban and natural systems are met under wet and dry conditions; and,
- Promote water resource resiliency by evaluating future conditions, including potential climate impacts and adopt strategies, to mitigate, adapt, and prevent disruptions to our overall goal of more efficient and effective water management.

Additionally, the IWRP program developed, and continues to develop, several numerical hydrologic models used in decision making and to assist sustainable investments. Optimizing integrated secondary canal management is one hallmark success for the IWRP modeling. Broward County’s Water Reuse Master Plan was developed to facilitate more projects Countywide and its implementation is greatly assisted with the IWRP’s AWS grant investments.

Water conservation remains a critical AWS strategy in the 2020 Work Plan. In 2010, the Broward County Board of County Commissioners passed an irrigation ordinance adopting year-round irrigation restrictions limiting landscape watering to two days per week. In addition, Broward

County implements a broad set of water conservation programs that are designed to produce long-term demand reductions along with water quality improvements. These programs, targeted at various user groups, including Broward Water Partnership Conservation Pays, NatureScape Irrigation Services (NIS), NatureScape Broward, Know the Flow, Water Matters Day, and the NatureScape Broward School Board Environmental Partnership Agreement. The current IWRP goal of Broward County's water conservation programs combined is 10 gallons per day per capita reduction in water use Countywide by 2028.

Finally, the 2020 Work Plan data analysis demonstrates BCWWS will continue to meet its "Retail Potable Water Level of Service Standards". Special recommendations and a ten-year work plan outline the major C-51 Reservoir Project (27.6 million dollars) and Palm Beach County Reuse Partnership (104 million dollars) investments and components. In addition, water treatment plant (WTP) upgrades and water conservation projects are described. BCWWS' robust 5-year Capital Improvement Program is scheduled to spend over 123 million dollars on over sixty components to maintain and optimize the current system as well as build new features. All the 2020 Work Plan projects contribute towards BCWWS successfully managing future challenges to provide excellent water and wastewater services for its service areas.

## INTRODUCTION

Broward County is located on the Southeastern coast of Florida and is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Miami-Dade County to the south, Collier County to the west and Palm Beach County to the north as shown in Figure WS1 below. This Broward County Water Supply Facilities Work Plan Update (2020 Work Plan) identifies water supply sources, availability and facilities needed to serve existing and new development within the local government's jurisdiction. Chapter 163, Part II, F.S., requires local governments to prepare and adopt work plans into their comprehensive plans within 18 months after the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) approves a regional water supply plan update. The 2018 Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan (LECWSP) Update was adopted by the SFWMD's Governing Board on November 8, 2018. Therefore, local governments within the Lower East Coast (LEC) region are required to amend their comprehensive plans and include an updated Water Supply Facilities Work Plan and related planning elements by May 8, 2020.

BCWWS produces potable water for its northern and central service areas. BCWWS' southernmost service area receives potable water through connections, with the City of Hollywood. BMSD areas receive water and wastewater services from BCWWS and the city of Fort Lauderdale's utilities. BCWWS and both cities are responsible for ensuring enough capacity is available for existing and future customers.

This 2020 Work Plan will reference the initiatives already identified to ensure adequate water supply for BCWWS and BMSD. According to state guidelines, the work plan and comprehensive plan must address the development of traditional and alternative water supplies, service delivery and conservation and reuse programs necessary to serve existing and new development for at least a 10-year planning period. The work plan will have a planning time schedule consistent with the comprehensive plan and the 2018 LECWSP update. The Broward County 2020 Work Plan is divided into seven sections:

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Regional Issues
- Section 3 – Broward County
- Section 4 – Data and Analysis
- Section 5 – Special Recommendations and Actions
- Section 6 – BCWWS Capital Improvements
- Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Policies

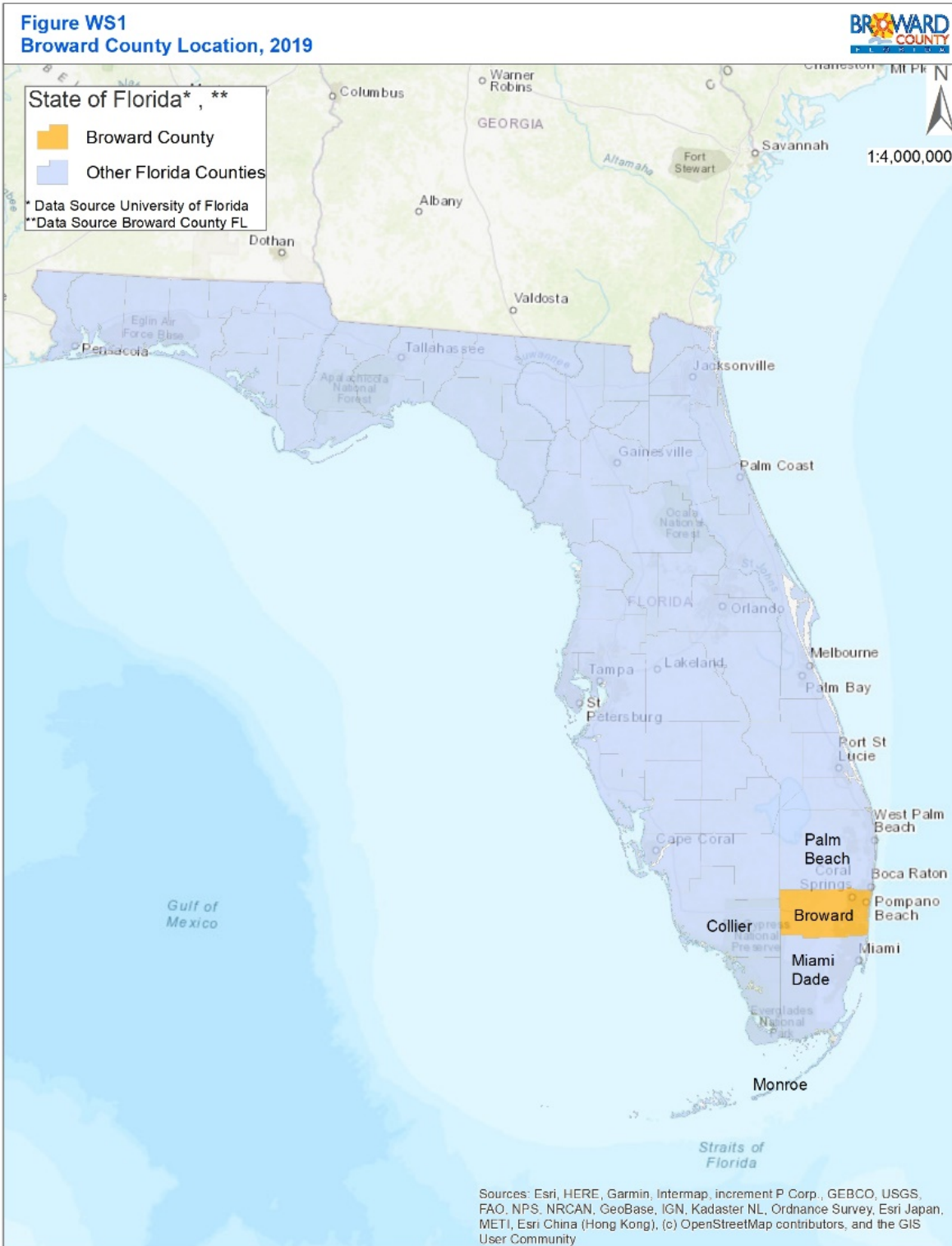


Figure WS1 Broward County Location

## A. Statutory History

The Florida Legislature enacted bills in the 2002, 2004, 2005, 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2016 sessions to address the state's water supply needs. Two of these bills, Senate Bills 360 and 444 (2005 legislative session), significantly changed Chapters 163 and 373, F.S., by strengthening the statutory links between the regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts and the comprehensive plans prepared by local governments. In addition, these bills established the basis for improving coordination between local land use and water supply planning.

## B. Statutory Requirements

Broward County has considered the following statutory provision in updates to this 2020 Work Plan.

1. Coordinate appropriate aspects of its comprehensive plan with the LECWSP [Section 163.3177(4)(a), F.S.].
2. Ensure the future land use plan is based upon availability of adequate water supplies and public facilities and services [Section 163.3177(6)(a), F.S.]. Data and analysis demonstrating that adequate water supplies and associated public facilities will be available to meet projected growth demands must accompany all proposed Future Land Use Map amendments submitted for review.
3. Ensure that adequate water supplies and potable water facilities are available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent and consult with the applicable water supplier to determine whether adequate water supplies will be available to serve the development by the anticipated issuance date of the certificate of occupancy [Section 163.3180(2), F.S.].
4. For local governments subject to a regional water supply plan, revise the General Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element (the "Infrastructure Element") within 18 months after the water management district approves an updated regional water supply plan, to:
  - a. Identify and incorporate the AWS project(s) selected by the local government from projects identified in the LECWSP, or alternative projects(s) proposed by the local government under Section 373.709(8)(b), F.S. [Section 163.3177(6)(c), F.S.];
  - b. Identify the traditional and AWS projects and the conservation and reuse programs necessary to meet water needs identified in the LECWSP [Section 163.3177 (6) (c) 3, F.S.]; and



- c. Update the work plan for at least a 10-year planning period for constructing the public, private, and regional water supply facilities identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development [Section 163.3177(6)(c) 3, F.S.].
5. Revise the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to include water supply, reuse, and conservation projects and programs to be implemented during the five-year period [Section 163.3177 (3)(a)4, F.S.].
6. To the extent necessary to maintain internal consistency after making changes described in Paragraph 1 through 5 above, revise the Conservation Element to assess projected water needs and sources for at least a 10-year planning period, considering the LECWSP, as well as applicable consumptive use permit(s) [Section 163.3177(6)(d), F.S.]. The plan must address the water supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and projected water use demand for the established planning period, considering the applicable regional water supply plan [Section 163.3167(9), F.S.].
7. To the extent necessary to maintain internal consistency after making changes described in Paragraphs 1 through 5 above, revise the Intergovernmental Coordination Element to ensure coordination of the comprehensive plan with the LECWSP [Section 163.3177(6)(h) 1, F.S.].
8. While an Evaluation and Appraisal Report is not required, local governments are encouraged to comprehensively evaluate and, as necessary, update comprehensive plans to reflect changes in local conditions. The evaluation could address the extent to which the local government has implemented the need to update its work plan, including the development of alternative water supplies, and determine whether the identified AWS projects, traditional water supply projects and conservation and reuse programs are meeting local water use demands [Section 163.3191(3), F.S.].



## REGIONAL ISSUES

The regional issues impacting Broward County include:

1. **Climate Impacts and Future Water Supply Conditions:** Climate impacts and future water supply conditions need to be integrated into water resources resilience planning efforts;
2. **Water Use Limitation:** Limitation of fresh surface water and groundwater use by the SFWMD's Regional Water Availability Rule and Everglades and Lake Okeechobee Minimum Flow and Minimum Water Levels (MFL);
3. **Alternative Water Supply:** The need to develop diverse water sources to meet current and future water needs, including C-51 Reservoir Project, Floridan Aquifer, and reuse as mandated by the Ocean Outfall law; and,
4. **CERP Implementation:** Construction of additional storage systems (e.g. CERP's reservoirs, aquifer storage, and recovery systems) to capture wet season flow volumes will be necessary to increase water availability during dry conditions and attenuate damaging peak flow events from Lake Okeechobee.

### A. Climate Impacts and Future Water Supply Conditions

Investigations and evaluations conducted at the national, regional, and local levels have reinforced the need to plan for the predicted impacts of different rainfall patterns and more frequent and severe drought, increases in tidal and storm-related flooding, and the loss of coastal wellfield capacity due to saltwater contamination. In the absence of proactive planning, these impacts will present liabilities for coastal and inland communities with implications for urban water supplies, water and wastewater infrastructure, and both regional and local drainage/flood control systems.

Broward County, together with its municipal and regional partners, understands that it is imperative that local governments and water utilities begin to formalize the integration of water supply and climate change considerations as part of their coordinated planning efforts. Water resource resilience can be achieved with relevant updates to Water Supply Facilities Work Plans and focused, actionable enhancements to comprehensive planning Goals, Objectives, and Policies (GOP). Key considerations for communities within the Southeast Florida planning areas include: 1) sea level rise, 2) saltwater intrusion, 3) extreme weather, and 4) infrastructure investments to support diversification and sustainability of water supply sources, and adaptive stormwater and wastewater systems.

The 2019 IWRP Report states that it is necessary to understand future conditions, particularly as related to potential climate impacts including extreme droughts and rainfall events, along

with sea level rise and related saltwater intrusion, in order to ensure that Broward's water resources will be sustainable and promote more effective and efficient water resources management. The Broward County water management community works with many groups, including the state and federal government, academia, and the private sector to study the impacts that a changing climate brings and to develop plans for mitigation and adaptation.

Among 2019 IWRP objectives, there is: "to promote water resources resiliency by evaluating future conditions, including potential climate impacts and adopt strategies to mitigate, adapt, and prevent disruptions to Broward's overall goal of more efficient and effective water management."

In addition, the Water Supply Actions within the Broward County Climate Action Plan (2015) are intended to maintain adequate water supply through conservation and adaptation, development of decision support tools necessary to build community resilience and increase the resilience of natural systems through integrated water resource management. The 11 actions that are proposed include:

- Continue local water conservation programs
- Include climate change in updates of LECWSP
- Investigate regionalization of water supply
- Monitor and protect wellfields
- Develop AWS strategies
- Model the sustainable use of the aquifer
- Evaluate impacts of flooding of contaminated sites
- Evaluate reuse water interaction with and impacts to the natural systems
- Implement reuse strategies
- Evaluate reuse considering sea level rise
- Increase percentage of pervious areas

Both the 2019 IWRP Update and Broward's Climate Action Plan support the work of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact (SEFRCCC) to develop the Regional Climate Action Plan (RCAP) (SEFRCCC 2017), which is the four-County Southeast Florida Regional Climate Compact's guiding tool for coordinated climate action in Southeast Florida. Broward County has taken a lead role as a compact partner in organizing the water section of the Water Goal of the document, which is designed to "advance the water management strategies and infrastructure improvements needed, in parallel with existing water conservation efforts, to mitigate the potential adverse impacts of climate change and sea level rise on water supplies, water and wastewater infrastructure, and water management systems, inclusive of regional canal networks, pumps, control structures, and

operations." Twenty-one actions are included within this goal. Compact documents produced to assist policymakers, administrators, and program staff include "Integrating Climate Change and Water Supply Planning in Southeast Florida" and "Regional Impacts of Climate Change and Issues for Stormwater Management" (SEFRCCC, 2019).

### Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise has significant implications for water management and water supply planning in Southeast Florida, the rate of which is accelerating. During the previous century, the global rate of sea level rise averaged approximately 1.6 mm per year. The rate of rise increased to an average of 1.7 mm per year during the second half of the last century, followed by a more significant increase to 3.3 mm per year measured during the last decade. This trend of rising sea level is reinforced by local tide data which documents an increase in regional sea level of about 9 inches during the last 100 years. While there continues to be uncertainty about the overall extent of sea level rise that might be realized in the coming century, the Fourth National Climate Assessment (NCA, USGCRP, 2018) report presents a probable range of 1 to 6 feet by 2100. In Southeast Florida, partner counties in the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact, inclusive of Broward, Palm Beach, Miami-Dade, and Monroe counties, have collectively agreed to use modified guidance developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and a planning scenario of 9 to 24 inches additional sea level rise by 2060, consistent with projections presented in the 2014 NCA, Figure WS2 below. This unified sea level rise projection has been formally adopted by Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties and is now being used to inform planning processes and project design throughout the region. As the impacts of historic sea level rise are already being realized and acceleration of the rate of rise is expected to compound local impacts and vulnerabilities, it is prudent that planning processes begin to formally reflect consideration of sea level rise as a future condition with recognized implications for near-term and longer-term planning decisions.

Sea level rise produces varied challenges with the respect to water resources sustainability, water management, and water/wastewater facilities and infrastructure. Impacts include saltwater contamination of coastal wellfields, infiltration of groundwater with chloride levels into wastewater collection systems, impairing normal operations and maintenance, as well as opportunities for beneficial use of reclaimed water as an AWS. Water management systems are also at risk with systems constrained by rising groundwater and tail water elevations which reduce soil storage and discharge capacity, with increased potential for both inland and coastal flooding and less opportunity for long-term storage of stormwater for beneficial reuse.

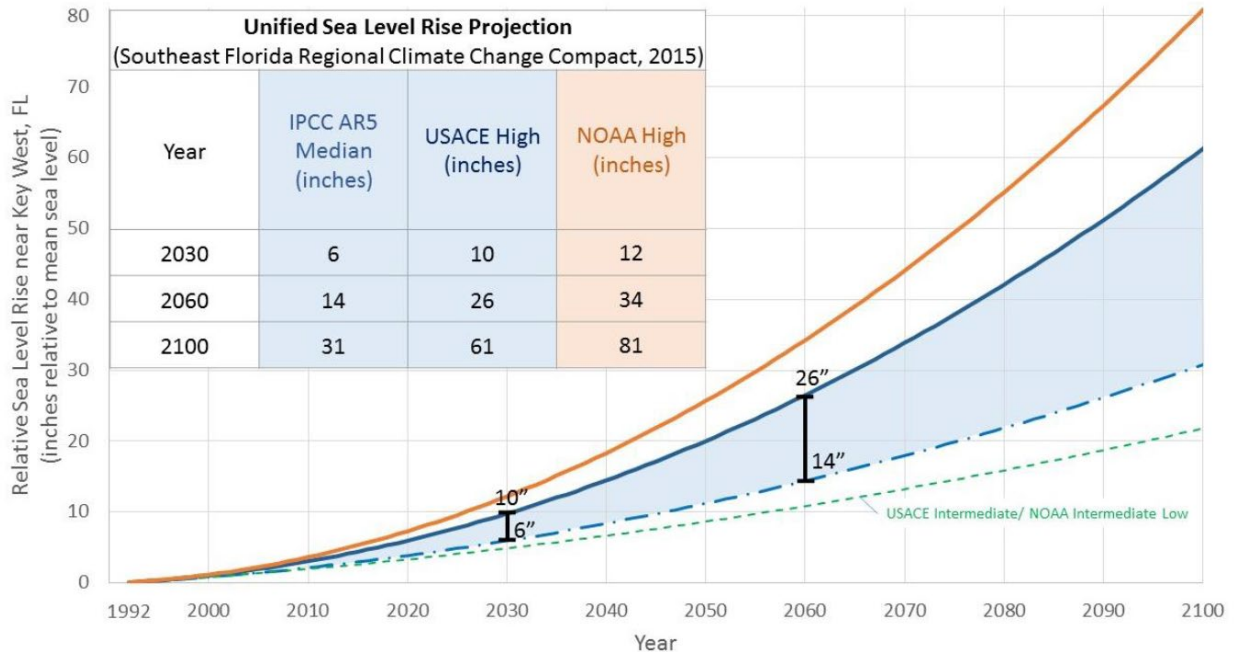


Figure WS2 Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact Unified Sea Level Rise Projection<sup>1</sup>

These realities necessitate consideration of plans and investments that may be needed to compensate for loss of existing water supplies through relocation of wellfields and the development of AWS sources, while also seeking opportunities to expand regional water storage opportunities. These investments and considerations are in addition to concurrency planning for population growth and water demands that are typical requirements for water supply planning.

### Saltwater Intrusion

Along the coast of Southeast Florida, and several miles inland, groundwater supplies and potable wells are vulnerable to saltwater contamination. The Biscayne Aquifer, which serves as the regional’s primary water supply, is a shallow, surficial aquifer characterized by limestone karst geology, which is highly porous and transmissive. As a result, coastal saltwater intrusion of the aquifer has begun to restrict coastal water supplies and necessitated the development of western wellfields, changes in wellfield in water management operations, and investments in reclaimed water projects to enhance aquifer recharge. At the toe of the saltwater front, chloride concentrations exceed drinking water

<sup>1</sup> The unified sea level rise projection is updated every 5 years, having its next one anticipated to be released at the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact Summit, in December 2019. Link to current 2015 version shown above: <https://southeastfloridaclimatecompact.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/2015-Compact-Unified-Sea-Level-Rise-Projection.pdf>

standards of 250 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and thus restrict and/or require abandonment of wellheads located east of the saltwater intrusion line.

While impacts and planning efforts have historically focused on the most at risk utilities and wellfield, the accelerated rate of sea level rise and advancements in modeling and planning tools provide support and justification for a more holistic review of anticipated trends and necessary responses on both a local and regional scale.

As early as the 2000 LECWSP, these impacted water supply entities were classified as:

- Utilities at Risk – Utilities with wellfields near the saltwater interface that do not have an inland wellfield, have not developed adequate alternative sources of water, and have limited ability to meet user needs through interconnects with other utilities; and
- Utilities of Concern – Utilities having wellfields near the saltwater interface, the ability to shift pumpages to an inland wellfield, or an alternative source that is not impacted by the drought.

Technical assessments have further identified changes in land use, drainage of the Everglades, wellfield operations, and sea level rise as contributing factors to the historical movement and current location of the saltwater front within the productive layer of the aquifer.

Hydrologic modeling has revealed that sea level rise, when combined with coastal wellfield pumping, has accelerated the movement of the front, doubling the rate at which the front has progressed during the last several decades at certain locations. It is expected that sea level rise will constitute an increasingly significant influence on the rate of saltwater migration during the decades to come and that critical wellfield capacity will be lost with an additional 2-foot increase in sea level, the extent of which will vary along the coast. Conditions will be further influenced by temporal hydrologic conditions and responses in water management operations. It is therefore prudent for water utilities throughout the region (both inland and coastal) to consider adaptation plans that might include wellfield relocation or expansion of western wellfields as part of planned efforts to meet shared regional water demands. Continuation of groundwater monitoring and modeling efforts will be critical to predicting the movement of the front under sea level rise scenarios anticipated over the next several decades and adaptation efforts should continue to be refined in accordance with predicted and realized trends. Regional and local data will be important in informing decision-making.

In 2006, Broward County's EPCRD contracted with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to develop a numerical model to evaluate various influencing factors on the saltwater movement within the Biscayne Aquifer in the northern third of the County. This tool was proven to be effective in representing historic and future conditions and was demonstrated to have utility as a planning tool for future water resources projects and development of resilience strategies. This modeling effort was subsequently expanded to the central and southern portions of the County to simulate historic saltwater intrusion and to test the extent to which wellfield pumpage, surface water management, and sea level rise contribute to and influence the movement of saltwater and how the aquifer can be expected to respond to future climate conditions. The tool will also investigate the implications on the viability of water supplies and be used to identify and test possible adaptive strategies. This model was published and publicly released in March 2016.

The County is also enhancing this investment with concurrent development of a Climate Vulnerability/Inundation model focused on coupled hydrologic impacts of saltwater intrusion, surface water/groundwater elevations, and stormwater inundation. This model, also developed in cooperation with USGS, builds upon the County's Variable Density Model to assess the influence of changing climatic conditions on urban water resources and infrastructure. The current initial effort integrates bias-corrected, dynamically downscaled data from Global Circulation models into the updated surface/groundwater model that will be used for predictions Countywide. Refinements such as Surface Water Routing (SWR) and Urban Runoff (URO) components offer more detailed conceptualization of the surface water/groundwater interactions that can be then used to assess the predictive scenarios and comparison of alternative water resource strategies in a smaller study area of the County. This model was published and publicly released in February 2019. Initial results of the implementation of the SWR and URO packages in the study area were successful and, as such, expansion of the two packages throughout the entire urban extents of the County are currently underway.

In the recent restudy of Flood Insurance Rate Maps completed in 2014 by FEMA, the County's MIKE SHE/MIKE 11 model was utilized and updated. The County is updating this map to anticipate 100-year flood elevations that are expected to occur by 2060-2070, accounting for sea level rise and more intense rainstorms. The effort includes data collection of recent or previously not included drainage infrastructure, refined model grid and associated LiDAR, land use updates, roughness coefficient improvements, addition of detention storage and ponded drainage routines, and incorporation of future tide levels. It is anticipated the Future Conditions 100-Year Flood Elevation Map will be completed in Fall of 2019, when approval process will be initiated.

The mapping of the current saltwater intrusion front is elaborated based on the end of dry season data available at 93 monitoring stations supported by local governments throughout the region, the USGS, and the SFWMD. The current Saltwater Intrusion Line for Broward County, Figure WS3 was last updated in 2014 and the SFWMD is currently working to advance, with an anticipated publishing date of December 2019.

### Extreme Weather Events

As extreme events increase in frequency and severity, comprehensive planning should consider impacts and risks associated with drought, water shortages and reduced groundwater tables, all of which can hasten saltwater intrusion and exacerbate water supply impacts. Conversely, more intense rainfall will cause flooding, increased runoff, impacts to the natural systems and provide less recharge potential for wellfields. Integrated water resource management strategies will help to mitigate for these impacts, particularly those projects that can serve to provide additional long-term storage of stormwater runoff and redistribution of excess rainfall during dry periods and drought. Regional surface water reservoirs and below ground aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) systems are potentially viable AWS projects and climate adaptation strategies.

### Infrastructure Development

With increasing climate disruptions, there is a need to diversify water supply sources, improve treatment technologies and to support the development of adaptive stormwater and wastewater infrastructure design criteria to ensure long-term sustainability of key facilities. Conversely, alternative water treatment technologies generally have a high energy demand and carbon footprint that can exacerbate climate change impacts. Strategic infrastructure planning should incorporate these constraints and work within with the GOP of the Comprehensive Planning process and Water Supply Facilities Work Plans to provide for long-term sustainability and a balanced approach to future development.

Increases in groundwater deviations, as both direct and indirect response to sea level, will challenge the function of drainage systems and is expected to exacerbate flooding, for even mild storm events. Conditions will be more severe with extreme rainfall events increasing damage to low-lying utility infrastructure and contribution to prolonged surface water flooding. Planning for the combined influences of storm events, high tides and sea level rise on drainage system functions and other public infrastructure is a critical need as is the assessment of viable water supplies and impacts to the natural systems from prolonged droughts.



