Welcome and Opening Remarks – Tom Colios, SFWMD
Cape Coral Utilities Department – Jeff Pearson, Utilities Director
Summary of the Draft 2022 LWC Plan Update – Bob Verrastro, SFWMD
Next Steps – Tom Colios, SFWMD
Adjourn

Questions and public comment will occur after each presentation.
Water Supply Plan Requirements

- 20-year planning period
- Demand estimates and projections
- Resource analyses
- Issue identification
- Evaluation of water source options
- Water resource development
  - Responsibility of water management district
- Water supply development
  - Responsibility of water users
- Environmental protective and restoration strategies
  - Minimum flows and minimum water levels (MFLs)
Regional Water Supply Plan

What It Does
- Provides a road map to meet future water needs while protecting water resources and natural systems
- Conducts a planning-level approach
- Projects future water demands
- Identifies and evaluates water source options

What It Does NOT Do
- Does not authorize consumptive use permits
- Does not establish MFLs
- Does not adopt rules
- Does not require water users to implement specific projects
- Does not address surface water quality issues (e.g., algal blooms)
Public Participation

- Governing Board updates
- Three stakeholder workshops
- Discussions with local and tribal governments, agricultural, and utility representatives
- Draft plan documents posted online for public comment on August 25
- Written comments due back **October 5, 2022**
Water Supply Plan Update Timeline

- **Meetings with Local Governments**
  - March 15: Stakeholder Mtg 1
  - April 28: Big Cypress Board Mtg 1
  - May 25: Stakeholder Mtg 2

- **Meetings with Other Stakeholders**
  - Sept 1: Stakeholder Mtg 3

- **Public Input**
  - Oct 5: Public Comment Period Ends
  - Oct 27: Big Cypress Board Mtg 2

- **Stakeholder Meetings**
  - Big Cypress Board Mtg 1
  - Draft Plan for Public Review & Comment
  - Stakeholder Mtg 2
  - Public Comment Period Ends

- **Water Resource Analyses**
  - Water Resource & Water Supply Projects

- **Water Source Options & Conservation**

- **Environmental Protections**

- **Urban & Agricultural Demand Projections**

**Governing Board Approval**
- Nov 10, 2022 (Naples)
Questions and Public Comment

- If you are participating via Zoom:
  - Use the Raise Hand feature

- If you are participating via phone:
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  - *6 mutes/unmutes your line

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Caloosahatchee River Fort Myers
Reuse Supplementation & Expansion

2017 & 2021 Utility of the Future Recipient

Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan Stakeholder Mtg #3

Jeff Pearson, MSEE, PMP
Utilities Director
City of Cape Coral
City of Cape Coral

- Southwest Florida Coastal City
- 3rd Largest FL City in Land Area
- 10th Largest FL City in Population
- Peninsula Surrounded by Saltwater
- 2000 Population ~102,286
- 2021 Population ~206,637
- Build-out Population ~400,000
Drivers for Early Adoption of Reuse System

- Limited Availability of Conventional Water Sources
  - No Fresh Floridan Aquifer
  - No Biscayne Aquifer
  - Available sources low yield
- Overtaxed water resources
- Threat of saltwater intrusion
- Utility service to small part of city
- WTP reaching capacity
- Deteriorating surface water quality
- Threatened fines for wastewater disposal
- Threatened building moratorium
- Continued rapid growth
Aquifer Water Level Decline & Threat of Saltwater Intrusion
Cape Coral Reuse Program Considerations

- Recognition of limited water resource availability
- Early focus on “total water management”
- Consideration of all water sources and all water demands
- Elimination of wastewater surface water discharges
- Up to 50% municipal demand used for irrigation of lawns
- 400 miles of canals seen as a resource (but not to drink)
- Pre-platted residential community
- Minimal industry and agriculture base
Cape Coral Reuse Program Components

- Separation of inside and outside water uses
- RO treated brackish groundwater reserved for potable uses
- Reuse of treated wastewater for residential/commercial irrigation
- Stormwater harvesting of canals to supplement reuse
- 3 pipes to every house – W / WW / IQ
- Demand management - 2 days per week watering restriction
Lessons Learned