**Figure WS3**  
**2014 Saltwater Intrusion Line (250 mg/L Isochlor)**

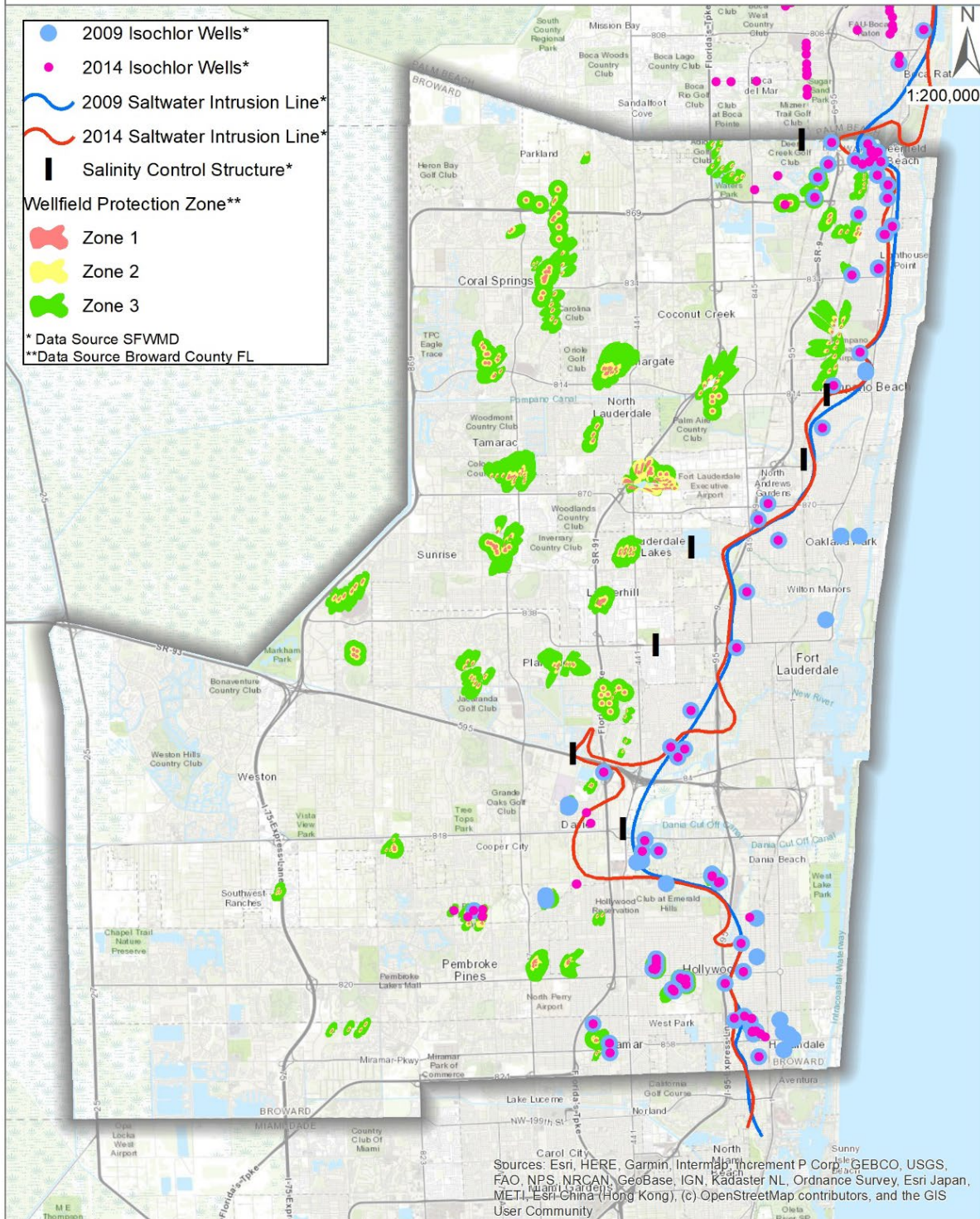


Figure WS3 Saltwater Intrusion Line (2014 SFWMD Isochlor Line – 250mg/L) for Broward County



Options that provide for a diversification of water projects and protection of resources will be fundamental and may include: regional water storage such as the C-51 Reservoir Project; ASR; the development and use of highly treated wastewater (reverse osmosis - RO) for recharge as hydrodynamic barriers; the relocation and/or regionalization of wellfields and treatment facilities away from low-lying areas; and enhancing operational flexibility.

## B. Water Use Limitation

The MFLs outlined in the Florida State Statutes are defined as the “limit at which further withdrawals would be significantly harmful to the water resources or ecology of the area” (Section 373.042(1), F.S.). They serve to protect the SAS from saltwater intrusion, ensure adequate groundwater levels for maintenance of natural systems, and prevent excessive groundwater seepage or surface water flows from the regional (Everglades) system.

As part of the establishment of MFLs, the regional water management district must determine whether the existing flow or level in the water body is below or projected to fall below the MFL criteria within the next 20 years. If so, then the district must develop a recovery or prevention strategy and, when appropriate, include development of additional water supplies, water conservation, and other efficiency measures consistent with the provisions in Sections 373.0421 and 373.709, F.S., and provide the information and timelines for these strategies within the regional water supply plans. The 2005-2006 LECWSP Update (2005-2006, LECWSP) included MFLs for the Everglades and Biscayne aquifer identifying key water resource development projects in the CERP as recovery and prevention strategies to meet MFL criteria.

In 2001, an MFL was adopted for the Biscayne Aquifer, which exists beneath south eastern Florida. The MFL was based on the relationship between Everglades surface water and groundwater levels and their ability to inhibit the movement of saline water inland from the Atlantic Ocean. The primary MFL study (SFWMD 2000c) concluded that groundwater levels in the Biscayne were not endangered by present nor future year 2020 conditions. However, since the Biscayne aquifer and Everglades are supported by surface water from the Regional System and, since Everglades MFL is under recovery strategies, it was determined that any projected increase in allocations from the Biscayne would cause the Everglades MFL to be unobtainable. Additionally, the regional system was designated by the SFWMD in 2003 as a source of limited availability, leading to the limitation of consumptive use allocations in both the Everglades and Loxahatchee River Watersheds in 2006 under the Regional Water Availability Rule. The Regional Water Availability Rule is codified in the Applicant’s Handbook for Water Supply Permitting within the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD, 2015) in Section 3.2.1.E.3. Due to the limitation of

groundwater from the Biscayne aquifer in order to maintain MFL, Broward County is required to meet additional demands with alternative water supplies.

After the approval of the 2005-2006 LECWSP, continued concern over the safety of Lake Okeechobee's dike and ecological impacts warranted that the USACE set a new regulation schedule for lake water releases. The Lake had historically provided water supplies directly to a few rural utilities, irrigation water for the Everglades agricultural area, and backup water source for urban users in the coastal basins during droughts and dry times as 'pass through' water to the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs). With the 2008 Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule and lower stage levels, an average loss of approximately 430,000 acre-feet of storage diminished the level of certainty for existing legal users (SFWMD, 2013). This mandated that a prevention and recovery strategy be implemented with water resources strategies identified to meet the MFL criteria, as was done for the Everglades and Biscayne MFL. Therefore, in August 2008 the 2005-2006 LECWSP, Appendix J was amended to include a recovery strategy for the Lake Okeechobee MFL and, as with the other MFLs, the Lake MFL recovery strategy relies upon key CERP projects to be completed in addition to the completion of the Herbert Hoover Dike repairs.

In 2019, USACE initiated the development of the new Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSOM) with the purpose to reevaluate and define operations for the Lake Okeechobee regulation schedule that to account for additional infrastructure that will soon be operational. The additional infrastructure that are being taken into consideration include the Herbert Hoover Dike rehabilitation, Kissimmee River Restoration Project, as well as the CERP C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir and C-44 Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area.

The SAS in the Southeastern Florida peninsula, which includes the Biscayne Aquifer, is one of the most productive aquifers in the world and is currently the primary source of freshwater to residents of Broward County, Miami-Dade County, and Southeastern Palm Beach County. In 1979, it was designated a sole source aquifer by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), under the Safe Drinking Water Act (1974). The SFWMD is the state agency responsible for water supply planning in the LEC planning area, which includes all of Broward County.

Withdrawals from the SAS are managed by the SFWMD through the issuance of Consumptive Use Permits (CUPs). In order to secure and maintain a CUP, applicants, consisting of water utilities, developers, agricultural operations, and water control districts, must meet the permitting criteria of: 1) being a reasonable and beneficial use of the resource; 2) demonstration of no adverse impact to other existing legal uses of water; and 3) assurance

that the use of the requested quantity of water is necessary for economic and efficient use and is both reasonable and consistent with the public interest.

These uses must include compliance with the MFLs established for surface water and groundwater sources, Chapter 373, F.S. In the implementation of prevention strategy for the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee and Biscayne aquifer MFLs, the Governing Board of the SFWMD adopted Restricted Allocation Areas in 2007 and 2008. For the LEC planning region, this mandated that new water demands requiring recharge from the Everglades regional system be met through the development of AWS. The numerous (115) AWS projects that were recommended as part of the 2005-2006 LECWSP Update were driven largely by these Restricted Allocation Areas and the concurrent consumptive use restriction for future water supply withdrawals from the surficial aquifer to historic levels (prior to April 1, 2006).

Opportunities for assistance for these AWS projects occurred in 2005 with the passage of Senate Bill 444, creating a funding and incentives program to encourage the development of alternative water projects as defined in Section 373.019, F.S. The projects were defined as from the following sources: saltwater; brackish water; surface water captured during wet-weather flows; sources made available through the addition of new storage capacity for surface or groundwater; water that has been reclaimed after one or more public water supply, municipal, industrial, commercial, or agricultural uses; the downstream augmentation of water bodies with reclaimed water; stormwater; and any other water supply source that is designated as nontraditional for a water supply region in the applicable water supply plan.

This program funding has since been severely limited within the LEC region and has directly impacted the ability of local water supply entities to advance the development of AWS projects through their own individual efforts.

## C. Alternative Water Supply

### Reclaimed Water

In 2008, the Florida Legislature enacted an ocean outfall statute (Section 403.086(9), F.S.). This requires the elimination of the use of six ocean outfalls in Southeastern Florida as the primary means for disposal of treated domestic wastewater, two of which are in Broward County, one of which is operated by Broward County Water and Wastewater Services. The affected wastewater utilities must reuse at least 60 percent of the historic outfall flows by 2025. The objectives of this statute are to reduce nutrient loadings to the environment and to achieve the more efficient use of water for water supply needs. South Florida utilities are working to advance reuse projects to meet the requirements.

### Upper Floridan Aquifer

On occasions when local utilities seek use of the Floridan Aquifer to supplement their Biscayne Aquifer-sourced water, they are faced with higher energy costs associated with treatment of the Floridan Aquifer water in South Florida, which has elevated chloride concentrations above those that are found elsewhere in Northern and Central Florida. Typically, the utilities in Broward County that utilize the Floridan Aquifer mix that water with Biscayne water supplies, thereby diluting the chlorides and subsequently providing a finished water requiring less treatment than water that is derived solely from the Floridan Aquifer.

### C-51 Reservoir Project

The C-51 Reservoir project is a public-private partnership for the construction of 60,000 acre-feet of storage for use as an AWS source in Southeastern Florida. Diversion and improved management of freshwater flows was formally identified as a priority restoration strategy for the Lake Worth Lagoon dating to the 1992 Restudy of the C & SF Flood Control Project. Coordination between Broward and Palm Beach water utilities and Counties was initiated in 2006. The C-51 Reservoir Project is presented at the 2018 LECWSP as an AWS source to meet with regional projected 2040 water demands. Beyond water supply, the reservoir will contribute to capture excess flows and enhance stormwater management, reduce harmful discharges and associated nutrient loads to Lake Worth Lagoon. It should also mitigate saltwater intrusion by maintaining higher canal stages and recharging coastal wellfields along the LEC. These potential environmental enhancements are being studied as part of the Phase 2 feasibility analysis currently underway.

## D. Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Implementation

The CERP is the blueprint for refitting the region's outdated water management infrastructure. By addressing the needs of the natural system with those of the urban areas and agriculture, the plan provides considerable benefits throughout the system and is a first step towards a sustainable South Florida. The CERP is designed to capture, store, or convey water now discharged to tide, making it available for all users and yielding benefits for both the regional system and local partners. The USACE and the SFWMD are partners in the re-plumbing of the Everglades with the objective of "getting the water right". This watershed plan is linked to the SFWMD's LECWSP, which addresses water supply issues in Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties over the next twenty years.

In October 2011, the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force endorsed a state-federal initiative to speed up planning for key restoration projects in the heart of the Everglades. The Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) incorporates updated science

and technical information gained over the last decade to allow more water to be directed south to the central Everglades, Everglades National Park, and Florida Bay while protecting coastal estuaries. The USACE led the CEPP planning effort in partnership with the SFWMD.

The Broward County Water Preserve Areas (WPA) project, part of CERP, was authorized by Congress as part of the 2014 Water Resources Reform and Development Act (WRRDA). The two primary functions of the project is to reduce seepage losses from the WCA 3A/3B to the C-11 and C-9 basins and to capture, store, and distribute surface water runoff from the western C-11 basin that has discharged into the WCA 3A/3B. Indirectly this will help to buffer the local water system against drought. The stormwater that was previously discharged via the S-9 pump station westward to the WCA will now be stored in the C-11 impoundment and slowly released into the canal system to be discharged via the S-9A structure eastward. Maintaining those canals at the control elevation will help maintain recharge to the aquifer and wellfields such as the Broward County South Regional in the area.

## BROWARD COUNTY

This section identifies the future water supply needs of those areas serviced by either BCWWS or other BMSD water suppliers to ensure that water supply allocations and projects will be enough to meet projected demands. The role of the EPCRD and BCWWS are to identify the future water supply needs and available supplies of the BCWWS service area (see **Data and Analysis Section**) as well as for those served within the BMSD. Currently, water service is provided by BCWWS to the BMSD areas of Broadview Park and Hillsboro Pines. The City of Fort Lauderdale utility serves the BMSD areas of Washington Park, Franklin Park, Boulevard Gardens, and Roosevelt Gardens. In coordination with the Fort Lauderdale's Planning and Zoning Department and Water utilities, the EPCRD has identified current and future water supply needs and water supplies as detailed below.

### A. Broward County Settings

Broward County (County) is located along the lower east coast of Florida, between Miami-Dade County to the south, Palm Beach County to the north, and Collier and Hendry Counties to the west. The County was formed from parts of Palm Beach and Dade Counties in 1915. At that time, the population was 4,763 (Florida State Census). In 2010, the Census estimated the population of the County to be 1,748,066 making it the second most populated county in the State after Miami-Dade (2010 Census Data). The University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), 2018 estimate lists the County's population at 1,873,970.

In land size, the County contains more than 1,225 square miles, however, only the eastern third of the County (approximately 422 square miles) is urbanized. The remaining two-thirds of the County is composed of wetlands that constitute a large part of the Everglades WCAs. This portion of the County is actively undergoing the planning and construction related to restoration of the Everglades, the largest natural system restoration effort in the world. With a population of nearly 1.8 million living on approximately 422 square miles of relatively low-lying developable urban land, the population density of the County is approximately 4,200 people per square mile.

Balancing Everglades restoration efforts and climate change impacts with our growing communities presents the County with significant water resource planning challenges. However, Broward has long recognized that water is a shared regional resource and that effective and efficient water management requires Countywide and regional coordination. To this end, the County is a founding member of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate

Change Compact and board member of the Resilient Utility Coalition to ensure sustainability of the water resources in our region.

Southeast Florida is widely considered one of the most vulnerable regions with respect to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. This is largely the result of several unique geographic characteristics, which include low land elevations, flat topography, a porous geology, and dense coastal development. In combination, climate change and sea level rise are expected to present significant challenges relating to water resource planning, management, and infrastructure for communities throughout the region, which includes Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade, and Monroe Counties. These communities have agreed to partner in regionally-coordinated climate mitigation and adaptation strategies as part of the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact (SEFRCCC) and have jointly developed and adopted a Regional Climate Action Plan (RCAP 2.0), including 142 recommendations in twelve primary focal areas, with 21 specific to the focal area of “Water”, Table WS1 below. These recommendations are intended to meet the goals of advancing water management strategies and infrastructure improvements needed to mitigate for adverse impacts of climate change and sea level rise on water supplies. Recommendations are incorporated throughout this 2020 Work Plan and related comprehensive planning element updates.

Table WS1 Water Supply Recommendations from the Regional Climate Action Plan 2.0<sup>1</sup>

WS-1	Develop and share new water management information, methods, technical capabilities, and trends addressing key climate variability and sea level rise concerns through the Compact’s collaborations with state and federal agency partners and academic institutions, as well as through the RCAP. Establish a method for a periodic exchange of ideas between water resource managers, policymakers, stakeholders, scientists, and researchers in collaboration with the Compact, the South Florida Water Management District, and local academic partners.
WS-2	Ensure all water resource policy, planning, and management decisions in the Lower East Coast Water Supply Planning Area are consistently aligned with: a) the latest Southeast Florida unified sea level rise projections; b) regional climate scenarios for planning (e.g., storm surge, design storm events); and, c) hydrologic models used in adaptation planning, from local to regional scales. Ensure all water resource policies consider regional water management issues, including flooding and water variability. For flooding, use impact assessments for observed and predicted climate variability on the frequency, duration, and intensity of flooding connected to sea level rise, extreme tidal excursions, storm surges, and 100-year rainfall events. Use impact assessments to determine where impacts will likely be greatest. For water availability, examine the effects of climate change and sea level rise on water availability and groundwater vulnerability to saltwater intrusion, based on potential changes in precipitation and evapotranspiration patterns and associated extreme drought and flood events.
WS-3	Encourage the South Florida Water Management District to integrate potential future climate conditions, sea level rise scenarios, and potential impacts to water quality and supply into the regional water management models used to support the Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, environmental resource permitting, and consumptive use permitting.



WS-4	Ensure consistency in efforts to map saltwater intrusion across the region to create better information and improve management decisions for protecting regional freshwater aquifers. Coordinate the methodology and schedule for the saltwater intrusion mapping used to maintain and update the regional saltwater intrusion baseline mapping conducted by the South Florida Water Management District and the U.S. Geological Survey, at a minimum of every five years. Utilize saltwater intrusion models and validated data to identify wellfields and underground infrastructure at risk of contamination or infiltration by saltwater due to rising sea levels.
WS-5	Coordinate among city and county government public works agencies, water utilities, and other operators of water infrastructure to develop and maintain local and regional inventories of existing potable water supply wellfields, treatment and distribution systems, wastewater treatment and collection infrastructure, and septic tanks and drain fields. Assess the potential for climate change impacts on each component of water infrastructure under different climate change scenarios and develop adaptation strategies for affected systems, including infrastructure that may require replacement, reinforcement, or relocation to ensure the long-term viability of the system.
WS-6	Track the climate resilience projects for water infrastructure being designed and built by local governments and utility districts across Southeast Florida to aid local peer learning. Develop a regionally coordinated geodatabase to illustrate and catalog local and regional resilience projects, planning tools, and infrastructure investments, and a formal data management strategy for water infrastructure projects that could be scaled in the future to include other infrastructure (e.g., communications, transportation, and energy).
WS-7	Modernize permitting, planning, and design standards for development and infrastructure improvements to drainage systems, surface water management systems, and finished floor elevations based on updates to groundwater table maps, flood elevation maps, and tidal elevations. Prioritize design standards that maintain project compatibility, infrastructure connectivity, and level of service under potential future climate conditions.
WS-8	Coordinate with the South Florida Water Management District and local public officials to request a comprehensive assessment of the Central and South Florida flood control system by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Determine the regional flood control system’s performance under potential future climate conditions based on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ comprehensive assessment. Develop a resilience strategy that will ensure existing levels of service are maintained or improved under future conditions.
WS-9	Advocate for an update of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Stormwater Management Rule, “SFWMD Environmental Resource Permit Applicant’s Handbook – Volume II,” through the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Collaborative Policy advocacy process. Advocate for rule changes that integrate potential future climate conditions and stormwater harvesting initiatives in permitting criteria at all levels, including average wet season groundwater elevations; unified sea level rise projections; and intensity, duration, and frequency curves.
WS-10	Continue to utilize a combination of inundation maps and stormwater models to identify areas and infrastructure at increased risk of flooding. Evaluate the potential impacts of changes in groundwater levels on wastewater and stormwater systems (including septic systems, wastewater collection, and conveyance and storage systems), with consideration of water quantity and quality (including public health-related metrics). Use the results of the above-stated analyses as the basis for site planning and regulation, and for identifying and prioritizing adaptation needs and strategies.



WS-11	Promote the development of green infrastructure and alternative, net-zero greenhouse gas emission strategies for water supply, stormwater, and wastewater management focused on achieving a balance between water availability and consumption, limiting energy use to the amount produced on-site via renewable energy, and eliminating solid waste sent to landfills. Create comprehensive strategies to advance the multiple benefits and sustainability of services provided by net-zero practices.
WS-12	Coordinate across regional, state, and federal agencies to develop and apply appropriate hydrologic and hydraulic models to further evaluate the efficacy of existing water management systems and flood control and drainage infrastructure under variable climate conditions. Quantify the capacity and interconnectivity of the surface water control network and develop feasible adaptation strategies. Develop common data standards and database protocol for maintaining water management system components.
WS-13	Convene forums to promote a joint assessment and planning strategy involving local water utilities, wastewater service providers, water managers, and partners to the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact for coordinated consideration of: a) stormwater use and disposal; b) rainfall-derived inflow and infiltration; c) traditional and alternative water supplies; d) wastewater disposal; e) expansion of reuse and water conservation measures (e.g., maintaining adequate aquifer levels and minimizing the use of potable water for irrigation purposes); and, f) amendments to applicable development codes and regulations. Develop local integrated water management plans based on joint assessment and planning strategies.
WS-14	Undertake a comprehensive evaluation of stormwater improvements necessary to expand surface water storage, enhance water quality treatment, and reduce stormwater discharges in the delivery of flood protection needs and environmental priorities for the Everglades and estuarine and coastal ecosystems. Improve stormwater management through distributed storage, integrated stormwater systems, and additional best management practices.
WS-15	Encourage collaborative programs with local universities—including the Compact’s partnership with the Florida Climate Institute—to improve community and stakeholder communication and education efforts regarding potential local and regional climate change impacts. Build partnerships and technology exchanges with public, private, academic, domestic, and international partners to bring additional experience and innovation to resilience planning, projects, and decision support. Continue to encourage, foster, and support collaborative investigative work and scientific research that improves water resource management, including: a) downscaling global climate models to represent precipitation patterns at the regional and local scale and to develop standardized precipitation scenarios for the region; b) identifying and targeting gaps in monitoring and data availability (e.g., light detection and ranging, environmental and water quality data, or data supporting regional climate indicators) to improve the quantification of the hydrologic system and its response to climate change (e.g., evapotranspiration, surface and groundwater levels, water quality, precipitation, and local sea level) through local program efforts, agency collaborations, and advocacy for additional state and/or federal resources, as needed; and c) developing integrated risk-based decision-support tools and processes for application in the analysis and selection of infrastructure design, water resource management, natural systems management, and hazard mitigation alternatives. Tools should facilitate the consideration of the potential economic costs of comparative planning scenarios, management decisions, and infrastructure investments, as well as the evaluation of potential trade-offs.

WS-16	Cultivate partnerships with regional, federal, and state agencies and professional associations with expertise in integrated water resource planning as sources of important research, including: a) the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Institute for Water Resources; b) the United States Geological Survey; c) the Environmental Protection Agency; d) the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and, e) water foundations..
WS-17	Identify, incorporate, and prioritize preferred climate adaptation improvement projects pertaining to water supply, wastewater systems, stormwater management, and flood protection as part of capital improvement plans. Develop projects, pursue funding options (including independent funding mechanisms), and implement projects.
WS-18	Coordinate the implementation of innovative water management technologies across multiple jurisdictions as part of piloted solutions to foster shared investments. Facilitate knowledge sharing about the results, costs, and savings from management technologies. Scale successful cross-jurisdictional technologies to reduce the potential for redundant investments and achieve economies-of-scale while fairly distributing costs and benefits across multiple project beneficiaries.
WS-19	Identify existing underperforming infrastructure and implement adaptable infrastructure strategies that facilitate targeted investments, allow managed performance, and achieve greater flexibility in system operations.
WS-20	Continue to support the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) and its updated versions as fundamental to Everglades restoration. Contribute to the ongoing implementation of CERP and updates to implementation plans (such as the Integrated Delivery Schedule) through the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force and relevant working groups. Publicize the role of CERP as a regional climate resilience strategy, particularly as a way to increase freshwater flows to the Everglades system, which improves water quality, maximizes regional freshwater storage and aquifer recharge, and creates the potential to abate saltwater intrusion, an increasingly important effort under variable climate conditions and in the face of sea level rise.
WS-21	Develop new and combine existing land acquisition priorities in a regional setting to protect, preserve, and enhance water storage. Develop regional and distributed surface water storage (e.g., C-51 Reservoir Project and interconnected urban systems) to increase the potential for stormwater capture and reuse for water supply, aquifer recharge, flood management, and environmental benefits.

1. Source: Water Supply Recommendations from the Regional Climate Action Plan 2.0  
<https://southeastfloridaclimatecompact.org/recommendation-category/ws/>

The Resilient Utility Coalition established in 2016 seeks to advance utility infrastructure resiliency efforts and provide essential value to its members and partners. The Resilient Utility Coalition provides leadership in assessing and adapting utility operations to address risks and improve water management decision-making in the face of climate uncertainty. In its strategic plan, it has also prioritized the concept of One Water including the development of the One Water Academy.

Recognizing that water is a shared resource, the One Water approach, promoted by the U.S. Water Alliance, is essentially an expanded version of integrated water resources planning and envisions managing all water in an integrated, inclusive, and sustainable manner to secure a bright, prosperous future for our children, our communities, and our

country. One Water approaches are progressing in multiple arenas: from using advanced technologies to recover nutrients and energy from wastewater; to using green stormwater techniques to mitigate flooding while beautifying neighborhoods; to undertaking watershed-level planning and collaboration to address water quality issues; to implementing innovative financing and partnership models.

## B. Broward County-Wide Integrated Water Resource Plan

In 1997, Broward County initiated its IWRP to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of local water management. The principle of the IWRP is that water should be viewed as a regional resource, independent of municipal and utility service area boundaries.

Broward’s IWRP, approved by the County Commission in 2010, has four main objectives:

- To make the most of local water resources, so that Broward’s long-term water supply needs are met;
- To coordinate a diverse water management community, ensuring the efficient and effective management of Broward’s water resources;
- To match up local water sources and users to ensure that water supplies are available when and where they’re needed; and
- To diversify water supplies so that the needs of urban and natural systems are met under wet and dry conditions.

A fifth objective was added in the 2019 IWRP Update: Promote water resources resiliency by evaluating future conditions, including potential climate impacts, and adopt strategies to mitigate, adapt, and prevent disruptions to our overall goal of more efficient and effective water management.

Successful implementation of the plan requires coordination amongst a diversity of stakeholders including water managers, utility directors, drainage districts, and state and local government entities. The water management community in Broward County consists of 27 water providers, 23 special districts and 15 wastewater providers across 31 municipalities, Table WS2 below.

Table WS2 Lists of Municipalities, Utilities, and Districts in Broward County

Broward County Municipalities ( <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broward_County,_Florida">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broward_County,_Florida</a> )				
City of Coconut Creek	City of Cooper City	City of Coral Springs	City of Dania Beach	Town of Davie
City of Deerfield Beach	City of Fort Lauderdale	City of Hallandale Beach	Town of Hillsboro Beach	City of Hollywood
City of Lauderdale Lakes	Town of Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	City of Lauderhill	Village of Lazy Lake Village	City of Lighthouse Point

City of Margate	City of Miramar	City of North Lauderdale	City of Oakland Park	City of Parkland
Town of Pembroke Park	City of Pembroke Pines	City of Plantation	City of Pompano Beach	Village of Sea Ranch Lakes
Town of Southwest Ranches	City of Sunrise	City of Tamarac	City of Weston	City of West Park
City of Wilton Manors				
<b>Potable Water Providers (SFWMD 2018 LEC Update-Appendix A)</b>				
Broward County-District 1	Broward County District 2	Broward County District 3	Cooper City	Coral Springs
Coral Springs Improvement District	Dania Beach	Davie	Deerfield Beach	Fort Lauderdale
Hallandale	Hillsboro Beach	Hollywood	Lauderhill	Margate
Miramar	North Lauderdale	North Springs Improvement District	Oakland Park	Parkland Utilities, Inc.
Pembroke Pines	Plantation	Pompano Beach	Royal Utility	Seminole Tribe of Florida
Sunrise	Tamarac	Tindall Hammock Irrigation and Soil Conservation District		
<b>Drainage / Water Control Districts</b>				
Bonaventure Development District	Broward County Water Control District #2	Broward County Water Control District #3	Broward County Water Control District #4	Central Broward Water Control District
Cocomar Water Control District	Coral Bay Community Development District	Cypress Cove Community Development District	Indian Trace Development District	Lauderdale Isles Water Management District
North Lauderdale Water Control District	North Springs Improvement District	Oakridge Community Development District	Old Plantation Water Control District	Pine Tree Water Control District
Plantation Acres Improvement District	South Broward Drainage District	Sunshine Water Control District	Tindall Hammock Irrigation and Soil Conservation District	Turtle Run Community Development District
Twin Lakes Water Control District	West Lake Community Development District			
<b>Wastewater Providers</b>				
Broward County North Regional	Cooper City	Coral Springs Improvement District	Town of Davie	Ferncrest
Fort Lauderdale – G.T. Lohmeyer	Hollywood	Margate	City of Miramar	City of Pembroke Pines
Plantation Regional	Sunrise No. 1 (Springtree)	Sunrise No. 3 (Sawgrass)	Sunrise Southwest	

The work of the Water Resources Assessment Program within Broward County's EPCRD provides vital information and guidance that support the programs in the Broward County IWRP and the development of AWS sources such as water reuse, harvesting of excess

stormwater (C-51 Reservoir Project), the use of the Upper Floridan Aquifer, ASR, and secondary canal integration. Among these urban water strategies, Broward County has prioritized water conservation as the least costly effort to offset future water demands. The technical assessment of these projects and planning for future mitigation strategies against climate change are investigated through several robust hydrologic models, developed over many years and with significant municipal partner support.

### Water Reuse in Broward

Broward County has focused on the advancement of beneficial reuse and, in 2014, developed the Regional Reuse Master Plan in coordination with its regional partners. This effort included the active participation of local municipalities, water managers, water and wastewater utilities, local planning agencies, Florida Department of Transportation, and other state and regional agencies. This plan sets the foundation for the long-term implementation strategy to further regional reclaimed water development through several innovative and dynamic planning tools. The plan data was updated in 2018 and report design was modernized from a paper document to digitally interactive. The plan is now delivered to our regional partners in the new interactive online format. The Regional Reuse Master Plan and Implementation Strategy support a cost-effective, regional approach for the development of beneficial reuse throughout the County's water and wastewater providers.

The objective is to advance cost-effective development of reclaimed water initiatives through coordinated planning and implementation. The Plan is designed to:

1. Provide coordination and support among Broward County, state agencies, water and wastewater treatment providers, and municipalities to deliver, update, and maintain a comprehensive database of existing and planned reclaimed water infrastructure.
2. Coordinate the installation of reclaimed water lines for recommended projects with public works projects such as transportation improvements, stormwater and other wastewater improvement projects that may be necessitated through local, state, and federal permitting requirements.

To support this strategy, IWRP grant funds provide preferential funding consideration for those projects that are contained within and are consistent with the Reuse Master Plan. Feasibility and design projects as well as construction projects are granted bi-annually as available funds allow. Permitting incentives include the potential reuse credit that the SFWMD could allow as an offset to increase traditional water sources withdrawals in a CUP.

Additional financial incentives may be available through state funding as indicated in Section 373.1961(3)(f)(6), F.S., that provides encouragement for projects in which the construction and delivery to end users of reuse water is a major component. This statute requires governing boards to give such projects significant weight when selecting AWS projects for funding under Section 403.89, F.S.; Water Protection and Sustainability Program (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP], 2016).

Requirements of the outfall program include a functioning reuse system that reuses a minimum of 60 percent of the facility's actual flow on an annual basis installed no later than December 31, 2025. State or the SFWMD funding assistance must give first consideration to water supply development projects that replace existing sources or implement reuse projects to eliminate ocean outfalls. Broward County is planning to meet the 60 percent reuse requirement by expanding its public access irrigation in Northern Broward and Southern Palm Beach Counties, including expanding reuse systems in the Cities of Pompano Beach and Coconut Creek and North Springs Improvement District which is described in more detail below under the Data and Analysis section of this report.

### C-51 Reservoir Project

Over the past decade, the SFWMD, Lake Worth Drainage District, Palm Beach Aggregates, local governments, water managers, and public water supply utilities from Broward and Palm Beach County jointly investigated the feasibility of a regional reservoir to capture and store excess surface water runoff discharged to Lake Worth Lagoon, primarily during wet weather conditions, and release into the C-51 Canal during dry periods to meet water demands.

The C-51 Reservoir project is a public-private partnership for the construction of 60,000 acre-feet of storage for use as an AWS source in Southeastern Florida. Diversion and improved management of freshwater flows was formally identified as a priority restoration strategy for the Lake Worth Lagoon dating to the 1992 Restudy of the C & SF Flood Control Project. C-51 Reservoir Project is presented at the 2018 LECWSP as an AWS source to meet with regional projected 2040 water demands.

C-51 Reservoir Project location is adjacent to the SFWMD's existing L-8 Flow Equalization Basin in Palm Beach County and is expected to share the same impermeable geologic formation that provides for significant inground ground storage capacity with limited seepage losses or additional construction requirements. The initial intended purpose was to capture excess stormwater discharged to the Lake Worth Lagoon via the C-51 Canal. Currently, the benefits of this proposed project include:

- Reduces harmful water quality and quantity discharges to the Lake Worth Lagoon via the S-155 structure.
- Supports water quality improvements in the Everglades Protected Areas by offering additional storage and, in conjunction with the L-8 Flow Equalization Basin, optimizing flows to the Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs).
- Operated in conjunction with the L8 Flow Equalization Basin, could aid the SFWMD in meeting objectives of the Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project.
- Opportunity to improve water quality delivered to the STAs via blending with the L8 Flow Equalization Basin water.
- Mitigates stormwater impacts and flooding for Western and Central Palm Beach County.
- Mitigates for saltwater intrusion and protects wellfields in coastal communities.
- Serves as a regional AWS source.
- Supports water resource protection and potential adaptations strategies considering sea level rise and during drought.

Among economic benefits, there are:

- Provides “Economies-of-Scale” as a regional water resource development project providing diverse benefits to the region.
- Capitalizes on the current construction and engineering work on the existing L-8 Flow Equalization Basin, including the use of the L-8 Flow Equalization Basin’s intake structure and pumping facilities.
- The SFWMD will operate and maintain the C-51 Reservoir Project in conjunction with the L-8 Flow Equalization Basin, resulting in operational coordination and reduced costs.
- Provides a cost-competitive solution relative end-of-pipe water quality treatment, environmental degradation and economic losses, impacts of flooding, and the costs of alternative water supplies and treatment technologies.
- Capitalizes on current mining activities and construction of rock pit.
- Relies largely upon existing conveyance infrastructure.
- Reduces longer-term need for new water infrastructure and energy-intensive treatment technologies.

Hydrologic modeling indicates the ability to capture enough basin runoff to reduce excess stormwater flows from the western C-51 Basin flows to the Lake Worth Lagoon by approximately 40% with a concomitant reduction in associated nutrient loads. Excess stormwater capture in the C-51 Reservoir Project can be later redistributed through the



existing canal network for the benefit of providing aquifer recharge and helping to sustain regional water resources. The C-51 Reservoir Project is modeled to support approximately 150 million gallons per day (MGD) in stormwater reuse for beneficial purposes while achieving critical water quality improvements in the Lake Worth Lagoon.

In January 2017, the SFWMD designated the C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 as a pilot AWS development project, pursuant to Section 373.037, F.S. public water supply utilities have executed agreements with the property owners to purchase capacity as part of total reservoir storage. The utilities have received or are processing modifications to their water use permits to reflect this AWS source as a means for meeting future demands.

The mining operation for Phase 1 is complete and designed to store an estimated 14,000 acre-feet of surface water and provide 35 MGD of canal/SAS recharge near public water supply withdrawals. The FDEP has issued a diversion and impoundment consumptive use permit and an environmental resource permit for construction and operation of Phase 1. Phase 2 of the project could provide an additional 46,000 acre-feet of storage, most likely for natural systems [Section 373.4598, F.S.]. The FDEP has issued a conceptual environmental resource permit for Phase 2.

Additionally, water routed south to the Hillsboro Canal could be redistributed to recharge local canals and drainage districts in Broward County, pursuant to an operations and maintenance agreement between the SFWMD and Palm Beach Aggregates and implemented through an operating plan with the SFWMD (under development) or other local water control districts.

To date, agreements have been executed for 20 MGD of storage capacity out of the available 35 MGD of storage capacity in Phase 1: Broward County (6 MGD); Sunrise (5 MGD); Hallandale Beach (1 MGD), Dania Beach (1 MGD), Margate (2 MGD), Fort Lauderdale (3 MGD) and Pompano Beach (2 MGD). Palm Beach Aggregates has indicated that construction financing will move forward based on the signed agreements for 20 MGD of storage capacity. Construction financing is anticipated to be available by August 31, 2020 with construction completed within approximately 24 months following financing. Permitting for each of these participants is in various stages but not yet complete. In 2017, the Florida Legislature approved the project as a priority water supply project under enabling legislation Senate Bill 10. Phase 2 would expand the project area to include 46,000 acre-feet of storage and potentially another 115 MGD, which is envisioned for environmental purposes. Senate Bill 92 (2019) clarified language and the intent of the project and allowed the SFWMD to negotiate for any portion of the project not already committed to partners for water supply.

### Floridan Aquifer

As an AWS, the expanded use of the Floridan Aquifer system is currently being investigated with respect to its long-term viability as a water supply resource through additional



modeling and studies. Broward County has, in cooperation with USGS, completed Phase 1 Feasibility Study of the Upper Floridan Aquifer in March 2014. The study compiled all available well information and commissioned a new well (G-2984) to be drilled, cored, and logged. Using borehole and core sample data (84 wells at 33 sites), the hydrogeologic framework of the Floridan Aquifer system in Eastern Broward County was delineated. This effort helped to construct unique cross-sections and maps representing the stratigraphic and hydrogeologic units of the Floridan Aquifer system in urban Broward County. An additional component of the project was to complete seismic profiling along approximately 14 miles of the Hillsboro Canal, which resulted in seismic reflection data that were then correlated to the borehole geophysical data (Reese et al., 2014).

The results offer better definition of the stratigraphic and hydrogeologic characteristics of the aquifer, which will improve upon the selection of new well locations or for water storage options, such as ASR. Building on the successful use of seismic profiling in the first study, Phase 2 of this Feasibility Study was commissioned and completed in 2017 (Cunningham et al., 2018). It further refined the hydrogeologic framework and regional extent of information by collecting 80 miles of high-resolution seismic profiles from canals in Broward County along with well logs and cores or cutting from 44 wells. Mapping of the Oldsmar, Avon Park, and Arcadia formations was completed over the 425-square mile study area. In addition, many unconformities that might identify faults that are either near-vertical reverse faults or karst collapse structures throughout the County. Water utilities in these areas may consider further studies around these features when planning project near their vicinities.

The SFWMD also completed limited water supply modeling of the Floridan aquifer as part of the 2018 LEC plan update. The model included an allocation of 3.0 MGD for BC 2A/NR by the year 2040. This pumping stress and other pumping in the region resulted in a drop of 5.1-10 ft in groundwater levels over 2016 levels but no impact to water quality (chloride levels) in the Upper Floridan region where the wells would be placed. Although initially positive for Floridan development, model results would have to be rerun with current planned rates and well sites should BC go forward with the utilization of the Floridan which is not necessary at this time.

### District 2A Aquifer Storage & Recovery (ASR)

In 1993, a permit to construct an ASR well at Broward County District 2A WTP was submitted to FDEP. The system was designed to inject treated water into the upper Floridan aquifer at approximately 1,100 feet below land surface. Water Quality Criteria Exemptions for color, iron and total dissolved solids were obtained. Five testing cycles were completed as shown in Table WS3 beginning in 1998 and completing six years later. Cycle test results provided

in Table WS4 are varied but, generally average around 30 percent in the larger cycles (Hazen & Sawyer, 2004).

Table WS3 District 2A ASR Cycle Testing <sup>1</sup>

Cycle	Recharge (days)	Storage (days)	Recovery (days)
Cycle 1: July 9, 1998 to July 21, 1998	11	0	1.5
Cycle 2: July 27, 1998 to November 12, 1998	91	0	17
Cycle 3: November 13, 1998 to	87	9	21
Cycle 4: November 12, 2003 to December 31, 2003	30	0	20
Cycle 5: January 1, 2004 to March 3, 2004	33	0	29

1. Source: Hazen & Sawyer Technical Memorandum Broward County Office of Environmental Services 2A Water Treatment Plan – Aquifer Storage and Recovery, dated October 6, 2004.

Table WS4 District 2A ASR Cycle Testing Results <sup>1</sup>

Cycle	Rate In (MGD)	Volume In (MG)	Rate Out (MGD)	Volume Out (MG)	Percent Recovery (%)
1	2.01	22.13	1.00	1.50	6.8
2	2.15	195.84	2.16	36.65	18.7
3	2.14	185.94	2.98	56.62	30.5
4	1.79	53.74	0.61	12.18	22.7
5	1.85	61.19	0.59	18.27	29.9

1. Source: Hazen & Sawyer Technical Memorandum Broward County Office of Environmental Services 2A Water Treatment Plan – Aquifer Storage and Recovery, dated October 6, 2004.

According to the Hazen & Sawyer 2004 Technical Memorandum, percent recoveries of between 75 and 90 percent are needed for an ASR well to be viable for use. The memorandum cites the casing setting depth as one of the possible causes for low recovery percentages during cycle testing. Additionally, the District 2A ASR well was limited by the Broward County Health Department to an initial recovery chloride concentration of 225 milligrams per liter (mg/L) which limited the recovery volume significantly. The chloride limitation was later increased to 1,000 mg/L but, the well was no longer in use. When the well came up for Class V permitting with FDEP in 2013, Broward County made the decision based on the ASR well percent recovery and permitting costs to abandon the ASR well.

## Site 1 Hillsboro ASR

ASR is a recognized AWS technology and can serve as an effective component of an integrated water management system. The Site 1 Hillsboro Aquifer ASR project was originally designed, constructed, and tested over an 18-year period as a potential component of CERP. The project required the collaboration of a multiagency, multidisciplinary team of hydrogeologists, engineers, and environmental scientists. The Hillsboro ASR system was built to capture excess surface water from the Hillsboro Canal, store it in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, and recover stored water back into the Hillsboro Canal when surface water levels are low. The ASR well was constructed in 1999/2000 and consisted of a 24-inch diameter casing completed to a depth of 1,015 feet below land surface in the Upper Floridan Aquifer. The surface facilities were constructed between 2006 and 2007 and consisted of an intake/discharge structure, screen filters, UltraViolet disinfection units, pumps, piping, valves, electrical controls, and meters. The well was designed to recharge and recover approximately 5 MGD of surface water.

Initial background water quality was collected and analyzed in 2008 prior to cycle testing. Cycles 1, 2, and 3 were performed between 2010 and 2012. The well remained inactive between 2012 and 2016. A second background water quality sampling was performed in 2016 and Cycle Test 4 (SFWMD 2018) was completed in 2017. The below is a summary of the testing conclusions.

- During recovery, the ASR well was to flow freely back to the Hillsboro Canal under artesian pressure at a flow rate of 2 MGD.
- The recovery efficiency for Cycle 4 was approximately 60 percent, greater than previous cycles.
- Water quality data indicated that recharge water mixed and diffused with Upper Floridan Aquifer groundwater at distances of 330 and 1,010 feet away from the ASR well.
- Recovered water had an initial arsenic concentration of 25 parts per billion (ppb), which decreased to less than 10 ppb after 3 weeks.
- Arsenic was not detected at distance from the ASR well during the recovery period.

The SFWMD approached BCWWS following the completion of Cycle 4 to suggest a limited operation of the well facilities to support urban water supply demands. Due to the age and required maintenance of the surface facilities, the permit requirements, and the need to continue building a storage zone with hope of improving the well recovery efficiency, BCWWS declined the offer of limited operation.

## Secondary Canal Integration

Secondary canal integration remains a relatively attractive urban water management strategy given the vast network of canals that exist in Broward County and the relatively inexpensive infrastructure (culverts, pumps, etc.) required to implement greater integration of the system. Although progress has been made on the Northern Broward County Recharge System, it has not yet been completed. There are three identified projects that need to be completed to integrate the system:

- The C-1/C-2 Interconnect near Sample Road and the CSX Railroad. The project has been designed and construction funding is being sought.
- The study of a potential C-4 Interconnect between north and south Tradewinds Park was completed and it was determined that the environmentally friendly directional drilling project is not financially feasible at the present time.
- The C-7 Interconnect just north of Sample Road in the Coconut Creek Main Street Project will coincide with development of the area. The basin divide control structure is being constructed with the development of the parcel just to the north of Sample Road. The interconnect will be complete when the final canal segment is built with the development of the remaining farmland.

Depending upon the final routing of water deliveries associated with development of the C-51 reservoir project, additional construction may be required in the central and southern parts of the County to further integrate the system.

## Water Use Efficiency/Conservation

The County has implemented diverse water conservation initiatives to protect the quantity and quality of Broward's existing and future water resources to help meet our current and projected demands. Consistent with this objective, the County has implemented a broad set of water conservation programs under the "Water Matters" campaign which are designed to produce long-term demand reductions along with improvements in water quality. These programs, targeted at various user groups, include: NatureScape Broward, Know the Flow, Water Matters Day, Conservation Pays, NIS, and the NatureScape Broward School Board Environmental Partnership Agreement. The overall goal of the Water Matters programs is to reach a sustained minimum 10% reduction in water use Countywide over 20 years. Further support for water conservation is found in other conservation-oriented measures, including changes to the Florida Building Code for cooling towers and high efficiency plumbing devices, year-round irrigation measures, model irrigation codes, Go Green Sustainability Programs, and other water conservation policies and regulations. The water conservation initiatives are listed below.

- **Conservation Pays Program.** This effort was launched in 2011 in collaboration with 18 partners to provide a coordinated regional campaign focused on water conservation and the distribution of rebates and other incentives. Rebate dollars are used for the replacement of older, wasteful toilets in addition to the distribution of other water efficient fixtures and devices such as aerators and commercial pre-rinse spray valves. A consistent marketing and media campaign advances water conservation efforts as part of the Commission's value of encouraging investments in renewable energy, sustainable practices, and environmental protection. Additional Commission support is promoted by the goal to increase water quality protection efforts and lead creative approaches to water storage and aquifer recharge, as well as diversification of water supplies regionally. To date, the program has saved more than two billion gallons of water.
- **NatureScape Irrigation Services.** Launched in 2005, the NIS is implemented by the EPCRD with cost-share provided by BCWWS and 18 local water utilities. The program targets large water users, including government facilities, parks, schools, and homeowner associations, where the greatest potential exists for significant water savings. To date, water savings exceed one and a half billion gallons with over 3,000 irrigation system evaluations. Best management practices that encourage the 'right plant in the right place' and smart irrigation help to promote water conservation messaging that adds to long-term water savings.
- **NatureScape Broward Program.** Launched in 2003, the NatureScape Broward program promotes water conservation, water quality protection, and the creation of wildlife habitat through Florida-friendly landscape practices that encourage the prudent use of water resources, and the planting of native, non-invasive and other drought-tolerant plants in Broward County. Broward County was the first county in the U.S. to be certified under the Community Wildlife Habitat program. In addition, there are 14 certified and 9 registered County municipalities and over 4,500 landscapes that have been certified to date.

### Technical Water Resources Assessment

The numerical hydrologic models developed within the IWRP program provide for informed decisions and sustainable investments essential for comprehensive and integrated water resource management strategies throughout Broward County and the LEC planning region.

In 2006, Broward County's EPCRD contracted with the USGS to develop a numerical model to evaluate to various influencing factors on the saltwater movement within the Biscayne Aquifer in the northern third of the County. This tool was proven to be effective in

representing historic and future conditions and was demonstrated to have utility as a planning tool for future water resources projects and development of resilience strategies. This modeling effort was subsequently expended to the central and southern portions of the County to simulate historic saltwater intrusion and to test the extent to which wellfield pumpage, surface water management and sea level rise contribute to and influence the movement of saltwater and how the aquifer can be expected to respond to future climate conditions. The tool also investigates the implications on the viability of water supplies and can be used to identify and test possible adaptive strategies.

The County is also enhancing this investment with concurrent development of an Inundation Climate vulnerability model focused on coupled hydrologic impacts of saltwater intrusion, surface and groundwater elevations, and stormwater inundation. This model, developed in cooperation with USGS, builds upon the County's Variable Density Model to assess the influence of changing climatic conditions on urban water resources and infrastructure. The initial effort integrated bias-corrected, dynamically downscaled data from Global Circulation models into the updated surface/groundwater model for predictions Countywide. A smaller study of the County was later refined using SWR and URO components that offered more detailed conceptualization of the surface/groundwater interactions, used to assess the predictive scenarios and comparison of alternative water resource strategies. Based on the successful implementation of the SWR and URO packages, Broward County is currently partnering with USGS to advance the expansion of the two packages throughout the entire urban extent of the County.

In February 2017, Broward County approved the creation of a Future Conditions Map Series in the Broward County Code of Ordinances and, effective July 01, 2017, adopted the first regulatory map of the series, the Future Conditions Average Wet Season Groundwater Elevations Map. The approved map ensures that future climate conditions are accounted for in the design and construction of local surface water management systems and that future investments will deliver the necessary level of flood protection and water quality treatment necessary for the duration of the expected useful life of both public and private investments. This map provides an important basis for advancing the resiliency standards and investments needed across our entire region, as it provides a model for the establishment and application of modernized standards based on the integration of science and technology in policy and planning and community buy-in achieved through a comprehensive public process.

The calculated average groundwater elevation is based on model outputs for the wet season months of May through October over a ten-year period of 2060-2069. The models used to simulate average future conditions were the Broward County Inundation Model

and the Broward County Northern Variable Density model, both developed in cooperation with the USGS. The future conditions applied in the modeling process consist of both precipitation and sea level rise. The future precipitation pattern is based on the Center for Ocean-Atmospheric Prediction Studies downscaled Community Climate System Model global model and represents an increase of 9.1% rainfall from the base case of 1990-1999 (53.4 inches/year to 58.2 inches/year). Sea level rise was based on the USACE National Research Council Curve 3, which equates to an increase of 26.6 to 33.9 inches to the future period from 1992 levels.

In the recent restudy of Flood Insurance Rate Maps completed in 2014 by FEMA, the County's MIKE SHE/MIKE 11 model was utilized and updated. The MIKE SHE platform was originally developed to look at surface water groundwater interaction issues beginning with the North Aquifer Drainage Assessment (NADA), which was then extended to the Central Aquifer Drainage Assessment (CADA [2000-2002]) and South Aquifer Drainage Assessment (SADA [2003-2005]). The County then combined the NADA, CADA, and SADA to form the Consolidated Broward County MIKE SHE model. As part of the 2011 Integrated Water Resources Master Management Plan, the consolidated model was updated to run additional water recharge projects to test whether demands for future population projections could be sustained without adverse conditions to the Biscayne Aquifer. In 2018, Broward County began using the results of the FEMA study to calculate 100-year flood elevations that are anticipated to occur in 2070, accounting for sea level rise and more intense rainstorms. The effort includes data collection of recent or previously not included drainage infrastructure, refined model grid and associated LiDAR, land use update, addition of detention storage and ponded drainage routine, model calibration to a recent flooding storm event, and incorporation of future tide levels and a 100-year rainstorm event. It is anticipated the modeling will be completed in the Fall of 2019 and, once approved, will be formalized as the second map of the Future Conditions Map Series.

## C. Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan

Among the over 60 CERP components, the Central Everglades Planning Project, Broward Water Preserve Areas (WPAs), and Secondary Canal Interconnect.

### Central Everglades Planning Project

The USACE states that CEPP "will identify and plan for projects on land already in public ownership to allow more water to be directed south to the central Everglades, Everglades National Park, and Florida Bay." The full project's design will send an approximately 210,000 acre-feet of water south from Lake Okeechobee each year. The WCAs are a major resource affected by this future project. Thus, this regional CERP project is very important locally to



Broward County as its water supply is critically linked to the WCAs. The CEPP was authorized in the 2016 Water Resources Development Act 2016. Currently, the USACE is working on a validation study to implement Phase 1 in the southernmost area that will increase flows to Everglades National Park.

[http://discover.pbcgov.org/wrtf/PDF/Documents/LOSOM\\_Broward\\_scoping\\_comments\\_17Apr2019.pdf](http://discover.pbcgov.org/wrtf/PDF/Documents/LOSOM_Broward_scoping_comments_17Apr2019.pdf)

### Water Preserve Areas

The WPAs are a series of marshes, reservoirs, and groundwater recharge areas along the eastern side of the WCAs in Broward, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade Counties. In Broward County, the WPA extends along the western urban limits, adjacent to Levees 37 and 68A. The projects within the WPAs are intended to serve multiple uses such as increasing the spatial extent of wetlands, reducing seepage losses from the WCAs, improving water supply and quality, and establishing a buffer between the Everglades and developed areas. The benefits to the County's urban area include: the storage of stormwater runoff; groundwater recharge; management of saltwater intrusion; and increased urban water supplies. The WPAs are in the CERP and were authorized in the 2014 Water Resources Reform and Development Act. The current USACE schedule projects the C-11 component to be constructed by 2023.

<https://usace.contentdm.oclc.org/utis/getfile/collection/p16021coll11/id/2552>

The USACE forecasts the WPAs' remaining construction timelines beyond 2023.

### Secondary Canal Improvement Project

The Broward County Secondary Canal Improvement Project, as part of the CERP, is a water management project to optimize the integration and operation of the County's secondary canal system and support Everglades restoration by reducing the County's reliance on water from the regional system.

Authorized and to be funded by the U.S. Congress, State of Florida, and local government, the goals of the Broward County Secondary Canal Improvement Project are to capture as much annual rainfall as possible for storage and recharge of the Biscayne Aquifer, to maintain water levels in wetlands, and to stabilize saltwater intrusion. Additionally, through more efficient management of the local water resources, urban demand on the regional system is expected to be reduced, as well as seepage losses from the WCAs, as the project has the potential to raise groundwater levels on the east side of the levee.

## DATA AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides information in support of the requirements of Section 163.3177(1)(f), F.S., as outlined:

- All mandatory and optional elements of the comprehensive plan and plan amendments must be based upon relevant and appropriate data and an analysis by the local government that may include, but not be limited to, surveys, studies, community goals and vision, and other data available at the time of adoption of the comprehensive plan or plan amendment. (Section 163.3177(1)(f), F.S.).
- Data must be taken from professionally accepted sources (Section 163.3177(1)(f)2., F.S.) and reacted to in an appropriate way, to the extent necessary as indicated by the data available on that subject at the time of adoption of the plan or plan amendment at issue. (Section 163.3177(1)(f), F.S.).

The planning horizon for the 2020 Work Plan spans 20 years, covering 2020 to 2040.

### A. County-Wide Population Analysis

This 2020 Work Plan identifies and analyzes the future water supply needs for the BMSD areas of Broward County, and those areas serviced by BCWWS. The role of the EPCRD is to identify the future water supply needs of BMSD areas of Broward County and to present regional strategies supporting Countywide water supply needs and water resource management. The role of BCWWS is to identify the future water supply needs of their service areas, which include both BMSD areas and incorporated areas, and to determine strategies to meet any unmet demands.

Several of the BMSD areas Figure WS4 are provided water service by BCWWS; hence these areas were included in the BCWWS analysis. For the remaining BMSD neighborhoods, the City of Fort Lauderdale is the largest of the water utility providers while the City of Sunrise is only providing for six residential units. EPCRD has coordinated with the Fort Lauderdale Planning and Zoning Department and the water utility in identifying the current and future water supply needs within their water utility's service area.