- Canal system improvements were needed to supplement reuse
  - Raised fixed crest weirs and added controls
  - Inflatable weirs provide added storage and flood control
  - Pumping interconnects conveys water from other basins

- Over 1.5 billion gallons of water storage added

- Excess stormwater discharges to estuarine environment reduced
  - Today – limited excess discharge and canal water exceeds reuse water in IQ water supply
Results

- Virtual elimination of wastewater discharges to estuaries
- Recovery of Groundwater Levels
- Major reduction in per capital use of expensive potable system
- Extended useful life of WTP by 20 years (capital deferment)
- Exemption from drought irrigation restrictions
Results (cont.)

- Continued recognition for progressive water management program
- 100% Alternative Water Supply
- 100% reuse of municipal wastewater
- Effective and robust stormwater harvesting program
- Delivery of >40 MGD Irrigation water during dry season
- Major reductions in stormwater discharges to estuaries
- No utility rate increase since 2012, 3% annual increase begins FY-2023
Financial Management Plan-Key Parameters

- Maintain Sufficient Operating Reserves & Debt Coverage
  - Target: 6 months of annual O&M expenses
  - Target: net revenues of at least 1.5 times annual senior debt service

- Maintain Manageable Levels of Debt
  - Goal: no additional long-term borrowing during next 10-years (except for UEP)
  - Potential to pay down existing debt in the future as debt becomes redeemable
National Industry Cost Trends

Measures the national average change in the cost of water and sewer service to households.

Much more specific and relevant to utilities than overall CPI.

10-year average annual increase = 5.5%.

Cumulative % Increase (2011-2020)

- Cape Coral:
  - 2011: 0%
  - 2012: 10%
  - 2013: 17%
  - 2014: 17%
  - 2015: 17%
  - 2016: 17%
  - 2017: 17%
  - 2018: 17%
  - 2019: 17%
  - 2020: 17%

- U.S. CPI Water & Sewerage:
  - 2011: 17%
  - 2012: 30%
  - 2013: 43%
  - 2014: 50%
  - 2015: 53%
  - 2016: 53%
  - 2017: 53%
  - 2018: 53%
  - 2019: 53%
  - 2020: 53%

53%
2020 Residential Utility Bill Comparison

- Fort Myers
- Charlotte County
- North Port
- Venice
- North Fort Myers Utility, Inc.
- Lee County
- Punta Gorda
- Bonita Springs Utilities, Inc.
- Collier County
- Naples
- Cape Coral

Utilities:
- Wastewater
- Water
- Irrigation
- Reclaimed
Current Reuse Initiatives

- Inter-local Agreements with FGUA and City of Ft. Myers for reuse interconnects
- Continued Aggressive Utilities Extension Program (UEP) North 1 will add 3,000 additional reuse customers by 2025
- In 2022, Council passed new outdoor watering schedule
- Working on comprehensive irrigation ordinance that will regulate automatic sprinkler systems to achieve minimum 70% efficiency.
**UEP Proposed Schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UEP Order</th>
<th>Area (Sq Miles)</th>
<th>2020 # ERU's</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North 3</td>
<td>3.62</td>
<td>1561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 4</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 5</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Lakes / Entrada</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 6</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>2239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 7</td>
<td>2.93</td>
<td>1555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 8</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>1370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Creek</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 9</td>
<td>3.41</td>
<td>Included in Hudson Creek*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 10</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>Included in Hudson Creek*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 11</td>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 12</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Please Note**

UEP borders shown may be adjusted as needed to address construction and serviceability issues.
## UEP Commercial / Residential Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UEP #</th>
<th>2020 # of ERUs</th>
<th>Buildout # of ERUs</th>
<th>Added ERUs (2020 to Buildout)</th>
<th>Percent Developed 2020</th>
<th>UEP Septic Density</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North 3</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>5607</td>
<td>4046</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>1.06</td>
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<tr>
<td>North 4</td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>4928</td>
<td>3044</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>1.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>North 5</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>4670</td>
<td>2763</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrada &amp; Coral Lakes</td>
<td>2067</td>
<td>2888</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>72% (Served)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 6</td>
<td>2239</td>
<td>6668</td>
<td>4429</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 7</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>4278</td>
<td>2723</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>1.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 8</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>4884</td>
<td>3514</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 9 (includes Hudson Creek)</td>
<td>1170</td>
<td>8063</td>
<td>6893</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North 10 (includes Hudson Creek)</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>2870</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>North 11</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>6721</td>
<td>5930</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>North 12</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>2680</td>
<td>2210</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Southwest Reuse Tank Project:  
Const. Cost $12.5M