Needs assessments were developed based on current utility operations and the existing customer base, compared to population projections through 2040. The population modeling was performed by Broward County Planning and Development Management Division (BCPDMD) using the Broward County Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) and municipal forecasts updated in 2017 to develop the projected populations based on the University of Florida's BEBR Bulletin 175, "Detailed Population Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic

**Figure WS4  
Broward County Municipal Service Areas, 2019**

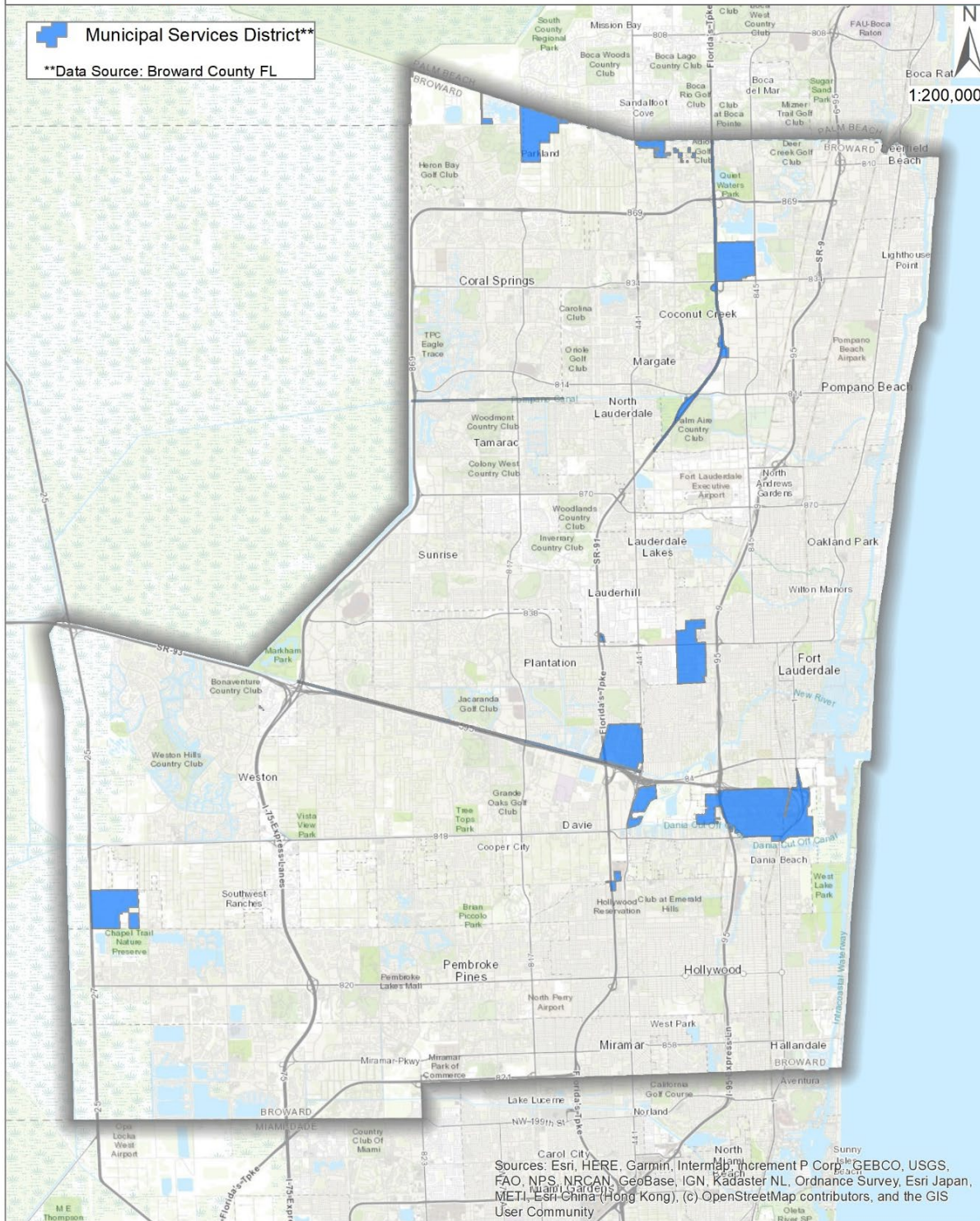


Figure WS4 Broward County Municipal Service Areas

Origin, for Florida and Its Counties, 2020-2045, With Estimates for 2015” to Broward County’s 2017 Traffic analysis Zones (TAZ) and municipalities. The demographic forecast model update is detailed in, “Broward County and Municipal Population Forecast and Allocation Model (PFAM), 2017 (BCPDMD, 2017) based on the original PFAM developed in 2012 and updated in 2014.

This 2020 Work Plan includes analysis of existing water facilities, current and projected water demands versus water availability and the presentation of the water supply plan for the Fort Lauderdale water utility. Future water demands prepared for this analysis are compared to projected demands presented in the 2018 LECWSP Update, with discussion of any deviations.

BCPDMD is responsible for providing updated population forecasts throughout the County. The Broward County PFAM 2017 update was used to develop County population by jurisdiction. Updated population projections from University of Florida’s BEBR Bulletin 178 and the Broward County PFAM 2017 update are summarized below in 5-year increments through 2040, Table WS5 below.

**Table WS5 Broward County Population Projections 2020-2040**

Year	BEBR Population Estimates <sup>1</sup>	BCPDMD Population Estimates <sup>2</sup>	SFWMD Population Estimates <sup>3</sup>
2020	1,914,498	1,894,285	1,931,057
2025	1,989,753	1,990,171	2,029,704
2030	2,052,432	2,051,056	2,109,543
2035	2,111,652	2,110,602	2,175,718
2040	2,158,080	2,156,835	2,232,397

1. BEBR Medium Populations from “Detailed Population Projections by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for Florida and its Counties 2020-2045, with Estimates for 2015, June 2016,” 2016
2. BCPDMD Broward County and Municipal Population Forecast and Allocation Model, 2017
3. SFWMD, Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, November 2018

The percent difference between the BEBR and the BCPDMD projections is no more than one percent. The percent difference between the BCPDMD and the SFWMD projections ranges between 2 and 3 percent from 2020 through 2040. The PFAM is structured using 953 TAZ within 31 municipalities in the County. The BEBR forecasts by age are converted to household using a weighted average of the households by age group data from the 2000 and 2010 Census. The household forecasts are then assigned to TAZ based on: (1) the change in household size distribution; (2) TAZ level distribution of households; and (3) the capacity of each TAZ to absorb additional housing units. BCPDMD also obtained input from the local planning and service delivery entities and referenced the Broward County Land Use Plan to estimated household distributions within TAZ and municipal boundaries (BCPDMD, 2017).



## B. Current and Future Served Areas

The current and future served areas for BCWWS and the Cities of Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood are described in the sections below.

### BCWWS

BCWWS is one of 25 utilities that provide potable water service within the urbanized area of the County. The utility was created on January 31, 1962, with the County's purchase of a small, investor-owned water and wastewater utility. Between 1962 and 1975, the County acquired several investor-owned systems. Under the County Code of Ordinances, the Broward County Board of County Commissioners exercises exclusive jurisdiction, control, and supervision of the utility system. BCWWS is the County organizational unit directly responsible for the utility.

The water utility delivers potable water to customers in service areas in north, mid, and south County and to one bulk water user. The water utility has grown to serve a population of approximately 239,000. The bulk water user, City of Coconut Creek, accounts for a population of approximately 56,000. Including the City of Coconut Creek, the utility serves about 12 percent of the County's total population. For the year 2017, treated water sold to retail customers equaled about 19 MGD on an annual average basis. Metered water sales to Coconut Creek equaled an additional 5 MGD. Notably, finished water production (treated water at point of delivery) has decreased in recent years. This may be attributable to a downturn in the economy, slowdown in population growth, and the County's water conservation efforts, including year-round irrigation conservation measures. Water conservation became increasingly important following a series of significant drought years, coupled with limitations to the County's traditional water source, and remains a critical initiative.

BCWWS also operates two regional wellfields that provide bulk raw Biscayne aquifer water to Deerfield Beach in north county and Dania Beach, Hallandale Beach, Hollywood and Florida Power and Light in south county through large user agreements.

BCWWS operates three service districts known as District 1, District 2, and District 3. These service districts are shown on Figure WS5 below and cover about 43 square miles. The three service districts are operated as independent entities, but are supported by BCWWS Operations as a single entity:

- District 1 service area contains all of Lauderdale Lakes and portions of the Cities of Fort Lauderdale, Lauderhill, North Lauderdale, Oakland Park, Plantation, Pompano Beach, and Tamarac;

- District 2 service area contains portions of the Cities of Deerfield Beach, Lighthouse Point, and Pompano Beach and provides water to portions of the City of Coconut Creek as described below; and
- District 3 service area contains portions of the Cities of Dania Beach, Davie, Fort Lauderdale, Miramar, West Park, Pembroke Park, Pembroke Pines, and Hollywood and provides water to the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport.

All three service districts also include some small BMSD as highlighted on previously shown Figure WS4. Within these BMSD areas, some domestic self-supply (DSS) exists accounting for half of one percent of the total County population. Based on the 2018 LEC Water Supply Plan Update, "All permanent residents outside of PWS [Public Water Supply] utility service area boundaries were considered DSS population." Current raw water usage for the estimated DSS population is approximately 1 MGD and is expected to decrease by 2040 to approximately 0.5 MGD (SFWMD, 2018). There are no immediate plans for BMSD neighborhoods like Hillsboro Ranches which consists of 23 single family homes on domestic self-supply to be provided potable water service by WWS.

BCWWS supplies water primarily to retail customers, but also provides water to the City of Coconut Creek under a bulk water resale agreement. Without prior approval from the County, the City is prohibited from buying or otherwise providing water within its service area from any source other than the County.

To plan and coordinate water supply utility activities within its three service areas, BCWWS uses utility analysis zones (UAZ) which divide service districts into smaller units by UAZ. Pulling TAZ information into UAZ involves allocating populations based on the split in residential units between the TAZ-UAZ subsections using the Broward County Property Appraiser parcel shapefile. The parcel shapefile permits the calculation of single-family and multi-family units within each TAZ-UAZ subsection.

A TAZ-UAZ subsection is a portion of a UAZ sits within a TAZ. The calculation method sums up the total residential units (single family and multi-family) within each TAZ-UAZ subsection. The population is allocated based on the percent of residential units in a TAZ-UAZ subsection out of the total TAZ dwelling units count. The projected BCWWS populations by district are shown in Table WS6 below and populations within Districts 1, 2, 3A and 3BC by municipality served are shown in Tables WS7, WS8, WS9 and WS10, respectively. are based on the results of an update to the AWS Conceptual Master Plan produced by Brown and Caldwell (Brown & Caldwell, 2019).

**Figure WS5**  
**BCWWS Retail Water Service Areas, 2019**

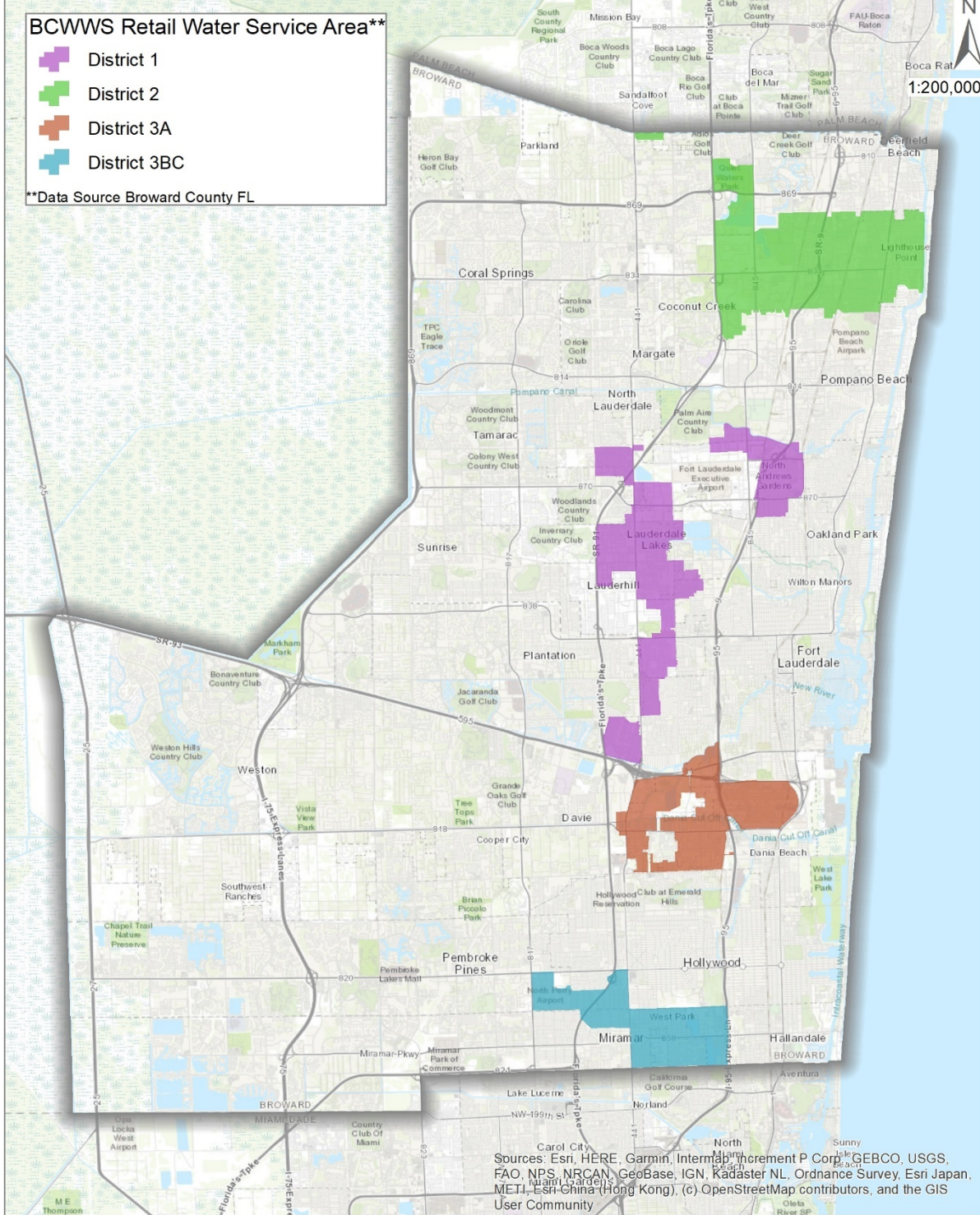


Figure WS5 BCWWS Retail Water Service Areas



Table WS6 BCWWS Service Area Population Projections 2015-2040<sup>1</sup>

BCWWS Service Area	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
	District 1	75,931	78,718	84,292	89,479	92,895
District 2 Total	110,278	113,023	114,814	119,226	121,410	122,631
D2	55,052	54,510	55,702	57,779	58,493	58,672
Coconut Creek	55,226	58,513	59,112	61,447	62,917	63,959
District 3A	16,321	16,908	18,083	19,075	19,686	20,109
District 3BC	36,263	37,486	38,889	41,146	42,639	43,625
BCWWS Total	238,793	246,135	256,078	267,859	276,630	281,278

1. Based on 2017 BCPDMD TAZ estimate translation to UAZ populations performed by Brown and Caldwell for BCWWS, 2019

Table WS7 District 1 - Population Projection by Municipality <sup>1</sup>

Municipality	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
DISTRICT 1 TOTAL	75,931	78,718	84,292	89,479	92,895	95,299	97,665
FORT LAUDERDALE	7,306	7,856	8,830	9,311	9,670	9,962	10,293
LAUDERHILL	8,376	8,237	9,116	10,714	11,664	12,411	13,180
LAUDERDALE LAKES	31,928	32,479	33,305	35,327	36,650	37,554	38,398
NORTH LAUDERDALE	6,844	6,719	8,213	8,236	8,358	8,350	8,325
OAKLAND PARK	12,113	13,109	12,914	13,374	13,545	13,639	13,680
POMPANO BEACH	521	561	586	632	660	682	705
PLANTATION	184	263	591	803	973	1,133	1,315
TAMARAC	1,423	2,382	2,444	2,508	2,604	2,662	2,709
BMSD	7,236	7,112	8,293	8,574	8,771	8,906	9,060

1. Based on 2017 BCPDMD TAZ estimate translation to UAZ populations performed by Brown and Caldwell for BCWWS, 2019

Table WS8 District 2 - Population Projection by Municipality <sup>1</sup>

Municipality	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
DISTRICT 2 TOTAL	55,052	54,510	55,702	57,779	58,493	58,672	58,677
COCONUT CREEK	66	65	65	66	66	65	64
DEERFIELD BEACH	22,823	22,467	23,085	24,193	24,617	24,820	24,925
LIGHTHOUSE POINT	8,970	8,871	8,743	8,908	8,969	8,981	8,956
POMPANO BEACH	23,193	23,107	23,809	24,612	24,841	24,806	24,732

1. Based on 2017 BCPDMD TAZ estimate translation to UAZ populations performed by Brown and Caldwell for BCWWS, 2019

Table WS9 District 3A - Population Projection by Municipality <sup>1</sup>

Municipality	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
DISTRICT 3A TOTAL	16,321	16,908	18,083	19,075	19,686	20,109	20,504
DANIA BEACH	15,307	15,888	16,808	17,379	17,680	17,824	17,950
DAVIE	60	60	325	538	710	874	1,033
FORT LAUDERDALE	721	713	705	906	1,044	1,161	1,271
HOLLYWOOD	233	247	245	252	252	250	250

1. Based on 2017 BCPDMD TAZ estimate translation to UAZ populations performed by Brown and Caldwell for BCWWS, 2019

Table WS10 District 3BC - Population Projection by Municipality <sup>1</sup>

Municipality	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
DISTRICT 3ABC TOTAL	52,584	54,394	56,972	60,221	62,325	63,734	65,235
DANIA BEACH	15,307	15,888	16,808	17,379	17,680	17,824	17,950
DAVIE	60	60	325	538	710	874	1,033
FORT LAUDERDALE	721	713	705	906	1,044	1,161	1,271
HOLLYWOOD	4,698	4,922	5,266	5,603	5,840	6,036	6,250
MIRAMAR	6,615	6,623	7,359	8,291	8,858	9,310	9,832
PEMBROKE PINES	4,040	4,384	4,334	4,294	4,417	4,477	4,520
PEMBROKE PARK	6,940	6,922	6,792	7,127	7,292	7,355	7,412
WEST PARK	14,203	14,882	15,383	16,083	16,484	16,697	16,967

1. Based on 2017 BCPDMD TAZ estimate translation to UAZ populations performed by Brown and Caldwell for BCWWS, 2019

### City of Fort Lauderdale

Broward County works closely with the City of Fort Lauderdale through involvement in the County Commission’s Water Advisory Board and its Technical Advisory Committee, Southeast Florida Utility Council, Broward Water Partnership and other area technical and policy groups. The City’s populations were obtained from the City’s DRAFT Water Supply Facility Work Plan 2020 Update. The municipal utility owned and operated by the City of Fort Lauderdale is one of the largest purveyors of potable water in Broward County in terms of total water delivery, providing service to approximately 240,000 customers in 2017. The utility’s service area, shown in Figure WS6, encompasses a total area of 43 square miles, approximately one-tenth the total area of urban Broward County. Customers include residential, commercial and industrial properties within the Cities of Fort Lauderdale, Lauderdale Lakes, North Lauderdale, Oakland Park, and Wilton Manors; portions of BMSD and the Cities of Tamarac, and Lauderhill; Port Everglades; Towns of Lauderdale-By-The-Sea and Davie; and Villages of Lazy Lake and Sea Ranch Lakes. Emergency potable water interconnections are maintained with the Cities of Dania Beach, Pompano Beach, and

Plantation and BCWWS service area. The population of Fort Lauderdale and the other municipalities in the water service area was forecasted based on 2017 BCPDMD TAZ estimate translation to UAZ populations performed by EPCRD using 2018 SFWMD LECWSP Service Area Boundaries. The City of Fort Lauderdale Utility Service Area population projections for 2015-2040 are shown in Table WS11 and were obtained from the City’s Draft Water Supply Facilities Work Plan Update for 2020.

Table WS11 City of Fort Lauderdale Utility Service Area Population by Jurisdiction, Actual 2015 and Forecasted 2020 to 2040

Jurisdiction	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>235,840</b>	<b>241,454</b>	<b>274,470</b>	<b>292,768</b>	<b>304,918</b>	<b>315,109</b>
Fort Lauderdale	175,228	179,997	208,747	222,915	232,419	240,134
Lauderdale by The Sea	4,147	3,689	3,996	3,940	3,890	3,850
Sea Ranch Lakes	700	693	680	715	734	746
BMSD	6,457	7,060	7,854	8,561	8,854	9,486
Davie	529	526	700	821	919	1,016
Lauderdale Lakes	381	383	378	386	386	390
Lauderhill	2,917	2,862	3,085	3,306	3,450	3,571
Lazy Lake	26	25	27	29	30	31
North Lauderdale	358	352	1,145	1,145	1,133	1,123
Oakland Park	31,111	31,852	32,719	34,693	36,114	37,145
Tamarac	2,054	2,037	2,007	2,032	2,054	2,041
Wilton Manors	11,932	11,878	13,132	14,225	14,935	15,576
Port Everglades	Population is included in BMSD					

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale Draft Water Supply Facilities Work Plan Update for 2020 - Based on BEBR data.

### City of Hollywood

Broward County works closely with the City of Fort Lauderdale through involvement in the County Commission’s Water Advisory Board and its Technical Advisory Committee, Southeast Florida Utility Council, Broward Water Partnership and other area technical and policy groups. The City’s populations were obtained from the City’s DRAFT Water Supply Facility Work Plan 2020 Update. The City of Hollywood’s service area includes population projection of approximately 230,000 in year 2040, Table WS12 below. Through the bulk sales agreements with BCWWS, the City of Hollywood provides treated water to BCWWS

to serve its southernmost service areas (District 3A, 3B/C). The City of Hollywood utility service area include the Cities of Hollywood and West Park, portions of the City of Dania Beach, Town of Davie, City of Fort Lauderdale, and Seminole Tribe of Florida Hollywood Reservation. No population breakdown by municipality was available when this plan was written.

Table WS12 City of Hollywood Utility Service Area Population Projections 2015-2040

Service Area	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
TOTAL Hollywood	194,411	200,574	207,352	216,861	223,595	228,166
City of Hollywood Retail	141,827	146,180	150,380	156,640	161,270	164,432
BCWWS District 3A Wholesale	16,321	16,908	18,083	19,075	19,686	20,109
BCWWS District 3B/C Wholesale	36,263	37,486	38,889	41,146	42,639	43,625

Source: City of Hollywood 2015 Water Supply Plan Potable Water Sub-Element, January 2015. Table 2-3 and Broward County Water Supply Facilities Work Plan 2020.

### C. Potable Water Level of Service Standard

The potable water level of service standards for BCWWS and the Cities of Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood are detailed in the sections below.

#### BCWWS

BCWWS has the responsibility to determine if it can adequately serve existing and potential customers. To that end, BCWWS has set a potable water level of service in gallons per person per day or gallons per capita day (gpcd) to a maximum of 150 gpcd. Table WS13 summarizes the five-year average (2013-2017) gallons per capita day for each WWS utility service area that is used to project water use into the future. Annually calculated values of gallons per capita day will fluctuate based on environmental, socioeconomical, physical, operational and other service area characteristics or changes.

The following is the current available information.

Table WS13 BCWWS Retail Potable Water Level of Service Standards <sup>1</sup>

District of BCWWS	Finished Water Level of Service (gpcd)
District 1	96
District 2	112
District 3A and 3BC	127

1. Based on demand development in Section D - Water Supply Provided by Local Governments of this plan.

**Figure WS6**  
**City of Fort Lauderdale Service Area**

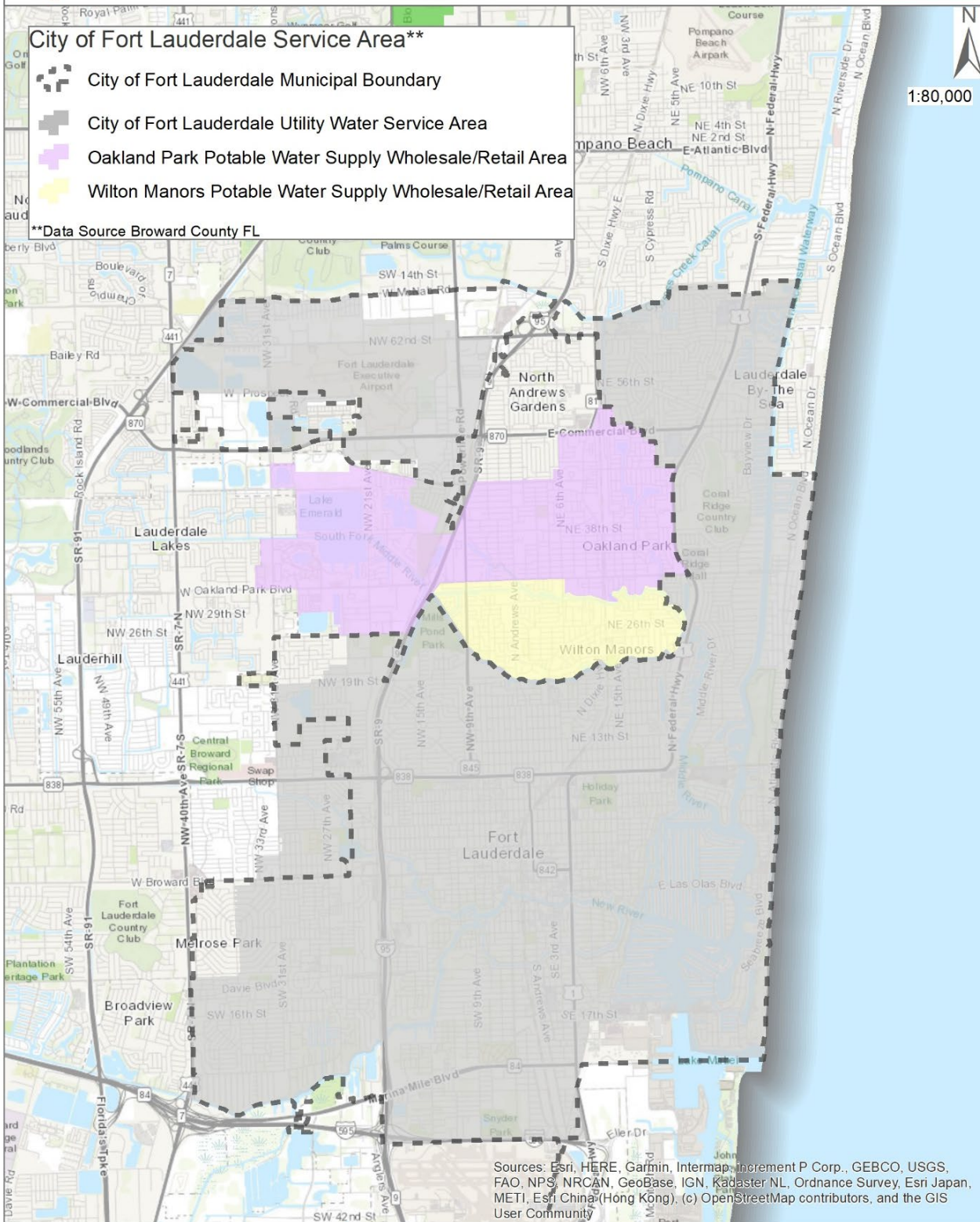


Figure WS6 City of Fort Lauderdale Service Area



**Figure WS7**  
**City of Hollywood Service Area in District 3A, 3B, and 3C, 2019**

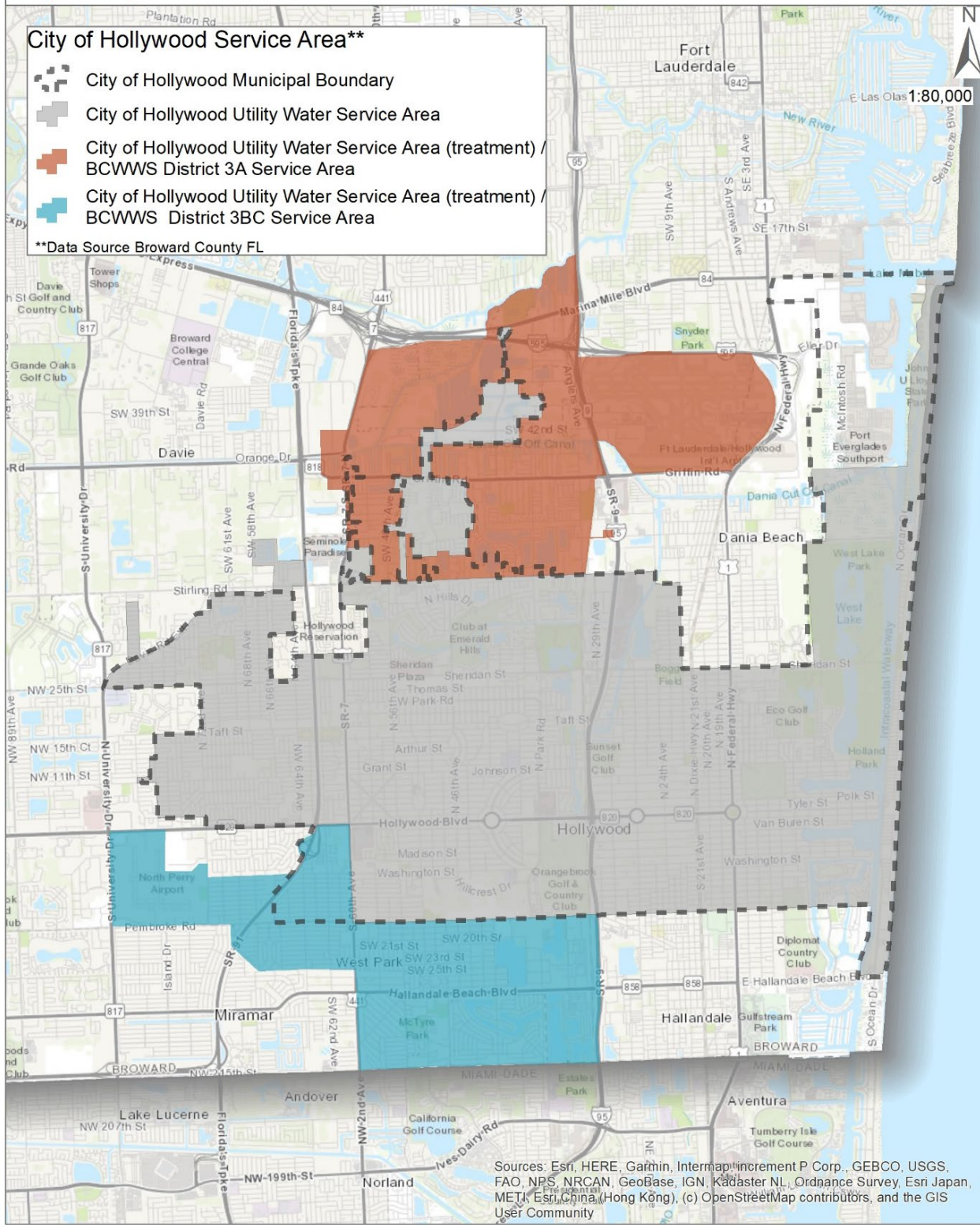


Figure WS7 City of Hollywood Service Area in District 3A, 3B, and 3C

### City of Fort Lauderdale

The City of Fort Lauderdale has the responsibility to determine if it can adequately serve existing and potential customers. To that end, Fort Lauderdale has adopted their level of service for finished water at 170 gallons per day finished water per person (SFWMD LECWSP, 2018). In 2016, the average day demand throughout their service area was 41.4 MGD. The finished water per capita demand averaged 173 gallons per person per day from 2013 to 2016.

### City of Hollywood

The City of Hollywood has the responsibility to determine if it can adequately serve the existing and potential customers within their service areas. To that end, Hollywood has adopted a level of service of 116 gallons per day finished water per person (2016). In 2016, the average day demand throughout their service area was 22.79 MGD. The finished water per capita demand averaged 113 gallons per person per day from 2013 to 2016.

## D. Water Supply Provided by Local Governments

Water supply provided by local governments is summarized in the sections below.

### BCWWS District 1

District 1 has a combined service area of 11.9 square miles with 248 miles of water distribution and transmission mains. BCWWS maintains water system interconnections with the City of Fort Lauderdale, the City of Tamarac, the City of Plantation, and the City of Lauderhill to provide for emergency water supply. In District 1, raw water is treated at the District 1 WTP located in the City of Lauderdale Lakes prior to distribution to retail customers. The plant was expanded in 1994 to its current capacity of 16.0 MGD to treat Biscayne Aquifer raw water using lime softening treatment. Figure WS8 shows the location of the District 1 WTP, storage tanks, and finished water distribution pipe 12-inches and larger within the District 1 service area.

The District 1 wellfield is in the area surrounding the WTP and is comprised of nine Biscayne Aquifer wells, all of which are currently in service. The total design capacity of the wellfield is approximately 23.5 MGD. Two Floridan Aquifer test wells were completed in 2014; one well is located on the WTP site and one is in an easement northeast of the WTP. Test results from the Floridan well construction revealed that upper Floridan Aquifer production zone chloride concentrations are approximately 4,000 mg/L and total dissolved solids concentrations are 7,500 mg/L (MWH, 2013). Based on the water quality test results, water produced from the



well will likely require high pressure RO treatment. Currently, BCWWS has no plans to build a RO WTP at the District 1 site nor to convert the Floridan test wells to production wells.

BCWWS was issued a SFWMD CUP (No. 06-00146-W) in April 2008 for a 20-year permit duration to withdraw water from the Biscayne Aquifer and Floridan Aquifer. The permit allocates an annual withdrawal from the Biscayne Aquifer of 3,664 million gallons (MG) with a maximum month of 333 MG and an annual withdrawal from the Floridan Aquifer of 1,410 MG with a maximum month of 128 MG. Water use demand projections are presented in Table WS14 below for finished water and Table WS15 for raw water through year 2040. Finished water projections are also shown by municipality within the District 1 service area. Municipal demand projections were estimated based on the actual 2015 use and the 5-year historic gallons per capita day of 96 gpcd was applied to 2020 through 2040 populations to calculate demand. Demand estimates are shown in Table WS16 below. The projected raw water use accounts for 56 percent of the WTP capacity in year 2040.

Table WS14 District 1 Actual and Projected Finished Water Demands

Planning Year	Population (UAZ Estimate)	Finished Water Demands		
		Annual (MG)	Average Day (MGD)	Per Capita Use
<b>Actual Water Use <sup>1</sup></b>				
2010	75,091	2,596	7.11	95
2011	75,259	2,677	7.33	97
2012	75,427	2,669	7.31	97
2013	75,595	2,606	7.14	94
2014	75,763	2,617	7.17	95
2015	75,931	2,740	7.51	99
2016	76,488	2,681	7.35	96
2017	77,046	2,686	7.36	96
<b>Projected Water Use <sup>2</sup></b>				
2020	78,718	2,755	7.55	96
2025	84,292	2,950	8.08	96
2030	89,479	3,132	8.58	96
2035	92,895	3,252	8.91	96
2040	95,299	3,336	9.14	96

1. BCWWS Monthly Operating Reports for Water Treatment Plant Finished Water Flow

2. Projected Water Use based on Finished Water Per Capita (5-Year Average) of 96 gallons per capita day

**Figure WS8  
Broward County District 1 Service Area, 2019**

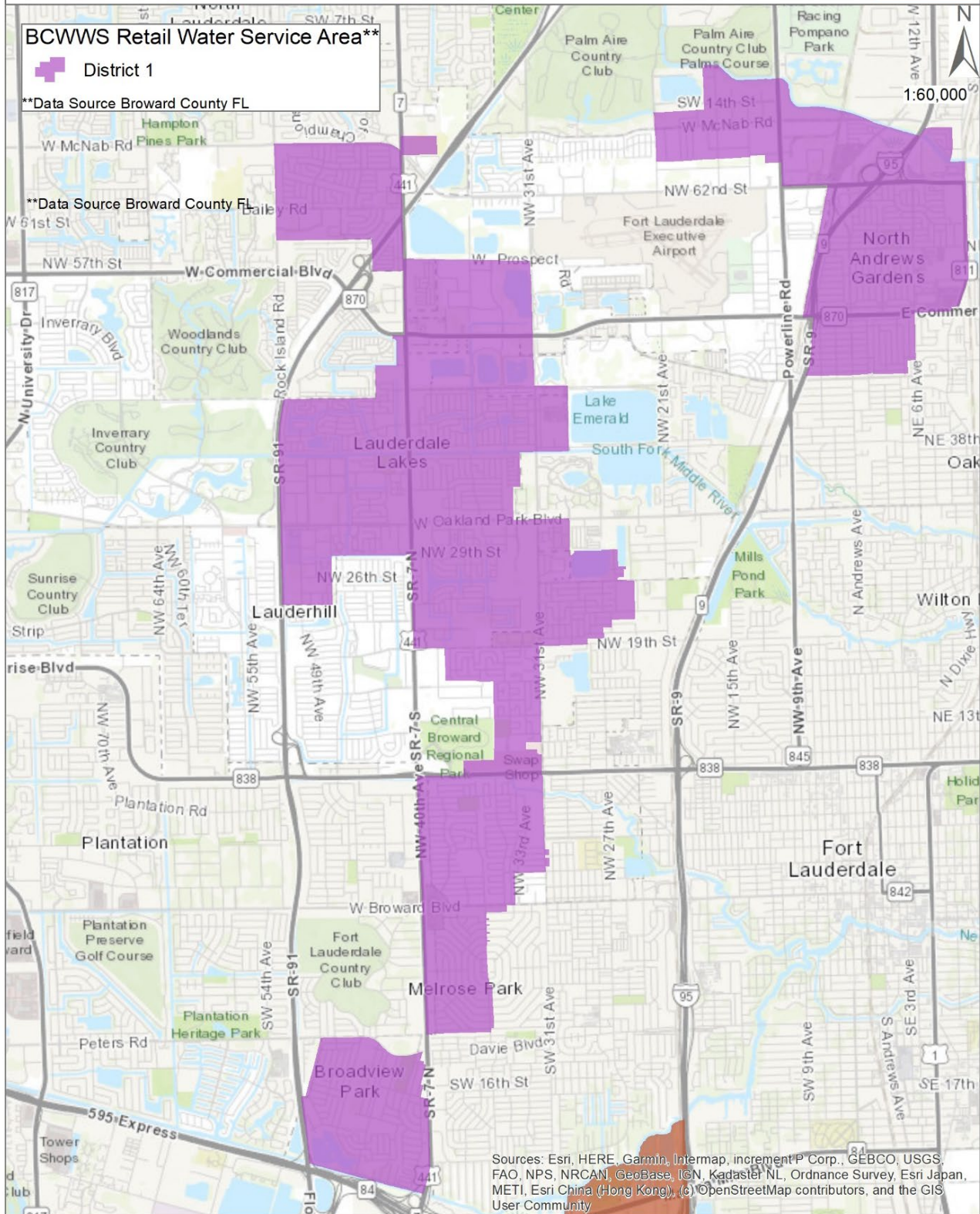


Figure WS8 BCWWS District 1 Service Area

Table WS15 District 1 Actual and Projected Raw Water Demands

Planning Year	Finished Water Annual Demand (MG)	Raw Water Demands			
		Raw : Finished Ratio	Annual (MG)	Average Day (MGD)	Maximum Month (MGM)
<b>Actual Water Use <sup>1</sup></b>					
2010	2,596	1.08	2,794	7.65	247
2011	2,677	1.13	3,023	8.28	273
2012	2,669	1.10	2,946	8.07	258
2013	2,606	1.09	2,843	7.79	260
2014	2,617	1.06	2,763	7.57	246
2015	2,740	1.05	2,886	7.91	267
2016	2,681	1.06	2,849	7.81	253
2017	2,686	1.05	2,809	7.70	257
<b>Projected Water Use <sup>2,3</sup></b>					
2020	2,755	1.05	2,904	7.96	263
2025	2,950	1.05	3,110	8.52	282
2030	3,132	1.05	3,301	9.04	299
2035	3,252	1.05	3,427	9.39	311
2040	3,336	1.05	3,516	9.63	319

1. BCWWS Monthly Operating Reports for Individual Well Pumpages
2. Projected Raw Water based on Actual Raw Water to Finished Water Ratio (3-Year Average) of 1.05
3. Projected Maximum Month based on Actual Maximum Month to Average Day Ratio (5-Year Average) of 33.07

Table WS16 Projected Average Day Finished Water by Municipality within District 1 in MGD <sup>1</sup>

Municipality	2015 <sup>2</sup>	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
FORT LAUDERDALE	0.72	0.75	0.85	0.89	0.93	0.96
LAUDERHILL	0.83	0.79	0.88	1.03	1.12	1.19
LAUDERDALE LAKES	3.16	3.12	3.20	3.39	3.52	3.61
NORTH LAUDERDALE	0.68	0.65	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80
OAKLAND PARK	1.20	1.26	1.24	1.28	1.30	1.31
POMPANO BEACH	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
PLANTATION	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.11
TAMARAC	0.14	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26
BMSD	0.72	0.68	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.85

1. Calculated using District 1 Finished Water 5-Year Average Gallons Per Capita Day of 96 gpcd2. 2015 demand Calculated using District 1 Finished Water Actual Gallons Per Capita Day of 99 gpcd

## BCWWS District 2

District 2 has a service area of 14.8 square miles and contains 253 miles of water distribution and transmission mains. The facilities of District 2 are interconnected with the City of Deerfield Beach, the Town of Hillsboro Beach, the City of Pompano Beach, and Palm Beach County to provide for emergency water supply. In District 2, raw water is treated at the District 2 WTP located in the City of Pompano Beach prior to distribution to BCWWS retail customers and the City of Coconut Creek. The District 2 WTP was expanded in 1994 to its current capacity of 30.0 MGD to treat Biscayne Aquifer raw water using lime softening treatment. Figure WS9 shows the location of the District 2 WTP, storage tanks, and finished water distribution pipe 12-inches and larger with the District 2 service area.

The District 2 WTP treats raw water supplied by the District 2 and the North Regional Wellfields under SFWMD CUP No. 06-01634-W issued in March 2008 for a 20-year permit duration to withdraw water from the Biscayne and Floridan Aquifers. The District 2 wellfield has a design capacity of 27.1 MGD and is comprised of seven production wells. The North Regional wellfield has a design capacity of 20.2 MGD and is comprised of 10 production wells. The District 2 and North Regional Wellfields each provide approximately 50 percent of the raw water demand. While Floridan Aquifer production wells were planned as part of the original permit to provide AWS, no wells have been constructed to date. The permit allocates an annual withdrawal from the Biscayne Aquifer of 6,388 million gallons (MG) with a maximum month of 585 MG and an annual withdrawal from the Floridan Aquifer of 1,664 MG with a maximum month of 152 MG. Water use demand projections are presented in Table WS17 for finished water and Table WS18 for raw water through year 2040. Finished water projections are also shown by municipality within the District 2 service area. Municipal demand projections were estimated based on the actual 2015 use and the 5-year historic gallons per capita day of 112 gpcd was applied to 2020 through 2040 populations to calculate demand. Demand estimates are shown in Table WS19 below. The projected raw water use accounts for approximately 49 percent of the WTP capacity in year 2040.



**Figure WS9  
Broward County District 2 Service Area, 2019**

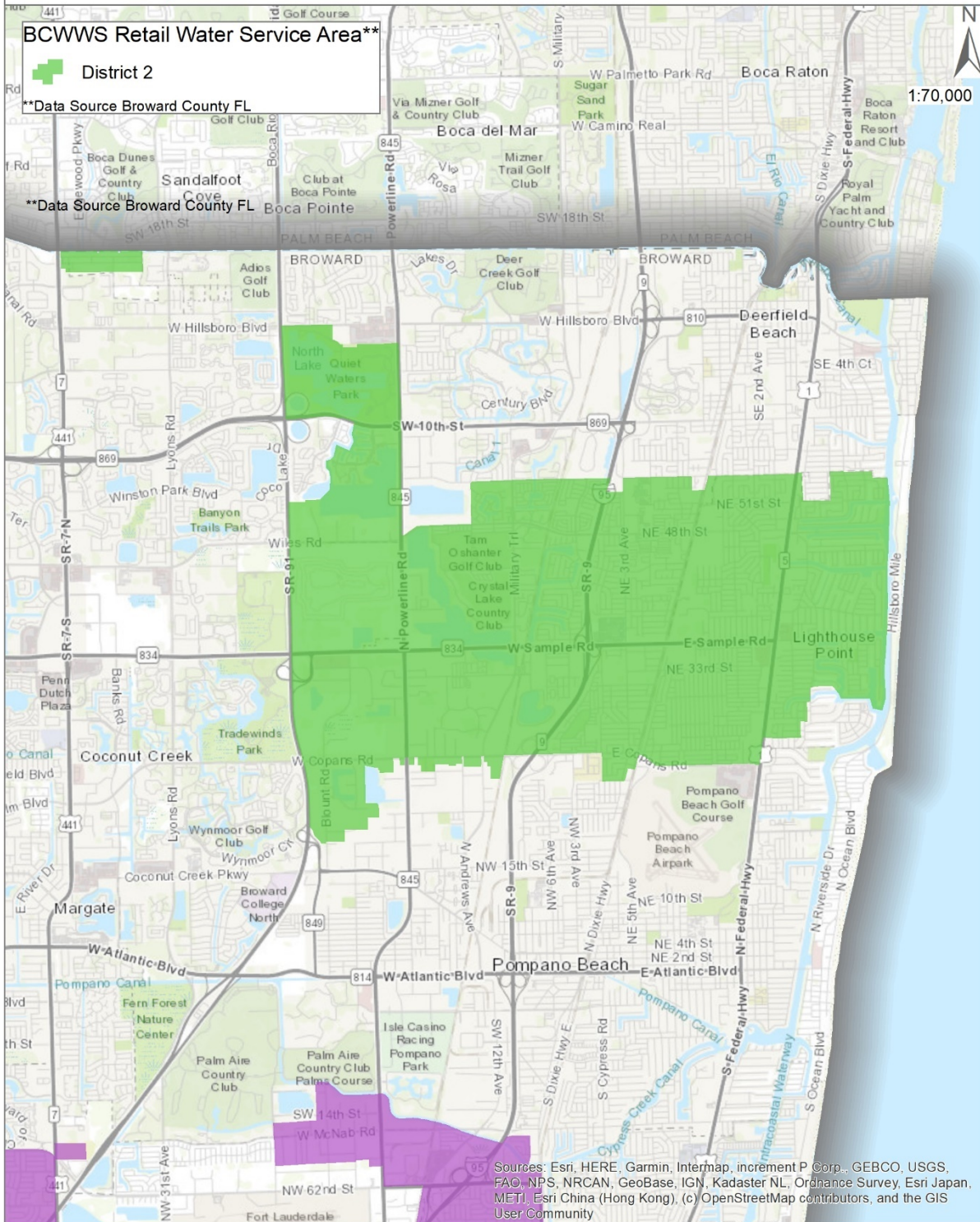


Figure WS9 BCWWS District 2 Service Area

Table WS17 District 2 Actual and Projected Finished Water Demands

Planning Year	Population (UAZ Estimate)	Finished Water Demands		
		Annual (MG)	Average Day (MGD)	Per Capita Use
<b>Actual Water Use <sup>1</sup></b>				
2010	109,181	4,560	12.49	114
2011	109,400	4,496	12.32	113
2012	109,620	4,326	11.85	108
2013	109,839	4,496	12.32	112
2014	110,059	4,322	11.84	108
2015	110,278	4,599	12.60	114
2016	110,827	4,554	12.48	113
2017	111,376	4,661	12.77	115
<b>Projected Water Use <sup>2</sup></b>				
2020	113,023	4,630	12.69	112
2025	114,814	4,704	12.89	112
2030	119,226	4,885	13.38	112
2035	121,410	4,974	13.63	112
2040	122,631	5,024	13.76	112

1. BCWWS Monthly Operating Reports for Water Treatment Plant Finished Water Flow
2. Projected Water Use based on Finished Water Per Capita (5-Year Average) of 112 gallons per capita day

Table WS18 District 2 Actual and Projected Raw Water Demands

Planning Year	Finished Water Annual Demand (MG)	Raw Water Demands			
		Raw: Finished Ratio	Annual (MG)	Average Day (MGD)	Maximum Month (MGM)
<b>Actual Water Use <sup>1</sup></b>					
2010	4,560	1.08	4,942	13.54	440
2011	4,496	1.04	4,689	12.85	418
2012	4,326	1.04	4,488	12.30	415
2013	4,496	1.03	4,629	12.68	415
2014	4,322	1.05	4,520	12.38	413
2015	4,599	1.04	4,793	13.13	432
2016	4,554	1.03	4,709	12.90	423
2017	4,661	1.04	4,833	13.24	434
<b>Projected Water Use <sup>2,3</sup></b>					
2020	4,630	1.04	4,880	13.37	442
2025	4,704	1.04	4,957	13.58	449
2030	4,885	1.04	5,148	14.10	466
2035	4,974	1.04	5,242	14.36	475
2040	5,024	1.04	5,295	14.51	480

1. BCWWS Monthly Operating Reports for Individual Well Pumpages inclusive of the Deerfield Beach Raw Water Large User
2. Projected Raw Water based on Actual Raw Water to Finished Water Ratio (3-Year Average) of 1.04
3. Projected Maximum Month based on Actual Maximum Month to Average Day Ratio (5-Year Average) of 32.90

Table WS19 Projected Average Day Finished Water by Municipality within District 2 in MGD <sup>1</sup>

Municipality	2015 <sup>2</sup>	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
COCONUT CREEK	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
DEERFIELD BEACH	2.60	2.52	2.59	2.71	2.76	2.78
LIGHTHOUSE POINT	1.02	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.01
POMPANO BEACH	2.64	2.59	2.67	2.76	2.78	2.78

1. Calculated using District 2 Finished Water 5-Year Average Gallons Per Capita Day of 112 gpcd
2. 2015 demand Calculated using District 2 Finished Water Actual Gallons Per Capita Day of 114 gpcd

### BCWWS District 3A and 3BC:

District 3 service area is divided into two geographically separate subdistricts 3A, Figure WS10, and 3BC, Figure WS11. The County purchases bulk treated water primarily from the City of Hollywood and distributes the treated water through the County’s distribution system. District 3 has a combined service area of approximately 14.3 square miles and contains 223 miles of transmission and distribution mains. Subdistrict 3A contains the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport which is approximately 20 percent of the total area of the district. District 3A has interconnects with the City of Hollywood, for its primary water supply, and with the City of Fort Lauderdale and the City of Dania Beach, to provide for emergency water supply. Subdistrict 3BC has interconnects with the City of Hollywood for its primary water supply, and the Cities of Pembroke Pines and Miramar to provide for emergency water supply.

The City of Hollywood is responsible for ensuring adequate raw water supply and treatment facilities to serve the County District 3 service areas. The City’s existing CUP (Permit No. 06-00038-W) was issued by the SFWMD on April 9, 2008 and expires April 9, 2028. The Hollywood CUP raw water allocation for the subdistrict 3A/3BC areas is 13.16 MGD to meet demands through the year 2028.

BCWWS’ current finished water demand for District 3 averages around 6.4 MGD and is projected to increase to 8.3 MGD by 2040 as shown Table WS20 below. District 3’s raw water demand is anticipated to be around 9.0 MGD in 2045 as shown in Table WS21, based on historical raw to finished water ratio of 1.09. BCWWS continues to coordinate closely with the City to ensure that future demands for District 3 are adequately addressed.

Finished water demand was estimated as shown in Table WS22 (District 3A) and WS23(District 3BC) by using the finished water 5-year historical gallons per capita day of 127 and the municipal populations for District 3A and District 3BC. Year 2015 was calculated using the actual gallons per capita day of 130.



**Figure WS10**  
**Broward County District 3A Service Area, 2019**

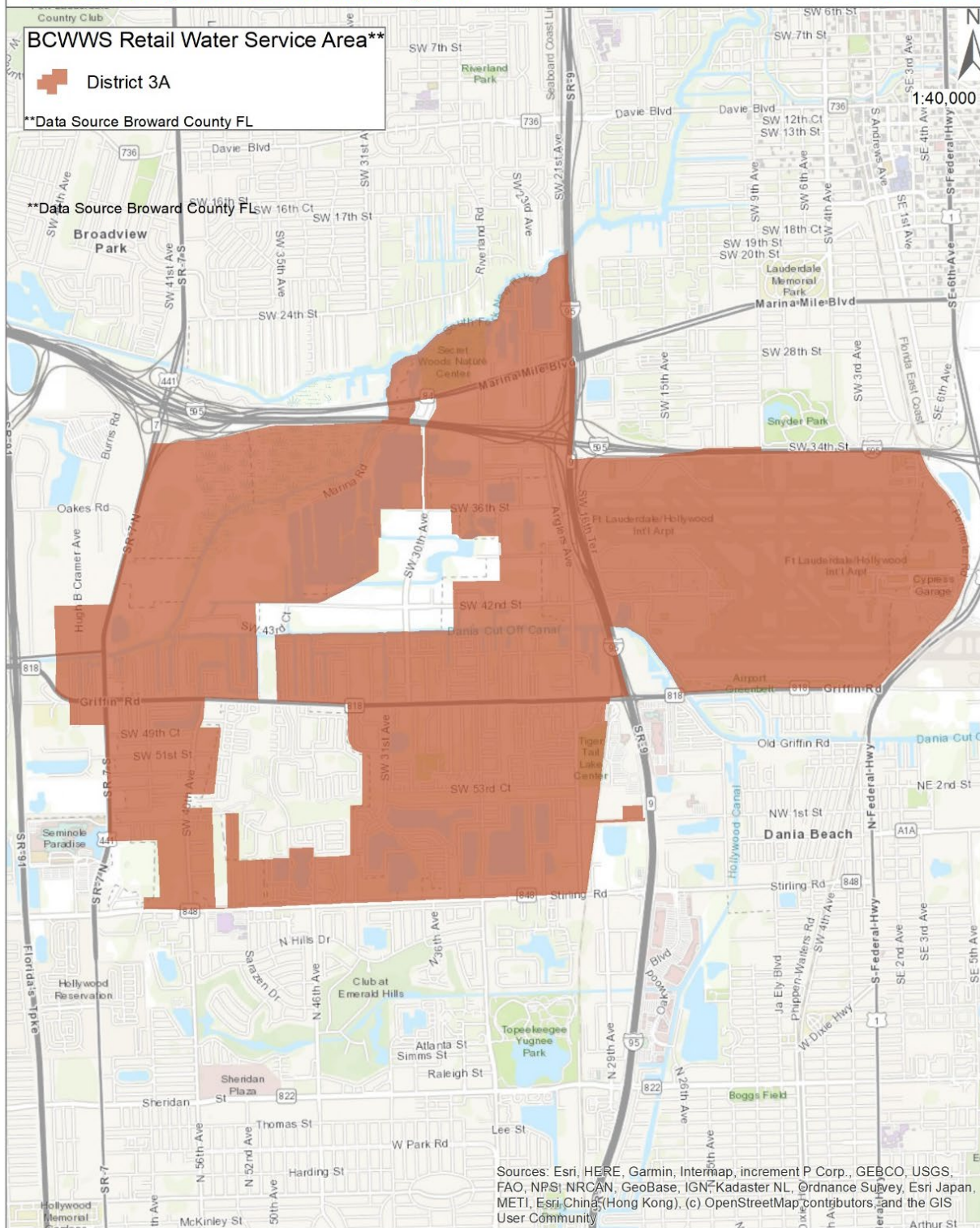


Figure WS10 BCWWS District 3A Service Area



**Figure WS11**  
**Broward County District 3BC Service Area, 2019**

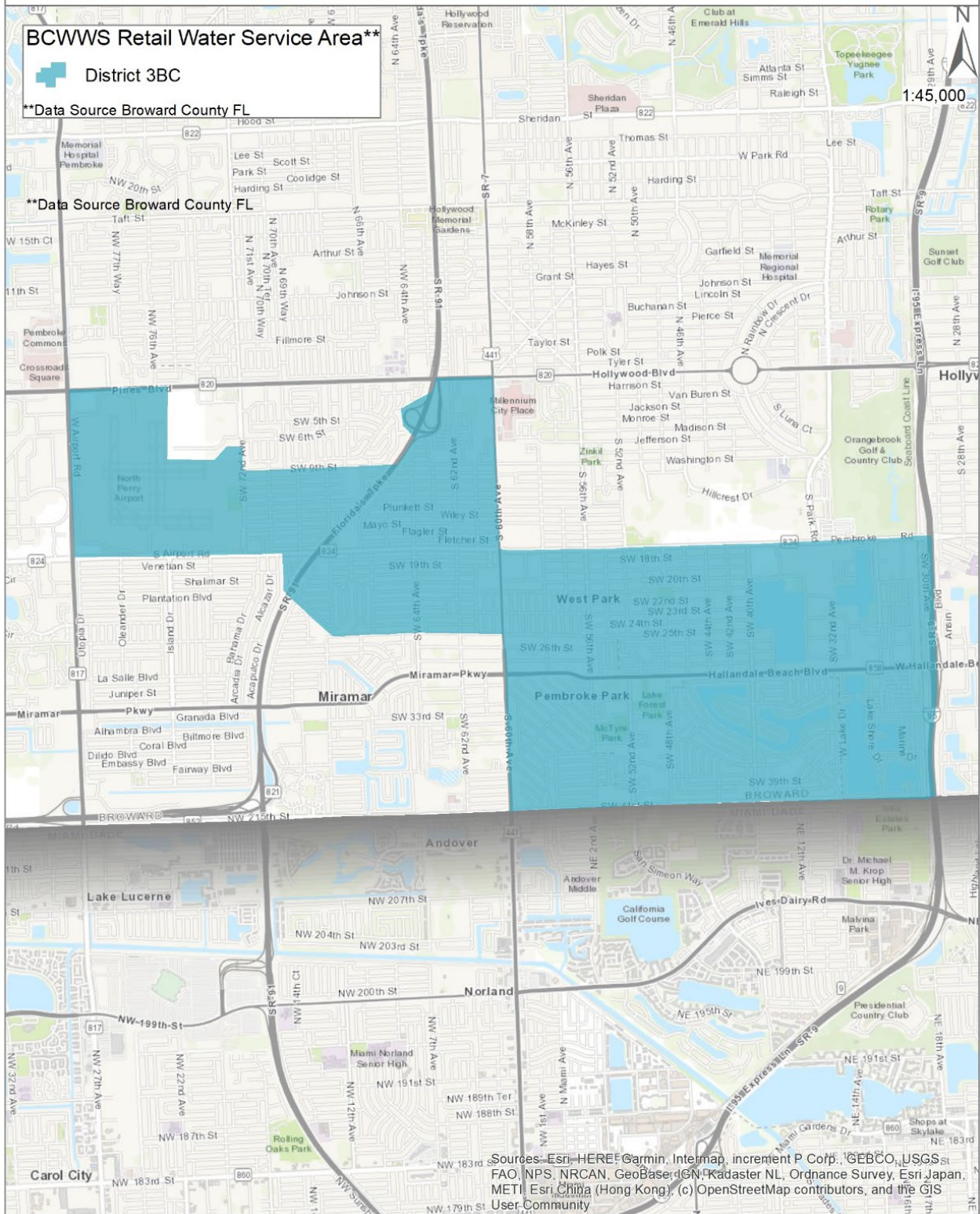


Figure WS11 BCWWS District 3BC Service Area

Table WS20 District 3A and 3BC Actual and Projected Finished Water Demands

Planning Year	Population (UAZ Estimate)	Finished Water Demands				
		Annual (MG)	Average Day (MGD)	Per Capita Use	Maximum Month (MGM)	Max Mo : Avg Day Ratio
<b>Actual Water Use <sup>1</sup></b>						
2010	32,480	2,080	5.70	118	192	33.74
2011	49,158	2,210	6.05	126	196	32.42
2012	50,014	2,230	6.11	122	200	32.79
2013	50,871	2,362	6.47	127	204	31.59
2014	51,727	2,369	6.49	125	221	33.99
2015	52,584	2,490	6.82	130	222	32.51
2016	52,946	2,491	6.82	129	218	31.97
2017	53,308	2,383	6.52	122	212	32.48
<b>Projected Water Use <sup>2,3</sup></b>						
2020	54,394	2,523	6.91	127	244	32.51
2025	56,972	2,642	7.24	127	256	32.51
2030	60,221	2,793	7.65	127	270	32.51
2035	62,325	2,891	7.92	127	280	32.51
2040	63,734	2,956	8.09	127	286	32.51

1. BCWWS Monthly Operating Reports for 3A, 3B and 3C Finished Water Meters
2. Projected Water Use based on Finished Water Per Capita (5-Year Average) of 127 gallons per capita day
3. Projected Finished Water Maximum Month based on Actual Finished Maximum Month to Average Day Ratio (5-Year Average) of 32.51

Table WS21 District 3A and 3BC Actual and Projected Raw Water Demands

Planning Year	Finished Water Annual Demand (MG)	Raw Water Demands			
		Raw: Finished Ratio	Annual (MG)	Average Day (MGD)	Maximum Month (MGM)
<b>Actual Water Use <sup>1</sup></b>					
2010	2,080	1.09	2,267	6.21	210
2011	2,210	1.09	2,409	6.60	214
2012	2,230	1.09	2,431	6.66	218
2013	2,362	1.09	2,575	7.05	223
2014	2,369	1.09	2,582	7.07	240
2015	2,490	1.09	2,714	7.44	242
2016	2,491	1.09	2,715	7.44	238
2017	2,383	1.09	2,599	7.12	231
<b>Projected Water Use <sup>2,3</sup></b>					
2020	2,523	1.09	2,743	7.52	244
2025	2,642	1.09	2,873	7.87	256
2030	2,793	1.09	3,037	8.32	270
2035	2,891	1.09	3,143	8.61	280
2040	2,956	1.09	3,214	8.81	286

1. BCWWS Monthly Operating Reports for 3A, 3B and 3C Finished Water Meters
2. Projected Raw Water based on SFWMD LECWSP 2018 Update, Appendix B, Table B-4 entry for Hollywood of 1.09
3. Actual and Projected Raw Water Maximum Month based on Actual Finished Maximum Month to Average Day Ratio (5-Year Average) of 32.51

Table WS22 Projected Average Day Finished Water by Municipality within District 3A in MGD <sup>1</sup>

Municipality	2015 <sup>2</sup>	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
DISTRICT 3A TOTAL	2.12	2.15	2.30	2.42	2.50	2.55
DANIA BEACH	1.99	2.02	2.13	2.21	2.25	2.26
DAVIE	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.11
FORT LAUDERDALE	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.15
HOLLYWOOD	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

1. Calculated using District 1 Finished Water 5-Year Average Gallons Per Capita Day of 127 gpcd
2. 2015 demand Calculated using District 1 Finished Water Actual Gallons Per Capita Day of 130 gpcd

Table WS23 Projected Average Day Finished Water by Municipality within District 3BC in MGD <sup>1</sup>

Municipality	2015 <sup>2</sup>	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
DISTRICT 3BC TOTAL	4.71	4.76	4.94	5.23	5.42	5.54
HOLLYWOOD	0.58	0.59	0.64	0.68	0.71	0.73
MIRAMAR	0.86	0.84	0.93	1.05	1.12	1.18
PEMBROKE PINES	0.53	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.57
PEMBROKE PARK	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.91	0.93	0.93
WEST PARK	1.85	1.89	1.95	2.04	2.09	2.12

1. Calculated using District 1 Finished Water 5-Year Average Gallons Per Capita Day of 127 gpcd
2. 2015 demand Calculated using District 1 Finished Water Actual Gallons Per Capita Day of 130 gpcd

### South System Regional Wellfield (SRW):

BCWWS operates the SRW located in Cooper City, west of Pine Island Road, just north of Sheridan Street. The SRW supplies Biscayne Aquifer raw water from eight production wells to the Cities of Dania Beach, Hollywood, and Hallandale Beach and to the Florida Power and Light (FPL) Dania Beach Energy Center under large user agreements. The SRW CUP (06-01474-W) issued March 2018, and successfully modified July 10, 2019, reflects the complexities of providing regional raw water. The CUP allocation is divided into three portions that have individual expiration dates as shown in Table WS24 and Table WS25 details the individual large user allocation limitations.

Table WS24 SRW CUP Allocation Summary

Limitation	Duration	Average Day (MGD)	Maximum Month (MGM)
Temporary 5-Year Allocation	March 2018 to March 2023	15.64	533.17
Base Condition Allocation <sup>1</sup>	March 2023 to March 2038	11.62	396.13
TOTAL C-51 Offset Allocations <sup>2</sup>	March 2023-December 2065	5.00	170.33
TOTAL SR Wellfield Allocation	March 2023-December 2065 <sup>2</sup>	16.62	566.19

1. The Base Condition Allocation must be renewed every 20 years.
2. Broward County purchased 3.0 MGD of C-51 Reservoir Project storage to provide for demands in the BCWWS 3A/3BC service area through December 2065. The City of Dania Beach and the City of Hallandale Beach have purchased 1 MGD each of C-51 Reservoir Project storage to meet their projected demand with supply from SR Wellfield. Table WS16 summarizes the SRW raw water demands through 2040.

Table WS25 SRW Raw Water Large User Average Day Projections

Limitations	Dania Beach (MGD)	Hallandale Beach (MGD)	Hollywood-BCWWS 3A/3BC (MGD)	FPL (MGD)	TOTAL Allocation (MGD)
Temporary 5-Year Allocation (March 2018 - March 2023)	3.02	3.61	7.27	1.74	15.64
Base Condition Allocation <sup>1</sup> (March 2018 - March 2038)	1.58	3.26	5.78	1.00	11.62
C-51 Offset Allocations <sup>2</sup> (March 2023 - December 2065)	1.00	1.00	3.00	---	5.00
TOTAL SR Wellfield Allocation	2.58	4.26	8.78	1.00	16.62
C-51 Reservoir Project Allotments Under Agreements	1.00	1.00	3.00	---	5.00

1. Renewal of the Base Condition Allocation of 11.62 MGD is required every 20 years.
2. Broward County purchased 3.0 MGD of C-51 Reservoir Project storage to provide for demands in the BCWWS 3A/3BC service area through December 2065. The City of Dania Beach and City of Hallandale Beach have purchased 1 MGD each of C-51 Reservoir Project storage to meet their projected demand with supply from SR Wellfield.

### City of Fort Lauderdale

Data indicate that City of Fort Lauderdale demands may exceed their Biscayne Aquifer supply in year 2035. The City’s Water Supply Facility Work Plan 2020 Update outlines plans to address the potential deficit by investing in RO treatment of Floridan aquifer water (Hazen & Sawyer, 2019). In addition to the City’s plans to develop 6 MGD of Floridan aquifer supply, the City signed an agreement in January 2020 for the purchase of 3 MGD of C-51 Reservoir water.

In 1926, the 6 MGD capacity Peele-Dixie lime softening WTP was opened in western Fort Lauderdale. Over the years, the plant has been expanded and modernized, increasing its capacity to 20 MGD. In 2008 the WTP was converted from a lime softening to membrane facility with a treatment capacity of 12 MGD at 85 percent treatment efficiency. The Fiveash lime softening WTP was built in 1954 to treat 8 MGD. Through a series of expansions, the plant has been able to keep pace with the rapid growth experienced in Fort Lauderdale and today has a designed capacity of 70 MGD. The Fiveash WTP is supplied raw groundwater for treatment from the Prospect Wellfield.

Raw water for the City of Fort Lauderdale is supplied by the Peele-Dixie and Prospect wellfields, which draw from the SAS. The raw water is treated at two water treatment facilities, the Peele-Dixie nanofiltration plant and the Fiveash lime softening plant. There are 37 active wells between the two. The Peele-Dixie and Prospect wellfields have a combined pumping capacity of approximately 107 MGD. The City constructed two Floridan aquifer test wells at the Peele Dixie wellfield location to collect water quality and drawdown information as part of their plans to move towards RO treatment of Floridan aquifer water.

The City of Fort Lauderdale's CUP (Permit No. 06-00123-W) issued on September 11, 2008, for 20 years, allows the City to pump a combined annual average daily allocation for the two wellfields of 52.55 MGD. In 2018, the combined pumpage from the Peele-Dixie and Prospect wellfields averaged 41.49 MGD (11.06 MGD below the permitted allocation). The City's SFWMD CUP limitations on Biscayne and Floridan aquifer withdrawals are the following:

- Annual Allocation Limit – 22,334 million gallons (MG) - 61.19 MGD
- Biscayne Aquifer Annual Withdrawal Limit – 19,181 MG – 52.55 MGD
- Floridan Aquifer Allocation Limit – 3,153 MG – 8.64 MGD.

(Hazen & Sawyer, 2019)

The City of Fort Lauderdale maintains a total of 10 water system interconnections with BCWWS District 1 (3), the Cities of Plantation (1), Tamarac (3), and Pompano Beach (1), and Town of Davie (1).

Fort Lauderdale has adopted its finished water level of service for potable water at 170 gpcd (SFWMD LECWSP, 2018). In 2015, the average per capita demand throughout the City's service area was 176 gpcd (Table WS26). Projected water use for each municipality in the City's service area is estimated in Table WS27 by applying the 5-year average gallons per capita day of 164 to the population projections for the individual municipalities.



Table WS26 Fort Lauderdale Water Demand Forecast\*

Year	Population	Overall Raw Water Per Capita (gpcd)	Finished Water Per Capita (gpcd)	Avg Day Biscayne Aquifer Raw Water Demand (MGD)	Avg Day Finished Water Demand (MGD)	Max Day Finished Water Demand (MGD)
2015	235,840	176	169	41.5	39.8	48.9
2020	241,454	172	164	41.5	39.6	48.7
2025	274,470	172	164	47.2	45.0	55.4
2030	292,768	172	164	50.4	48.0	59.1
2035	304,918	172	164	52.4	50.0	61.5
2040	315,109	172	164	54.2	51.7	63.6

Source: City of Fort Lauderdale Water Supply Facilities Work Plan 2020 Update DRAFT, November 7, 2019

Table WS27 Fort Lauderdale Water Demand Forecast by Service Area Municipality

Jurisdiction	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
<b>TOTAL</b>	39.86	39.60	45.01	48.01	50.01	51.68
Fort Lauderdale	29.61	29.52	34.23	36.56	38.12	39.38
Lauderdale by The Sea	0.70	0.60	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.63
Sea Ranch Lakes	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12
BMSD	1.09	1.16	1.29	1.40	1.45	1.56
Davie	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17
Lauderdale Lakes	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Lauderhill	0.49	0.47	0.51	0.54	0.57	0.59
Lazy Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
North Lauderdale	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18
Oakland Park	5.26	5.22	5.37	5.69	5.92	6.09
Tamarac	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.33
Wilton Manors	2.02	1.95	2.15	2.33	2.45	2.55
Port Everglades	Population is included in BMSD					

Source: Calculation based on Hazen & Sawyer City of Fort Lauderdale Water Supply Facilities Work Plan 2020 Update Population and Demand Projections.

## E. Conservation

Conservation practices for Broward County are presented in the sections below. The County actively solicits participation in its conservation programs through coordination with the Broward Water Advisory Board and its Technical Advisory Committee. It develops interlocal agreements in coordination with local municipalities and water management agencies and coordinates with local municipalities and their residents using email, Twitter,

Facebook, news releases and other methods that support and encourage participation in these County-wide programs which are outlined below.

## Broward County

Within the County's Comprehensive Plan, policies within the Water Management Element that support and guide the County's water conservation initiatives include:

<https://www.broward.org/BrowardNext/Documents/CompPlanDocs/WME%20GOPS-Adoption%20March%202019.pdf>

**POLICY WM3.27** Broward County will advocate for water conservation measures in building practices and will implement programs to support plumbing retrofits, toilet rebates, Florida-friendly landscaping and Florida Yards and Neighborhoods best management practices (BMP), and water conservation education.

**POLICY WM3.33** Broward County will continue to enforce Chapter 39, "Zoning," Article VIII, "Landscaping for Protection of Water Quality and Quantity," of the Broward County Code of Ordinances, which reflects the NatureScape Broward program principles that promote the use of native and Florida Friendly landscaping and the preservation of native habitats in support of sustainable urban landscapes and the conservation of water resources.

**POLICY WM4.17** Broward County, in partnership with local municipalities and water and wastewater entities, will continue to develop and implement programming for Countywide water conservation and initiatives, including the Conservation Pays Program, Water Matters education and outreach programs, NatureScape Broward, and the NatureScape Irrigation Services, to promote water and energy conservation.

The District's Comprehensive Water Conservation Program is organized into regulatory, voluntary, and education-based initiatives which are discussed in the 2018 LEC Water Supply Plan Update. As mentioned in this plan, regulatory initiatives in Broward County that have been adopted include local landscape and irrigation ordinances. In addition, the County has developed door hangers in English, Spanish, and Creole which cites these irrigation restrictions and distributed these to code enforcement agencies during their annual meetings. It has also developed a sticker with the irrigation restrictions that are placed within irrigation controller boxes at all public schools that are evaluated as part of the Environmental Partnership between the County and School Board of Broward County.

Voluntary and incentive-based initiatives are offered primarily through both the Broward Water Partnership's Conservation Pays and NatureScape Irrigation Service programs, which are partnerships between the County and multiple municipalities and/or utilities which

leverage their local funds to secure additional outside funds to realize additional water savings (e.g., Water Savings Incentive Program, Cooperative Funding Program).

Through the County's NatureScape/School Board of Broward County Environmental Partnership Agreement, water savings within Broward County Public Schools are recognized through the "How Low Can You Go Challenge", a contest in partnership with the Miami Heat, which challenges students and schools to reduce energy and water consumption over a three-month period. Winning schools receive plaques and are recognized during halftime at a Miami Heat game. In addition, beginning in 2019, the County has established a Conservation Partner of the Year Award to recognize local municipalities for their water conservation efforts. This award is made at Water Matters Day.

The County is particularly active in education, outreach, and marketing initiatives to help foster a stronger environmental conservation effort throughout the Broward community. All the programs and activities identified in the 2018 LEC update as part of the District's Comprehensive Conservation Program, and as listed below, are part of the County's initiatives to promote water conservation:

**School educational programs.** The County regularly promotes water conservation in the schools through classroom programs and teacher and staff trainings. During the 2018-2019 school year, County staff assisted the Global Scholars program in arranging for field trips and providing guest speakers to augment the "World of Water" focus which was the theme for the year.

**Media campaigns.** The Conservation Pays program promotes indoor water conservation through several media campaigns each year. The most recent campaign, "Play Conservation Pays and Win" used online gamification to educate the public on water conservation, sustainability, and climate change and had over 5,000 players.

**Informative billing.** The Conservation Pays program provides utility partners with blurbs to include in its billing.

**Training staff and associates at facilities and operations that provide irrigation and landscaping materials, services, and supplies.** The NatureScape Irrigation Services trains and provides training to irrigation industry professionals on an annual basis on developments in water-saving devices. In addition, through the Environmental Partnership with Broward Schools, training is provided to facility managers on ways to save water. The NatureScape Broward program is working with big box stores to

promote water conservation by including more Florida-friendly plant selections within their stores.

**Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ demonstration gardens** are promoted through the NatureScape Broward program which works with Broward communities, garden clubs, and homeowner’s associations to promote Florida-friendly™ landscaping and awards Emerald awards to a select group of homeowners/businesses/municipalities that exemplify excellent landscapes.

**Workshops and exhibits.** The County regularly offers workshops to promote water conservation and annually promotes water conservation to residents at Broward **Water Matters** Day, an event in March which draws attendance of approximately 4,000 residents.

**Landscape design and irrigation education** for residents is also promoted at Water Matters Day.

**Irrigation water audits** for residential and other users are conducted regularly by the NatureScape Irrigation Service and in the schools as part of the Environmental Partnership Agreement.

**Indoor water use audits** are conducted within Broward schools as part of the Environmental Partnership Agreement.

**Retrofit and rebate programs** for replacing inefficient water-using devices with efficient ones are promoted through the Conservation Pays program. A new rebate program promoting smart irrigation equipment has recently been implemented through the NatureScape Irrigation Service.

Through the County’s water conservation initiatives, as of the end of September 2019, cumulative water savings of 4.44 billion gallons have been realized. Some draft results are presented in Table WS28 and the estimation of municipal participation across the County is presented in Table WS29.

Table WS28 Water Savings Realized Through County Water Conservation Programs

Name of Program	Metric	Cumulative gallons saved
NIS	3,508 evaluations	1,643,802,415
Environmental Partnership Irrigation Evaluations	199 evaluations	275,010,020
Conservation Pays Program	155,581 toilet rebates	2,497,634,300
NatureScape Broward	4,619 Florida-friendly habitats	26,850,000

Source: County Water Conservation Program. The information contained in this table is in draft and subject to change.

Table WS29 Participation in County water conservation programs

Municipality/Utility/Other	NIS (mobile irrigation lab)	Broward Water Partnership Conservation Pays (Indoor Conservation)	NatureScape Broward (Florida-Friendly Landscaping™)	Water Matters Education and Outreach
BMSD/WWS	X	X	X	X
Broward County Public Schools	X	X	X	X
Coconut Creek	X	X	X	X
Cooper City	X	X	X	X
Coral Springs	X	X	X	X
Coral Springs Improvement Dist.	X			
Dania Beach	X	X		X
Davie	X	X	X	X
Deerfield Beach	X	X	X	X
Fort Lauderdale	X	X	X	X
Hallandale Beach	X	X	X	X
Hillsboro Beach				X
Hollywood	X	X	X	X
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea			X	X
Lauderdale Lakes			X	X
Lauderhill		X	X	X
Lazy Lake				X
Lighthouse Point			X	X
Margate	X	X	X	X
Miramar	X	X	X	X
North Lauderdale	X		X	X
Oakland Park	X		X	X
Parkland			X	X
Pembroke Park			X	X
Pembroke Pines	X	X	X	X
Plantation	X	X	X	X
Pompano Beach	X		X	X
Sea Ranch Lakes				X
Southwest Ranches			X	X
Sunrise	X	X	X	X
Tamarac			X	X
West Park			X	X
Weston		X		X
Wilton Manors			X	X

Source: County Water Conservation Program. The information contained in this table is in draft and subject to change.

**Water Use Restriction/Initiatives.** As required in Chapter 40E-24, Florida Administrative Code, Broward County has enacted its own irrigation ordinance under Chapter 36, “Water Resources and Management,” Article II, “Water Emergencies,” Section 36-55 “Restrictions on landscape irrigation, Year-round landscape irrigation measures”, of the Broward County Code of Ordinances. These measures mirror the measures found in Chapter 40E-24 and impose year-round, Countywide landscape 2-day per week irrigation restrictions. However, this only applies to BMSD areas. Municipalities within Broward County may adopt the provisions in Section 36-55 into their own municipal code. The County’s mandatory irrigation restrictions are posted on the County’s Water Resources website at:

<https://www.broward.org/waterresources/Pages/IrrigationRestrictions.aspx>

and in the Broward County Code of Ordinances at:

[https://library.municode.com/fl/broward\\_county/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=PTI\\_ICOOR\\_CH36WAREMA\\_ARTIIWAEM\\_S36-55YEUNLAIRMEVA](https://library.municode.com/fl/broward_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTI_ICOOR_CH36WAREMA_ARTIIWAEM_S36-55YEUNLAIRMEVA)

The County’s service areas have been under either the SFWMD’s mandatory Phase I and/or Phase II water restrictions or under the County’s year-round ordinance since 2005. Since then, the overall per capita consumption has dropped in response to a combination of conservation messaging, financial incentives (High Efficiency Toilet rebates), and ordinance restrictions.

BCWWS has developed and implemented a successful strategy to systematically identify and eliminate, where possible, causes of lost water due to inaccurate flow metering and/or leaky pipes. This comprehensive strategy includes regular inspection, calibration and repair/ replacement of meters, and the replacement of aging infrastructure. These actions have significantly improved water losses by reducing leaks and per capita consumption.

An essential part of the Broward initiatives is the implementation of high efficiency plumbing requirements supported by the Broward County Board of County Commissioners, the Broward League of Cities, and the Broward Water Resources Task Force. Chapter 6, Section 604.4, of the Florida Building Code contains standards for ultra-low volume plumbing fixtures to be used in all new construction and Chapter 9, Section 908.8.1, requires a minimum of 8 cycles of concentration for cooling towers and contains requirements for reuse concentrate of cooling tower makeup water for air handling systems with a 4-ton BTU capacity air handling system or greater as a condition for the receipt of a certificate of occupancy.



**Use of Florida-Friendly Landscape Principles.** Pursuant to Section 373.228, F.S., Chapter 39, "Zoning," Article VIII, "Landscaping for Protection of Water Quality and Quantity," of the Broward County code of Ordinances, reflects the Florida-Friendly and NatureScape Broward program principles that promote water and energy conservation, while creating a climate resilient landscape. This is in effect for the BMSD areas of Broward County and individual municipalities are adopting as a model landscape code. The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ program has developed nine principles for sustainable landscapes:

1. Right plant, right place
2. Water efficiently
3. Fertilize appropriately
4. Mulch
5. Attract wildlife
6. Manage yard pests responsibly
7. Recycle yard waste
8. Reduce stormwater runoff
9. Protect the waterfront

**Water Conservation-Based Rate Structure.** Rate structures that encourage water conservation reward consumers that have low rates of water consumption with the lowest per gallon charge and penalize those showing higher rates of water consumption with a higher per gallon charge. BCWWS adopted a tiered rate structure in 2012 to incentivize water conservation. More information on the rate structure may be found at the web address below:

<http://www.broward.org/WaterServices/RatesAndFees/Pages/SingleFamily.aspx>

**Rain Sensor Overrides for New Lawn Sprinkler System.** Broward County's "Landscaping for Protection of Water Quality and Quantity" ordinance is codified in the Broward County Code of Ordinances Sections 39-75 to 39-94. Subsection 39-79(b)(11) includes the requirement for the location and specification of controllers of rain shutoff devices and soil moisture sensors as part of the landscape plan.

**Public Information Program.** Broward County has several targeted outreach programs for Broward County residents including NatureScape Broward, Water Matters Day, Know the Flow, NIS, and the NatureScape Broward School Board Environmental Partnership Agreement. NatureScape Broward provides educational workshops and training on the need for water conservation, the principles of NatureScape, and assistance in the design of a NatureScape landscape. Residents are encouraged to

apply for NatureScape certification following adoption of NatureScape best management practices on their landscapes.

BCWWS has developed a public education program that includes the development and distribution of brochures, educational materials for elementary and high school students, and presentations to homeowner and condominium associations regarding water supply, treatment, and conservation. The utility also supports the Water Matters Program by purchasing and distributing rain gauges at the annual Broward Water Matters Day event.

### City of Fort Lauderdale

The City of Fort Lauderdale has an active water conservation program, as detailed in the City's CUP, ordinances, and in their 2014 Water Supply Plan Update. In the 2008 CUP Renewal, the City used an aggressive approach to control its water demand by developing a conservation program through several initiatives. The first is the City's current efforts at retrofitting and upgrading significant portions of the water delivery systems, including leak detection. The City anticipates that the percentage of unaccounted for water loss will be reduced as this process is implemented. The second is the passage of an ordinance that the City estimated would meet a 10 percent reduction in the projected demands, compared to historical demands. The final initiative is the continued implementation of existing programs such as: limitation of irrigation hours, ultra-low volume plumbing in new developments, xeriscaping principles, conservation-based rate structure, rain sensor requirements, and the City's water conservation education program. More recently, the city is planning on implementing advanced metering infrastructure system wide to enable two-way communication between utilities and customers using smart meters, communication networks and data management systems. The City expects to achieve certain quantifiable goals in the implementation of this program and the City will provide data to the SFWMD on the progress of this demand management program. The City estimates this effort will result in an estimated per capita use rate of approximately 170 gallons per day, which was used for calculating the future demands for the service area.

The City also participates in the Broward Countywide Conservation Pays Program, in collaboration with 18 partners, to provide a coordinated regional campaign focused on water conservation and the distribution of rebates and other incentives.

As partners in the NIS with 18 local water utilities, the City annually selects a group of large water users, including government facilities, parks, schools, and homeowner associations, where the greatest potential exists for significant water savings. Tailored irrigation evaluations are performed by the NIS team of certified experts to capture measured water savings. Best management practices that encourage the 'right plant in the right place' and

smart irrigation are included in each report to help to promote water conservation messaging that adds to long-term water savings.

Fort Lauderdale is a registered County municipality in the community wildlife habitat program through NatureScape Broward. This program promotes water conservation, water quality protection, and the creation of wildlife habitat through Florida-friendly landscape practices that encourage the prudent use of water resources, and the planting of native, non-invasive, and other drought tolerant plants.

## F. Reuse

Section 373.250(1), F.S., states that, “the encouragement and promotion of water conservation and reuse of reclaimed water, as defined by the department, are state objectives and considered to be in the public interest.” In addition, Section 403.064(1), F.S., states, “reuse is a critical component of meeting the state’s existing and future water supply needs while sustaining natural systems.” This section highlights the current levels of reuse within each water supply entities’ service area.

### Broward County

BCWWS operates the Broward County North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) located in the City of Pompano Beach. The facility has a FDEP-permitted capacity of 95.0 MGD. It provides wastewater services for northern Broward County. In 2018, the annual average daily wastewater flow at the facility was 71.8 MGD. Wastewater effluent is divided between deep injection well disposal and ocean outfall discharge. Approximately 3.8 MGD of the treated wastewater is reused at the facility or at adjacent facilities for irrigation, process or cooling water. Approximately 0.2 MGD of the reuse generated at the North Regional WWTP is delivered for residential and public access area irrigation (Annual Reuse Report to FDEP submitted on November 29, 2018). The primary users include Broward County Septage Receiving Facility, Broward County North Regional WWTP, Fedex, Pompano Business Center, Freshpoint Pompano, and Pompano Center.

Based on historic flows to the ocean outfall, the facility is required to reuse 21.45 MGD (60 percent) of treated wastewater by 2025 to comply with the 2008 Ocean Outfall statute (Section 403.086(9), F.S.). BCWWS is promoting collaborative regional water supply strategies to meet the required 60 percent water reuse by 2025. BCWWS has developed a regional reuse master plan and County Ordinance No.2017-05 created mandatory reuse under Chapter 34, Article XI, Reclaimed Water, in the Broward County Code of Ordinances.

Disposal of the treated wastewater is primarily via deep injection wells (44 MGD) and by ocean outfall (24 MGD). However, of the water sent to the ocean outfall, an average 3

MGD was captured by the City of Pompano Beach for further treatment and distribution for irrigation use. The City of Pompano Beach Oasis Reclaimed WTP has a capacity to treat 7.5 MGD of secondarily treated wastewater. Overall, water reuse at the facility and through the City of Pompano Beach accounts for approximately 5 percent of the wastewater treated at the facility.

The County has initiated several reclaimed pipeline projects over the past few years. Northeast of the North Regional WWTP is the City of Pompano Beach, Pompano Highlands neighborhood. BCWWS has installed reclaimed water pipelines as part of a neighborhood improvements program. The reclaimed system is complete, and the City of Pompano Beach has agreed to provide reclaimed water for residential landscape irrigation from the City of Pompano Beach Oasis Reclaimed WTP, which draws secondarily treated effluent for feed water from a North Regional WWTP pipeline. The City of Coconut Creek entered into an interlocal agreement with BCWWS in April 2016 to receive up to initially 1.4 MGD of reclaimed water with a long-term expectation of 3 MGD. Two connections were established to serve Coconut Creek.

BCWWS is proceeding with expansion of the North Regional WWTP Reclaimed System as well as extending a 42-inch diameter reclaimed pipeline to serve beneficial reuse users in both Broward and Palm Beach Counties. The expansion of the Reclaimed Water Treatment System at the North Regional WWTP is underway and a contract has been let for construction. Pre-construction activities are nearing completion and it is anticipated that construction of the pipeline will commence the first quarter of 2020. The project scope includes approximately 5 miles of 42-inch diameter reclaimed transmission main from the North Regional WWTP to the Palm Beach County line (Reclaimed Status Report submitted January 24, 2018). Approximately 20 MGD of potential reclaimed users have been identified in the, "Broward County Outfall Rule Detailed Plan North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Report," prepared by Hazen and Sawyer in 2013. County staff are also pursuing new potential users. The County continues to work towards meeting the requirements of the 2008 Ocean Outfall statute before 2025.

### City of Fort Lauderdale

The City of Fort Lauderdale's George T. Lohmeyer Wastewater Treatment Facility is a central regional facility used to treat wastewater in a region encompassing Port Everglades, the Cities of Fort Lauderdale, Wilton Manors, and Oakland Park and parts of the City of Tamarac, Town of Davie, and BMSD. The facility has an FDEP-permitted capacity of 56.7 MGD. Treated effluent from the facility is disposed through five deep injection wells.

As stated in the City's Draft Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (November 7, 2019), "The facility does not currently treat effluent to reclaimed water standards for public irrigation or other offsite uses. However, on average the plant uses about 4-mgd of its own secondary effluent as in-plant re-use instead of potable water. Additionally, the City is participating in the County-wide Integrated Water Resources Plan Grants for feasibility studies related to potential beneficial reuse. These have included a 2008 feasibility study for selected reclaimed water projects within the City for a 50% cost share for \$125,000. A second feasibility study in 2009 was for the reclaimed water in the area of the Convention Center Broward County provided a 50% cost share for \$5,000. The City of Fort Lauderdale prepared a report assessing reclaimed water opportunities in November 2008 titled "Feasibility Study for the Implementation of Selected Reclaimed Water Projects with the City of Fort Lauderdale". Key conclusions of the report were (CDM, 2008):

- The GTL WWTP is located far from any significant users of reclaimed water, such as golf courses. Therefore, the construction of an irrigation-quality reclaimed water production facility at or near the plant to provide further treatment of effluent to public reuse standards is not feasible. There is little available space on the plant site or plant vicinity to construct the required treatment facilities. In addition, due to high levels of infiltration into gravity sewer piping located near coastal areas and waterways, the chloride concentration in the treated effluent over 1,100-mg/L, resulting in unaffordable levels of treatment to reuse standards at the GTL WWTP site. Therefore, the only practical alternatives for implementing reuse systems are off-site and near potential beneficial uses of reclaimed water;
- Two options studied (reclaimed water facilities at the E-Repump Station and the Former Composting Facility<sup>1</sup>) are technically feasible but are not economically viable.

The City of Fort Lauderdale continues to assess water reuse opportunities to identify and assess cost effective alternative water supply opportunities. Indirect potable reuse systems have been evaluated by the City; none have emerged as economically feasible. However, due to the dual benefits of providing more disposal capacity and augmenting local water supplies, the City continues to contemplate indirect potable reuse opportunities when assessing alternative water supply investment decisions."

### City of Hollywood

The City of Hollywood operates a regional WWTP that is subject to the requirements of the 2008 Ocean Outfall statute. The City of Hollywood implemented a reuse system that delivers up to 4 MGD of blended low-salinity reuse water for irrigation and an annual average of 4 MGD of high-salinity reuse water that is used internally at the City's Southern

Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The City is working towards having 10 MGD of reuse capacity by 2025 by the following methods:

- Credit for Existing Onsite Process Reuse – 4 MGD
- Reuse Water for Irrigation within the City – 1.5 MGD
- Contracted Reuse – 4.5 MGD

The City feels that the existing system may be expandable to additional contract, residential irrigation and commercial uses in the future up to an additional 0.3 MGD (Hollywood, 2020).



## SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS

BCWWS, as a Water Supply Entity, is responsible for the implementation of the water supply development projects identified in the 2018 LECWSP Update, as approved by the SFWMD governing Board, in November 2018. The County projects listed in Chapter 6 and Appendix E of the 2018 LECWSP Update are listed below.

### A. Broward County Water Reuse Projects

BCWWS, in compliance with the requirements of the ocean outfall legislation, developed the “Broward County Outfall Rule Detailed Plan North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant Report”, prepared by Hazen and Sawyer in 2013. This plan documents the County’s intent to produce an additional 21.45 MGD of reclaimed water. Of the 21.45 MGD reclaimed water production, 19.7 MGD will be produced at North Regional WWTP. (The remaining reclaimed water will be produced through the Pompano Beach filter facility.) BCWWS reclaimed system projects are outlined below.

**North Regional WWTP Capacity Improvements.** The capacity improvements construction project will consist of a 16 MG reclaimed water filter capacity expansion with high level disinfection and associated pumping facilities for future expansion of the reclaimed water distribution system at the North Regional WWTP. The project will expand the use of reclaimed water for irrigation. The expansion will include a treatment module, pumping, piping and chemical modifications, emergency power, and related site improvements. Construction is anticipated to be complete by 2021 at an estimated cost of \$59 million. As of September 2019, the project is 25 percent complete (Quarterly Report for Major Capital Projects in the Public Works Department Memorandum dated October 3, 2019).

**North Regional WWTP Reclaimed Water Transmission System.** The reclaimed water transmission system for new customers in Palm Beach County will be constructed through an Interlocal Reclaimed Water Agreement between Broward County and Palm Beach County. In this agreement, Broward County is tasked with construction of transmission and treatment facilities to provide approximately 15 MGD of reclaimed water to Palm Beach County and 3 MGD to North Springs Improvement District. In addition, potential new users along the transmission corridor in Broward County will be identified for service. The project will expand the use of reclaimed water for irrigation. The project construction is anticipated to be complete by 2021 at an estimated cost of \$29 million (Quarterly Report for Major Capital Projects in the Public Works Department Memorandum dated October 3, 2019).

**North Regional WWTP Reclaimed Water Transmission System Expansion.** Approximately four miles of 24-inch diameter reclaimed water main will be constructed from NW 39th Avenue in Coconut Creek to North Springs Improvement District, to connect with approximately 4,000 linear feet of reclaimed water main that was constructed as part of the County's Hillsboro Pines Neighborhood Project. The project will expand the use of reclaimed water for irrigation. The project construction is anticipated to be complete by 2021 at an estimated cost of \$6.4 million (Quarterly Report for Major Capital Projects in the Public Works Department Memorandum dated October 3, 2019).

## **B. C-51 Reservoir Project**

BCWWS has associated 3 MGD of their total 6 MGD purchase with their SR Wellfield CUP to offset demands for raw water from their 3A/3BC service area. Construction is scheduled to begin in October 2019 with full operation anticipated by October 2021.

## **C. Technical Water Resources Assessments**

Climate change and sea level rise pose significant threats to regional water supplies. Local impacts are accelerated by increased wellfield pumpage, rising sea level, and aging urban drainage infrastructure, leaving municipalities and water utilities grappling with how to balance the planning needs with the financial challenges.

The County is continuing to partner with USGS to advance the expansion of the Inundation Climate vulnerability model focused on coupled hydrologic impacts of saltwater intrusion, surface and groundwater elevations, and stormwater inundation, using the SWR and URO packages, throughout the entire urban extent of the County.

The County is also using the results of the 2014 FEMA study to calculate Future Conditions 100-year flood elevations that are anticipated to occur in 2070 accounting for sea level rise and more intense rainstorms. The effort includes data collection of recent or previously not included drainage infrastructure, refined model grid and associated LiDAR, land use update, addition of detention storage and ponded drainage routine, model calibration to a recent flooding storm event, and incorporation of future tide levels and a 100-year rainstorm event. It is anticipated the modeling will be completed in the Fall of 2019 and, once approved, will be formalized as the second map of the Future Conditions Map Series.

### **Upper Floridan Aquifer Geotechnical Study**

Broward County, in cooperation with USGS, completed the Phase 1 Feasibility Study of the Upper Floridan Aquifer in March 2014. The study has compiled all available well information and commissioned a new well (G-2984) to be drilled, cored, and logged. Using borehole

and core sample data (84 wells at 33 sites), the hydrogeologic framework of the Floridan Aquifer system in Eastern Broward County was delineated. This effort helped to construct unique cross-sections and maps representing the stratigraphic and hydrogeologic units of the Floridan Aquifer system in urban Broward County. An additional component of the project was to complete seismic profiling along approximately 14 miles of the Hillsboro Canal, which resulted in seismic reflection data that were then correlated to the borehole geophysical data (Reese et al., 2014).

The results offer better definition of the stratigraphic and hydrogeologic characteristics of the aquifer, which will improve upon the selection of new well locations or for water storage options, such as ASR. Building on the successful use of seismic profiling in the first study, Phase 2 of this Feasibility Study was commissioned and completed in 2017 (Cunningham et al., 2018). It further refined the hydrogeologic framework and regional extent of information by collecting 80 miles of high-resolution seismic profiles from canals in Broward County along with well logs and cores or cutting from 44 wells. Mapping of the Oldsmar, Avon Park, and Arcadia formations was completed over the 425 square mile study area. In addition, many unconformities that might identify faults that are either near-vertical reverse faults or karst collapse structures throughout the County were identified. Water utilities in these areas may consider further studies around these features when planning project near their vicinities.

## D. Broward County Water Partnership

The Broward County Water Partnership is an ongoing High Efficiency Toilet Replacement and Water Conservation Incentives Program. Broward Water and Wastewater Services are media partners in the Countywide Water Conservation Incentives Program, launched in 2011. This program has provided approximately 4,500 high efficiency toilets with an estimated water savings of 450 thousand gallons per day. The program utilizes monthly promotional material, public service announcements, radio adds, etc., to promote a consistent water conservation messaging throughout the partner service areas. This covers almost 80 percent of Broward County. Historically, this program has been supported, in part, through the SFWMD's Water SIP and Cooperative Funding Programs, which have provided \$277,000 in matching funds through 2018. Neither of these programs are currently funding the partnership.

Additionally, BCWWS' High Efficiency Toilet Rebate Program has been in existence since 2010 and has offered over \$250,000 in billing credits for replacing 2,500 water wasting toilets. This effort is supported by \$30,750 of matching funds from the SFWMD. Promotion of this program throughout the BCWWS service area will continue through this next five-year planning period unchanged.

## E. NatureScape Irrigation Service

The NIS water conservation program provides irrigation system evaluations for large properties in 20 cities and water districts. The NIS team conducts a test of the irrigation system and provides comprehensive recommendations for improving overall efficiency - saving water, reducing runoff of pollutants, and keeping canals and water bodies clean in our urban areas. The program has saved more than 1.5 billion gallons of water since 2005. In 2019, the program initiated a new residential incentive program to offer rebates for outdoor irrigation systems updates.

## BCWWS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

This section provides a brief description of the BCWWS Capital Improvements Program and Policies for Water Supply.

### A. Work Plan Projects

The 2020 Work Plan includes the listing of public and regional water supply projects and programs over the next 10-year period (at a minimum) that may be necessary to serve the BCWWS service area and large users. The following sections include additional information related to the development of traditional and AWS sources, and conservation and reuse initiatives that are being advanced to support water resource and water supply protections.

Broward County, as a Water Supply Entity, is responsible for the implementation of the water supply development projects identified in the 2018 LECWSP Update, as approved by the SFWMD Governing Board in November 2018. BCWWS reviewed the information in the 2018 LECWSP Update pertaining to the AWS projects. BCWWS determined that, because additional water supply above what is currently permitted by the SFWMD is not needed in the next 20-year period, the District 1 and District 2A/North Regional WTP expansion and Floridan Aquifer development projects would be unfunded in the County's Capital Improvement Plan. These projects will be re-evaluated and re-established as funded projects when the need for additional water supply arises.

BCWWS continues to evaluate raw and finished water demands throughout their utility service areas and provide the SFWMD with annual progress reports regarding the status of the AWS projects. Table WS23 and Table WS24 below summarize the AWS and water conservation projects contained in the 2018 LECWSP Update that are directly related to BCWWS' water supply development. Table CI-F, excerpted from the 2019 Broward County Capital Improvement Plan, is provided below for comparison.

The County projects listed in Chapter 8, Table 8-1, of the 2018 LECWSP Update are described below with an update on the project status.

- **District 1A Treatment Plant Expansion and Floridan Aquifer Development.** (RO, WTP, Floridan Wells, and a Disposal Well) Two Floridan Test/Production wells were completed in 2014 and found to have a Total Dissolved Solids concentration greater than 7,000 mg/L. The County is re-assessing the potential production capacity and water quality of the Upper Floridan source for ASR use. The District 1A 3 MGD Treatment Plant



Expansion project has been unfunded and will be evaluated annually for future funding based on projected water demands.

- **District 2A Treatment Plant Expansion and Floridan Aquifer Development.** (RO, WTP, Floridan Wells, and a Disposal Well) The addition of 6 MGD of RO treatment, concentrate disposal, development of a Floridan Aquifer source, and raw water transmission piping and pumping facilities project has been unfunded and will be evaluated annually for future funding based on projected water demands.
- **C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 – North Regional Wellfield.** BCWWS has entered into an agreement for capacity allocation in Phase 1 of the C-51 Reservoir Project with Palm Beach Aggregates and may, in the future, modify the existing CUP to add 3 MGD of C-51 Reservoir Project offset water to create more operational flexibility between the District 2A and North Regional Wellfields.
- **C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 – South Regional Wellfield.** BCWWS has entered into an agreement for capacity allocation in Phase 1 of the C-51 Reservoir Project with Palm Beach Aggregates and has a CUP allocation for 3 MGD of C-51 Reservoir Project offset water to offset the SR Wellfield raw water demands for the 3A/3BC service area. The C-51 Reservoir Project is scheduled to begin construction in September 2019 and be operational by October 2021.
- **Broward Water Conservation Programs.** The conservation programs detailed in the previous sections have a water savings goal of reducing the per capita consumption by 10 gallons per day by 2029, as established in the 2019 IWRP update.

Table WS30 Proposed Potable and Non-Potable Public Water Supply Development Projects  
Listed in SFWMD 2018 LECWSP Update

Implementing Entity	Project Name	Project Description	Project Capacity (MGD)	Total Capital (\$M)	Est. Date Complete
<b>POTABLE - FLORIDAN AQUIFER SYSTEM</b>					
BCWWS	District 1 Water Supply Improvement Alternatives	Construct Floridan Aquifer System water supply wells, connecting raw water transmission main, and RO treatment facility	3.00	5.6	2025
BCWWS	District 2 Water Treatment Plant Expansion	Construct Floridan Aquifer System water supply wells, connecting raw water transmission main, and RO treatment facility	6.00	33.3	2026
Fort Lauderdale	Dixie Floridan Aquifer System Water Supply/Treatment Facility	Expansion of the Peele-Dixie nanofiltration Water Treatment Plant to include RO treatment	6.00	22.9	2030
Hollywood	RO Train E	Installation of new RO train	2.00	2.0	2030
Hollywood	Floridan Aquifer System Wells F14 and F15	Construction of 2 Floridan Aquifer System wells	4.00	3.0	2034
<b>NONPOTABLE - STORAGE/ASR</b>					
BCWWS	South Regional Wellfield C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 Recharge Offset	BCWWS and PBA agreement for capacity allocation in C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 for BCWWS South Regional Wellfield (Authorized under Current CUP)	3.00	13.8	2020
BCWWS	District 2/ North Regional Wellfield C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 Recharge Offset	BCWWS and PBA agreement for capacity allocation in C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 for BCWWS North Regional Wellfield (not yet under CUP)	3.00	13.8	2026
Dania Beach	BCWWS South Regional Wellfield C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 Recharge Offset	Dania Beach and PBA agreement for capacity allocation in C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 for BCWWS South Regional Wellfield (Authorized under Current CUP)	1.00	4.6	2023
Hallandale Beach	BCWWS South Regional Wellfield C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 Recharge Offset	Hallandale Beach and PBA agreement for capacity allocation in C-51 Reservoir Project Phase 1 for BCWWS South Regional Wellfield (Authorized under Current CUP)	1.00	4.6	2023

Table WS31 Water Conservation Projects Listed in SFWMD 2018 LECWSP Update

Project Name	Entity Name	Project Type	Fiscal Year	Proposed Water Savings (MGY)
USEPA WaterSense HET Replacement/ Credit Program	Broward County Board of County Commissioners	Indoor Plumbing	2013 – 2017	18.3
HET Rebate Program	Broward Water Partnership	Indoor Plumbing	2013 – 2017	42.2
NIS Smart Irrigation Tech. Retrofit Program	Broward Water Partnership	Irrigation	2015 - 2017	66.8

## B. Capital Improvements Element (CIE) /Schedule

The purpose of the CIE is to evaluate the need for public facilities as identified in other Comprehensive Plan elements. The CIE also includes cost estimates for improvements for which the County has fiscal responsibility; an analysis of the fiscal capacity of the County to finance and construct improvements; and financial policies to guide the funding of improvements to address needs identified in other Comprehensive Plan elements. The CIE also ensures that an adequate concurrency management system is implemented by the County pursuant to Section 163.3180, F.S. The CIE shows how infrastructure needs identified in other elements of the Comprehensive Plan will be funded. The Element contains a list of the various improvement projects for public infrastructure that are scheduled in the next five years, including the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), potable water, sanitary sewer, drainage, recreation, aviation, Port Everglades, beach re-nourishment, transit, community development, and public school facilities.

The focus of the CIE Policies is to:

- Evaluate and proactively plan for the County’s infrastructure needs
- Plan and implement adaptation strategies for short and long-term climate change events and impacts
- Implement and regulate infrastructure in a sustainable manner
- Monitor feasibility of construction of improvements
- Coordinate and collaborate with state, regional and local agencies and governments on infrastructure funding strategies

The Broward County Comprehensive Plan (Plan) describes how the County will provide required services to meet the current and future needs of the community and economic development, while protecting the natural environment. This policy document provides a coordinated approach to making many decisions regarding land use and the location of development, the extension of urban services, the placement of community facilities,

adaptation to climate change impacts and others. The Plan is composed of 18 Elements that contain GOP organized by topics. Each Elements' Support Document contains the data and analysis used in developing the GOP. The Plan also contains a map series that generally describes existing or future conditions related to the Plan's Elements. The principles and strategies contained in the GOP guide the County's future decisions to help ensure that we are prepared to meet challenges today and in the future. The Plan is a "living" document that is updated to respond to changing conditions in matters such as population, technology, organizational structure, the economy, and climate. The process of developing and updating the plan is a community-wide effort that requires compiling and analyzing new data, jointly developing coping strategies, and amending the GOP. The County's current Comprehensive Plan documents were adopted March 28, 2019 and are available on the web at:

<https://www.broward.org/BrowardNext/Pages/ComPlanDocs.aspx>

BCWWS planning is conducted on a 10-year cycle to identify system improvements necessary to accommodate future growth and to address regulatory changes. Comprehensive planning efforts were first initiated in 1988 with the "Water and Wastewater Master Plan", which was revised in 2004. The Plan addressed the need for facility improvements based upon anticipated build-out conditions in each of the BCWWS service areas over a 20-year planning horizon. The Alternative Water Supply and the Effluent Disposal and Reclaimed Water master plans were completed in 2010. The plans identify treatment plant improvements and/or expansions needed to accommodate the projected population and new regulatory requirements. The Retail Facilities Master Plan was completed in 2016 to analyze retail distribution and collection network improvements through year 2040. A Regional Wastewater System Master Plan effort is underway and should be completed by 2021. Broward County CIP incorporates the various master plan recommendations into a 5-Year Capital Program. Projects are funded through BCWWS revenue bonds and pay-as-you-go funding supported with user fees.

The Adopted Broward County Capital Program FY19-23 outlines the anticipated capital projects for the Fiscal Year 2019 through 2024 planning period. Water and Wastewater Services projects are listed in the Enterprise Capital Section under Water & Wastewater Five Year Summary and Project Descriptions which can be accessed on the web at:

<https://www.broward.org/Budget/Archives/Documents/EnterpriseFundsCapitalFY19Adopted.pdf>

## GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Existing GOP of the recently adopted BrowardNEXT2.0 Comprehensive Plan (2019) were reviewed to determine if any updates would be needed to meet new and existing statutory requirements, as well as for consistency with the 2020 Work Plan. The following issues were considered:

- Implementation of the work plan
  - Policies implementing the work plan by incorporating the work plan into the Comprehensive Plan or adopting the work plan by reference
- When adopting the work plan by reference, the policy must identify the title and author of the document and clearly indicate what provisions and edition of the document are being incorporated [Section 163.3177(1)(b), F.S.]
- Concurrency provisions for water supply availability
- Water conservation programs and activities specific to the local government
- AWS projects
- Local governments must incorporate into the Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water, and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge element AWS project(s) selected from the those identified in the applicable regional water supply plan, pursuant to Section 373.709(2)(a), F.S., or proposed by a local government under Section 373.709(8)(b), F.S. [Section 163.3177(6)(c)(3), F.S.]
- Reclaimed water programs
- Level of service standards specific to the local government
  - Update and/or review the level of service standards. The level of service standards need to be consistent throughout the Comprehensive Plan and work plan
- Population projections
- Update and/or review the population projections. The projections should be consistent throughout the Comprehensive Plan and work plan update. If they are not consistent, explain why
- Water supply/source needs and demands
- Intergovernmental coordination with the SFWMD, water suppliers, and other local governments, including areas that cross jurisdictional boundaries. Identify any joint planning areas and joint infrastructure service areas related to water supply
- Incorporation of the work plan into the Comprehensive Plan
- Incorporation of another local government's or water supplier's work plan into the Comprehensive Plan
- Sector Plan coordination and implementation

The BrowardNEXT 2.0 Comprehensive Plan Elements already includes several GOP that support the County's Water Supply Facilities Work Plan and the requirements of Chapters 163 and 373, F.S. The supporting GOP can be found within the following elements:

- Capital Improvements (CI)
- Climate Change (CC)
- Conservation (C)
- Coastal Management (CM)
- Intergovernmental Coordination (IC)
- Water Management (WM)

More specifically, the selected GOP reflect the County's commitment to water supply planning and water resource protections and are inclusive of any recommended changes that will be made. The GOP listed below are organized by issue topic, as discussed above.

### **Issue #1 – Implementation of the Work Plan**

#### **OBJECTIVE WM1** Water and Wastewater Services

Broward County's Water and Wastewater Services (WWS) will provide raw water, potable water, sanitary sewer, surface water, and storm water management services within the agency's designated service areas that are cost-effective, equitable, adequate, and sustainable, while meeting applicable federal, state, and local design, construction, and operational standards and regulations.

**POLICY WM1.1** WWS will provide potable water and sanitary sewer to current and future customers of the WWS systems using cost-effective, equitable, and adequate potable water, and sanitary sewer infrastructure and facilities that meet applicable federal, state, and local standards.

**POLICY WM1.2** WWS will maintain funding for systems improvements identified in the Broward County Capital Improvements Program (CIP) to alleviate potable water and sanitary sewer deficiencies within its service area.

**POLICY WM2.1** Within eighteen (18) months of the adoption of an update to the SFWMD LECWSP, utilities located within Broward County will update and adopt their 10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plans, pursuant to Chapters 163 and 373 of the Florida Statutes, to incorporate the Regional Alternative Supply Plan and to evaluate water resource needs, identify water supply deficiencies, and plan for alternative water supply sources and projects to serve existing and new development within the County.



## Issue #2 – Concurrency for Water Supply Availability

**POLICY BMSD 1.1.5** Future land uses shall be coordinated with the availability of public facilities and services.

### **OBJECTIVE BMSD 1.2** Future Land Use Map Amendments

Proposed amendments to the BMSD Future Land Use Map shall be evaluated based on the availability of public facilities and services, site suitability, compatibility with surrounding uses, complete streets, transportation infrastructure, affordable housing, and potential impacts on natural resources.

**POLICY BMSD 1.2.1** Future land use amendments shall include the minimum amount of land needed to ensure:

1. Adequate facilities and services are available to support the uses
2. The site is suitable for the proposed use
3. Mobility options of the site are suitable for the proposed use and are designed using Complete Streets Principles outlined in the Transportation Element
4. Urban Sprawl is discouraged
5. Sufficient affordable housing is provided to meet the needs of the area
6. The proposed use is compatible with surrounding uses

**POLICY BMSD 1.2.2** Availability and capacity of the following public facilities and services shall be considered:

1. Potable water
2. Sanitary sewer
3. Solid waste
4. Roads, sidewalks, and bicycle facilities
5. Public transit
6. Drainage
7. Parks and recreation facilities
8. Hurricane shelters and evacuation routes
9. Public Schools

**OBJECTIVE CI1** Evaluate and Proactively Plan for the County's Infrastructure Needs. The Capital Improvements Element (CIE) will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect the County's budget process to ensure it includes the resources and improvements required to address present infrastructure deficiencies and future infrastructure needs, as discussed in other Elements of this Comprehensive Plan. These deficiencies and needs are addressed in the Capital Improvements Program (CIP) on Tables CI-A through CI-N.

**POLICY CI1.1** Capital projects will be evaluated using the following criteria:

1. Elimination of hazards that impact public health and safety,
2. Promotion of efficient development and prevention of urban sprawl,
3. Level of impact on operating budget,
4. Protection of prior infrastructure investments,
5. Consistency with County plans and the plans of other agencies,
6. Elimination of existing deficiencies,
7. Maintenance of adopted levels of service (LOS),
8. Availability of funds and reflection of sound fiscal policies,
9. Implementation of County Commission adopted goals,
10. Climate resilience.

**POLICY CI1.2** Continue implementation of approved master plans as outlined within the Transportation, Water Management, Solid Waste, Public Schools Facilities, Airport, and other Comprehensive Plan Elements.

**POLICY CI1.8** Continue to allocate funds for the replacement and renewal of infrastructure in an amount which will minimize operating costs and maximize the life of the infrastructure.

**POLICY CC2.7** Broward County shall update the assessment of public investments and infrastructure at risk from sea level rise and other climate change related impacts every 5 years. Specifically, the County shall analyze vulnerability to facilities and services, including but not limited to: buildings; water and wastewater treatment plants, transmission lines and pumping stations; storm water systems; roads, rail, bridges, and all transportation and transit infrastructure; power generation facilities and power transmission infrastructure; critical airport and seaport infrastructure; hospitals; city halls; and police and fire stations.

**POLICY WM2.8** Broward County will identify water infrastructure at risk from unified sea level rise projections of 9 to 26 inches (timeframe of 2010 to 2060) and other climate change related impacts by 2025 and update this assessment every 5 years.

### **Issue #3 – Water Conservation Programs**

**POLICY CC3.8** Broward County, in conjunction with its municipalities, shall promote species diversity, the planting of native and drought-tolerant landscapes, and sustainable urban forestry practices in order to protect the health and resiliency of our natural resources to the impacts of climate change.

**POLICY CC3.9** Broward County shall continue to implement the NatureScape Broward program and encourage the use of native and non-invasive, subtropical, and rare native plants

in the urban landscape in order to promote water and energy conservation while creating a climate resilient landscape. Furthermore, these plants should be salt, wind, and drought tolerant, where appropriate, and maintained consistent with NatureScape Broward and Florida-Friendly Landscaping Best Management Practices.

**POLICY CC5.9** Broward County, through the Master Partnership Agreement with the School Board of Broward County, shall continue to support existing County and municipal education and outreach programs including, but not limited to: energy efficiency and water conservation; waste reduction and recycling; urban forests and native landscaping; and air quality and GHG reduction. The County will also support education and outreach programs on other sustainable issues and work cooperatively to link these overlapping themes with local climate impacts in all educational materials and messages.

**POLICY WM1.8** WWS will continue to implement a leak detection program, conservation-oriented utility service rate structure, and other conservation measures required by Broward County ordinance.

**POLICY WM1.9** WWS will maintain comprehensive water use profiles for service area customers including customer class, utility rate profiles, water usage patterns, and seasonal variations to increase the effectiveness of conservation efforts by focusing methods on those elements with the greatest water savings potential. WWS will reference the water use profile to expand and/or implement programs that promote conservation of water resources such as toilet rebates and water use analyses.

**POLICY WM2.2** In order to protect and conserve the Surficial Aquifer System and limit demands on the regional water management system, the Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department (EPGMD) will continue to investigate and promote the development of alternative water supply strategies such as: 1. Continued promotion of water conservation; 2. Brackish water aquifer development; 3. Storm water capture, storage, and reuse; 4. Aquifer recharge; 5. Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR); 6. Reclaimed water use; 7. Improvements to the secondary canal infrastructure; 8. Additional regional surface water storage; and 9. Other technologies and management strategies consistent with the goals of the most recently adopted LECWSP Update and Broward IWRP.

**POLICY WM3.27** Broward County will advocate for water conservation measures in building practices and will implement programs to support plumbing retrofits, toilet rebates, Florida-friendly landscaping and Florida Yards and Neighborhoods best management practices (BMPs), and water conservation education.

**POLICY WM3.32** Broward County will protect aquifers from depletion through water conservation and preservation of the functions of high recharge areas including, but not limited to, the water conservation areas and water preserve areas.

**POLICY WM3.33** Broward County will continue to enforce Chapter 39, "Zoning," Article VIII, "Landscaping for Protection of Water Quality and Quantity," of the Broward County Code of Ordinances, which reflects the NatureScape Broward program principles that promote the use of native and Florida Friendly landscaping and the preservation of native habitats in support of sustainable urban landscapes and the conservation of water resources.

**POLICY WM4.8** Broward County will coordinate with Broward County entities, FDEP, and EPA in the implementation of Florida's Ocean Outfall Law requirements, per Section 403.086, Florida Statutes, and support and promote collaborative regional and sub-regional water resource and supply strategies, water resource development, conservation, and reclaimed water projects that provide economies of scale and regional benefits, with special emphasis on those areas that currently contribute to the volume of wastewater being discharged through open ocean outfalls, with the goal of achieving 60% reuse of water currently discharged via outfalls by the year 2025.

**POLICY WM4.17** Broward County, in partnership with local municipalities and water and wastewater entities, will continue to develop and implement programming for Countywide water conservation and initiatives, including the Conservation Pays Program, Water Matters education and outreach programs, NatureScape Broward, and the NatureScape Irrigation Services, to promote water and energy conservation.

#### **Issue #4 – Alternative Water Supply Projects**

**POLICY WM1.4** WWS shall identify and plan for development of alternative water supplies by the year 2025 sufficient to meet public water supply needs through the year 2040.

**POLICY WM2.1** Within eighteen (18) months of the adoption of an update to the SFWMD LECWSP, utilities located within Broward County will update and adopt their 10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plans, pursuant to Chapters 163 and 373 of the Florida Statutes, to incorporate the Regional Alternative Supply Plan and to evaluate water resource needs, identify water supply deficiencies, and plan for alternative water supply sources and projects to serve existing and new development within the County.

**POLICY WM2.2** In order to protect and conserve the Surficial Aquifer System and limit demands on the regional water management system, the Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department (EPGMD) will continue to investigate and promote the development of alternative water supply strategies such as: 1. Continued promotion of water

conservation; 2. Brackish water aquifer development; 3. Storm water capture, storage, and reuse; 4. Aquifer recharge; 5. Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR); 6. Reclaimed water use; 7. Improvements to the secondary canal infrastructure; 8. Additional regional surface water storage; and 9. Other technologies and management strategies consistent with the goals of the most recently adopted LECWSP Update and IWRP.

**POLICY WM3.25** Broward County will encourage the use of reclaimed water as an integral part of its wastewater management program and evaluate the costs and benefits of adaptation alternatives to increase efficiency and optimize the capacity of existing reclaimed water facilities where economically, environmentally, and technically feasible.

**POLICY WM3.26** Broward County will continue public education, coordination, and program support for the expansion of beneficial use of reclaimed water, while encouraging regional reuse projects.

**POLICY WM4.7** Broward County will coordinate regionally to advance the use of the IWRP and Regional Reuse Master Plan tools to increase flood protection, water quality treatment, water supply sources, storm water storage, wetland sustainability, ground water recharge, use of reclaimed water for irrigation, aquifer recharge, and environmental enhancement, where technically, environmentally, and economically feasible, to protect water resources and develop climate resilience.

**POLICY WM4.8** Broward County will coordinate with Broward County entities, FDEP, and EPA in the implementation of Florida's Ocean Outfall Law requirements, per Section 403.086, Florida Statutes, and support and promote collaborative regional and sub-regional water resource and supply strategies, water resource development, conservation, and reclaimed water projects that provide economies of scale and regional benefits, with special emphasis on those areas that currently contribute to the volume of wastewater being discharged through open ocean outfalls, with the goal of achieving 60% reuse of water currently discharged via outfalls by the year 2025.

#### **Issue #5 – Reclaimed water programs**

**POLICY CC2.17** Broward County should develop, in conjunction with local municipalities and businesses, a sustainable and energy-efficient materials economy through cooperative materials management systems and infrastructure, in order to maximize the recovery and reuse of waste, water, wastewater, and other materials in ways that capture their economic value, conserve embedded energy, and minimize net life-cycle emissions of GHG and other pollutants.

## GOAL WATER MANAGEMENT

Broward County will manage its water resources and infrastructure using a collaborative, equitable, and cost-effective integrated approach that optimizes potable water supplies, wastewater, reclaimed water, storm water, existing infrastructure, and natural systems to meet the short- and long-term needs of the County's residents, businesses, visitors, tribal communities, and the environment while addressing water management challenges associated with climate change.

**POLICY WM1.6** WWS will continue to use the development review process outlined in the Broward County Land Development Code to require applicants for development permits within the Broward County utility districts to enter into an agreement to connect to existing potable water, sanitary sewer, and reclaimed facilities. When adequate facilities, based on the adopted level of service (LOS) standards, are not available and no fiscally feasible plan to construct or expand facilities is proposed, Broward County may require the developer to construct improvements to the potable water, sanitary sewer, and reclaimed water reuse systems, as necessitated by the proposed development.

**POLICY WM1.11** WWS will encourage the coordination and development of North Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant regional reclaimed water projects in accordance with Florida's Ocean Outfall Law requirements, Section 403.086, F.S.

**POLICY WM2.2** In order to protect and conserve the Surficial Aquifer System and limit demands on the regional water management system, the Broward County Environmental Protection and Growth Management Department (EPGMD) will continue to investigate and promote the development of alternative water supply strategies such as:

1. Continued promotion of water conservation;
2. Brackish water aquifer development;
3. Storm water capture, storage, and reuse;
4. Aquifer recharge;
5. Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR);
6. Reclaimed water use;
7. Improvements to the secondary canal infrastructure;
8. Additional regional surface water storage; and
9. Other technologies and management strategies consistent with the goals of the most recently adopted LECWSP Update and Countywide IWRP.



## Issue #6 – Level of service standards

**OBJECTIVE CI3** Implement and Regulate Infrastructure in a Sustainable Manner. Land use decisions and development orders will be issued based on the planned availability of resources to provide sufficient improvements to maintain adopted LOS.

**POLICY CI3.1** Future development will bear a proportionate share of the cost of providing infrastructure required to maintain adopted LOS standards contained in other elements of this Comprehensive Plan.

**POLICY CI3.2** Recommendations on proposed land use changes will be based on an analysis of infrastructure planned to support the area.

**POLICY CI3.3** Development orders will be issued based on the availability of infrastructure required to maintain the adopted LOS discussed in other elements of this Comprehensive Plan.

**POLICY CI3.5** Public facilities required to eliminate existing deficiencies for which the County is financially responsible will be included in the County's annually adopted five-year CIP.

**POLICY CI3.6** The County will construct infrastructure necessary to maintain the adopted LOS standards as identified in the respective elements of the Broward County Comprehensive Plan.

**POLICY WM1.6** WWS will continue to use the development review process outlined in the Broward County Land Development Code to require applicants for development permits within the Broward County utility districts to enter into an agreement to connect to existing potable water, sanitary sewer, and reclaimed facilities. When adequate facilities, based on the adopted LOS standards, are not available and no fiscally feasible plan to construct or expand facilities is proposed, Broward County may require the developer to construct improvements to the potable water, sanitary sewer, and reclaimed water reuse systems, as necessitated by the proposed development.

*Broward County staff proposes to amend Policy WM3.1 to meet the requirements of Section 163.3164(28), F.S. regarding establishment of Level of Service Standards (LOSS). Proposed text changes appear underlined; proposed deletions appear as strikethroughs.*

**POLICY WM3.1** LOS standards for potable water and sanitary sewer facilities will be the FDEP permitted capacity of the facilities. The LOS standard for water treatment plants will be expressed as maximum monthly flow and the LOS standard for wastewater treatment plants will be expressed as average daily flow. Facility per person levels of service standards (LOSS) may vary due to water treatment type, demographics, irrigation acreage, and age and condition of the system. For planning purposes, the maximum LOSS for any County facility shall be 150 gallons/person/day.

**POLICY WM3.2** Prior to approval of a building permit, Broward County Environmental Engineering and Permitting Division (EPPD) will require the appropriate water and sanitary sewer supplier(s) to submit a signed form that states whether adequate water supplies and sanitary sewer collection services will exist and be available to serve the new development no later than the anticipated date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Water Management Element Support Document

**Table WM-1**

BCWWS Retail Potable Water Level of Service Standards

Facility	Level of Service Standard
Raw Water Supply	Maximum Day Plus In-Plant Uses
Treatment Plant	Maximum Day
Finished Water Storage	40% of Maximum Day demand to cover operational (10%) and emergency (30%) storage; plus fire protection storage of 630,000 gallons (3500 GPM for 3 hours)
Transmission/Distribution System	The most stringent of: (1) Peak Hour at 45 psi residual pressure, or (2) Maximum Day Plus Fire Flow at 25 psi residual pressure.

BCWWS Land Development Standards contain the methodology currently used to determine if the level of service standard can be met. BCWWS changes the methodology administratively from time to time as new information becomes available.

**Issue #7 – Population Projections**

*The following policies exist in the BrowardNEXT2.0 Comprehensive Plan:*

**Policy WM1.5** Retail Water and Wastewater Master Plan will be updated to establish projected water and wastewater needs. (no mention of population projections)

Also, references are included in WME Support Document by supplier.

*Other related policies include:*

**POLICY IC4.2** Broward County will utilize the Public Schools Staff Working Group and the School Oversight Committee to collaborate with the School Board of Broward

County, Florida, and Broward County municipalities to plan and make decisions pertaining to:

1. Population projections
2. [...]

**POLICY IC5.1** Broward County shall coordinate its Potable Water Element with the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan.

*The 1989 Broward County Comprehensive Plan originally included policies that were located in Administration Element (Policies 1.2.1, 1.2.2.) were inadvertently deleted with the repeal of the Administration Element as part of BrowardNEXT2.0 adoption. This included the following policies:*

**Policy 1.2.1** The Planning Services Division (PSD) shall continue to use the Broward County Population Forecasting Model as the methodology for generating population estimates and projections and assigning the population.

**Policy 1.2.2** The PSD shall, on at least an annual basis, provide population estimates and projections for Broward County, including the Unincorporated Area.

*Broward County is in the process of adding a new Objective and related policies in the Intergovernmental Element that is anticipated to be adopted prior to the adoption of the WSFWP and states as follows:*

**OBJECTIVE IC10** Coordinate Broward County's Population Forecasts and Municipal Allocations with County Municipalities and Relevant Agencies.

Broward County shall continue to coordinate the allocation of population and demographic data and forecasts with County municipalities and relevant state and regional agencies.

**POLICY IC10.1** Broward County's Planning and Development Management Division (PDMD) shall continue to use the Broward County Population Forecast and Allocation Model to distribute County forecasts published by University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) to develop local municipal and Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZs) population estimates and projections.

**POLICY IC10.2** PDMD shall continue to regularly coordinate the allocation of population and demographic data and forecasts with County municipalities and relevant state and regional agencies and publish on the County's demographic data website.

**POLICY IC10.3** PDMD shall, on at least an annual basis, provide population estimates for Broward County and its municipalities, including the Broward Municipal Services District, from official sources such as the US Census and BEBR.

## Issue #8 – Water Supply/Source Needs and Demands

**POLICY CC2.19** Broward County shall encourage local municipalities to develop policies to improve resilience to coastal and inland flooding, salt water intrusion, and other related impacts of climate change and sea level rise in their Comprehensive Plans, Sustainability Action Plans, Vision Plans, Storm Water Master Plans, Adaptation Action Areas Plans, Climate Change Plans, and other city-wide plans.

**POLICY CC3.7** Broward County shall continue to support local environmental restoration, mitigation, and adaptive management initiatives, including those related to Everglades restoration, and coordinate with other State, regional, and national strategic planning efforts to improve the resiliency of natural lands and systems to climate variability and change.

**POLICY CC4.8** Broward County shall create and maintain the Broward County Green Infrastructure Map Series to illustrate elements of green infrastructure identified as critical for meeting the County's goals for GHG reduction, renewable energy production, aquifer protection and surface water management, coastal habitat protection, enhanced green spaces, healthy food access, and other resource protection and health and safety goals shared by the greater Broward community.

**POLICY CM1.1** Broward County shall limit the specific and cumulative impacts of development or redevelopment upon wetlands, water quality, water quantity, wildlife habitat, living marine resources, and the beach dune system through the review of development applications.

**OBJECTIVE C3** Protect and Maintain Water Quality. To improve the water quality and supply throughout Broward County by protecting the County's Water Conservation Areas.

**POLICY C3.5** Broward County will support projects within the Water Conservation Areas that reduce seepage losses from the Water Conservation Areas, improve water supply and quality, and establish a buffer between the Everglades and developed areas.

**POLICY C6.12** Broward County shall appropriate adequate funds to provide for the enhancement, maintenance, and conservation of publicly-owned natural lands, wetland mitigation areas, and water recharge areas.

**POLICY C6.13** Broward County shall pursue opportunities for the restoration and/or enhancement of degraded natural areas, including but not limited to, reforestation, restoration of shorelines or dunes, restoration of natural hydrology, or removal of non-native vegetation and prescribed burning.

**POLICY C8.2** Broward County shall integrate wetlands into regional stormwater drainage/water management practices to provide necessary hydrology.

**POLICY WM1.5** WWS will update the Retail Water and Wastewater Master Plan by 2026 to establish projected potable water and sanitary sewer infrastructure and facility needs through 2040 and, if required, update approximately every ten (10) years to meet state and local requirements.

**OBJECTIVE WM2** Planning for Water Resources and Infrastructure. Broward County's water resources planning will be guided by the goals, objectives, and recommendations provided in Broward County's Countywide Integrated Water Resources Plan (IWRP), along with related plans that provide support for climate resilience and the long-term water resource needs of the Broward community and which further support the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), SFWMD Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan (LECWSP), and South East Florida Climate Compact's Regional Action Plan (RCAP), as updated.

**POLICY WM2.5** Broward County will continuously update the future conditions map series, including wet season groundwater elevation and future condition flood elevation maps, to reflect impacts of projected sea level rise and climate change for planning and regulatory purposes.

**POLICY WM2.7** Broward County will support ongoing and enhanced development of regional hydrologic models, the integration of downscaled climate data, and continuous data collection to help predict and track the impacts of sea level rise and changing rainfall patterns on groundwater levels, saltwater intrusion, and drainage infrastructure to support local planning and projects.

**POLICY WM3.3** Potable water facilities will be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated with consideration given to sea level rise and in such a manner as to protect the functions of natural groundwater recharge areas, natural drainage features, and groundwater levels, without inducing the inland movement or upwelling of saline water into Underground Sources of Drinking Water (USDW), as defined in Chapter 62-528, F.A.C., and SFWMD Basis of Review for Water Use, as referenced in Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C.

**POLICY WM3.4** Broward County will work to protect existing wellfields, water supplies, surface or subsurface storage facilities, control structures, water and wastewater treatment plants, and transmission infrastructure from increased coastal flooding, sea level rise, saltwater intrusion, and other potential future climate change impacts, and support utility efforts to plan infrastructure replacement and relocation, as needed.

**POLICY WM3.5** Broward County will continue to coordinate with municipalities and other agencies on source-water (wellfield) monitoring and protection programs, and proactively address potential impacts on the coastal aquifer from increased chlorides due to flooding of

coastal and tidally influenced bodies of water that may occur with more intense storms, rising sea levels, increased drought, and other impacts of climate change.

**POLICY WM3.6** Broward County will continue to maintain, implement, and enforce the County Wellfield Protection Ordinance (Wellfield Protection, Article XIII, Chapter 27, Broward County Code of Ordinances), will conduct wellfield inspections to locate possible contamination sources, and ensure abatement of identified sources. The County will also revise, as necessary, its Wellfield Protection Ordinance to reflect results from modeling studies and revisions to delineation criteria.

**POLICY WM3.7** Broward County will continue to implement regulations governing storm water management in conjunction with the Wellfield Protection Regulations and prohibit direct storm water discharges to surface and ground water within Zone 1 and Zone 2 of wellfield zones of influence, as designated on the Wellfield Protection maps.

**Issue #9 – Intergovernmental coordination with the District, water suppliers, and other local governments. Identify any joint planning areas and joint infrastructure service areas related to water supply.**

**POLICY IC1.1** Broward County will coordinate with the Broward League of Cities and the Broward Legislative Delegation, as appropriate, for the following purposes: 1. Develop and implement joint infrastructure service or planning areas, especially to address issues associated with climate change and sea level rise; 2. Establish a permanent funding mechanism to support affordable housing; and 3. Support the implementation of the Low Tax Opportunity Zones, as established in the federal Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017, to encourage long-term investment and job creation in targeted communities by reducing taxes for many job creators. Low Tax Opportunity Zones enhance local communities' ability to attract businesses, developers and financial institutions to invest in targeted areas by allowing investors to defer capital gains taxes through investments in federally established Opportunity Funds.

**OBJECTIVE IC5** Ensure Adequate Water Supply and Maintain Nature Systems Broward County shall continue to coordinate its Comprehensive Plan with the plans of other local and regional agencies to ensure adequate water supply and maintenance of natural systems.

**POLICY IC5.1** Broward County shall coordinate its Potable Water Element with the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan.

**POLICY IC7.8** Broward County shall continue to collaborate with and support local and regional planning entities to ensure that local municipal comprehensive plans, regional strategic plans, disaster mitigation plans, water management plans, and transportation plans are updated to



provide for a sustainable environment and reflect the best available data and strategies for adapting to future climate change impacts.

**OBJECTIVE IC8** Coordinate the Establishment, Maintenance, and Implementation of Capacity and Quality Level of Service Standards, Broward County shall continue to coordinate the establishment, maintenance, and implementation of capacity and quality level of service standards.

**POLICY IC8.4** Broward County will participate in the Water Advisory Board, including its Technical Advisory Committee and Surface Water Coordinating Committee, to coordinate potable water, wastewater, and water management level of service standards.

**POLICY WM1.3** WWS will work to provide potable water and sanitary sewer service to incorporated areas contiguous to the WWS service area when service is not anticipated to be provided by others and in the absence of legal constraints on the use of revenues.

**POLICY WM2.3** Broward County will work with the SFWMD, municipalities, independent drainage districts, and neighboring counties to plan and support the development of additional regional surface water storage, including the C-51 Storage Reservoir in Palm Beach County and the water preserve areas in western Broward County under the CERP.

**POLICY WM2.6** To guide and support local water resources planning, management, and investments for climate resilience, Broward County will work with local, State, and federal water management agencies and others to create, develop, and implement a suite of water resources and infrastructure planning tools, including the IWRP, the Countywide Reuse Master Plan, and regional and local hydrologic models of surface water and groundwater.

#### Issue #10 – Incorporate Work Plan into Comprehensive Plan

*Broward County staff proposes to amend Policy WM2.1 to meet the requirements of Chapters 163 and 373, F.S., and in this manner incorporate the Water Supply Plan by reference into the Comprehensive Plan. Proposed text changes appear underlined; proposed deletions appear as strikethroughs.*

**POLICY WM2.1** ~~Within eighteen (18) months of the adoption of an update to the SFWMD LECWSP, utilities located within Broward County will update and adopt their 10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plans, pursuant to Chapters 163 and 373 of the Florida Statutes, to incorporate the Regional Alternative Supply Plan and to evaluate water resource needs, identify water supply deficiencies, and plan for alternative water supply sources and projects to serve existing and new development within the County.~~ Broward County hereby adopts by reference the Broward County Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (2020 Work Plan), dated April

21, 2020 (see Attachment A of the Water Management Element), for a planning period of not less than 10 years. The 2020 Work Plan addresses issues that pertain to water supply facilities and requirements needed to serve current and future development within the County's water service area. The County shall review and update the work plan at least every 5 years, within eighteen (18) months after the adoption of an update to the SFWMD LECWSP. Any changes to occur within the first 5 years of the work plan shall be included in the annual Capital Improvements Plan update to ensure consistency between the Water Management Element and the Capital Improvements Element.

## **Additional Supportive Comprehensive Plan Policies**

### **GOAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT**

The County will provide sufficient and efficient infrastructure within its service areas to meet the standards set forth within the Comprehensive Plan elements by preserving, modifying, and replacing existing infrastructure and providing new infrastructure when required due to growth, development, and climate change impacts.

**POLICY CI2.1** Broward County, in conjunction with its municipalities and partner agencies, will work to ensure that adaptation to climate change impacts, especially sea level rise, is incorporated into the planning, siting, construction, replacement, and maintenance of public infrastructure in a manner that is cost-effective and that maximizes the use of the infrastructure throughout its expected life span.

**POLICY CC2.12** Broward County, in conjunction with its municipalities and partner agencies, shall make the practice of adapting the built environment to the impacts of climate change an integral component of all planning processes, including but not limited to: comprehensive planning, building codes, life-safety codes, emergency management, land development and zoning regulations, water resource management, flood control and storm water management, coastal management, and community development.

**POLICY CC4.5** Broward County, in cooperation with local academic and governmental agencies, should perform a green roof pilot study to evaluate the feasibility of green roofs in Broward County and determine the appropriate plant palette, maintenance requirements, and potential water conservation benefits.

**POLICY CC5.9** Broward County, through the Master Partnership Agreement with the School Board of Broward County, shall continue to support existing County and municipal education and outreach programs including, but not limited to: energy efficiency and water conservation; waste reduction and recycling; urban forests and native landscaping; and air quality and GHG reduction. The County will also support education and outreach programs on other sustainable

issues and work cooperatively to link these overlapping themes with local climate impacts in all educational materials and messages.

**POLICY IC5.2** Broward County shall coordinate its Conservation Element with the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

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