- Awarded $1.7M SFWMD Grant
- Construction complete July 2022
- Adds 10 MG of irrigation water storage (two 5 MG Crom Tanks)
- Both can collect rainwater on roof to fill tanks
Current Reuse Initiatives (cont.)

- Ft Myers Reclaimed Water Transmission Main
  - Est. const. cost $22.5M (>$10M grants)
  - Started overland construction – Mar. 22’
  - Begin subaqueous construction – Jan. 23’
  - Substantial completion – Aug. 23’
Current Reuse Initiatives (cont.)

- Reservoir Pipeline and Pump Station Eng.
  Cost: $822K
  ($1.5M Grant)

- Complete engineering-Sept. 22’
- Bid project – Nov. 22’
- Est. project completion – Mar. 24’
Current Reuse Initiatives (cont.)

Weir 29 Project - Adds ~800 MG of freshwater canal storage

- Construction cost $828,588
- Construction completed Aug. 22’
THANK YOU
Any questions?
Questions and Public Comment

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Caloosahatchee River Fort Myers
Summary of the Draft
2022 LWC Plan Update

Bob Verrastro, P.G.
LWC Water Supply Plan Manager
Identify available water supplies

Increase water conservation & alternative water source development

Protect & enhance natural systems

Ensure compatibility and linkage with other efforts

Provide linkage with local governments

Estero Bay
Planning and Support Document Outlines

Executive Summary
Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Demand Estimates and Projections
Chapter 3: Demand Management – Water Conservation
Chapter 4: Water Resource Protection
Chapter 5: Water Source Options
Chapter 6: Water Resource Analyses
Chapter 7: Water Resource Development Projects
Chapter 8: Water Supply Development Projects
Chapter 9: Conclusions and Future Direction

Appendices:
- A: Water Demand Projections
- B: Public Supply Utility Summaries
- C: MFLs and Recovery and Prevention Strategies
- D: Groundwater Monitoring Analyses
- E: Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Support Document:
- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Water Conservation
- Chapter 3: Water Use Permitting
- Chapter 4: Water Resource Protection
- Chapter 5: Ecosystem Restoration and Water Resource Development
- Chapter 6: Water Source Options and Treatment
- Appendix: Conservation Glossary
Planning Area

- **Planning Horizon 2020 - 2045**
- **Population (permanent)**
  - 2020: 1,188,599 residents
  - 2045: 1,634,838 residents
- **Irrigated agricultural acreage**
  - 2020: 291,765 acres
  - 2045: 307,062 acres
- **Gross water demands**
  - 2020: 1,013 mgd
  - 2045: 1,181 mgd

* Data from University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research
** Data from Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Population Projections and Public Supply

Population Forecast

Total 2020 PS demands 138 mgd
Agricultural Acres

- Largest use category
- Predominant crops are citrus, sugar cane, and fresh market vegetables
- Projected overall growth of 5%

FSAID = Florida Statewide Agricultural Irrigation Demand project
Agricultural FSAID8 Acreage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2035</th>
<th>2040</th>
<th>2045</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSAID 8 Updated (2022 LWC Plan)</td>
<td>291,765</td>
<td>291,899</td>
<td>295,709</td>
<td>299,870</td>
<td>303,383</td>
<td>307,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSAID 3 Projections (2017 LWC Plan)</td>
<td>315,555</td>
<td>320,967</td>
<td>325,941</td>
<td>332,789</td>
<td>339,648</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Citrus
- Sugarcane
- Fresh Market Vegetables
- Hay/Pasture
- Sod
- Other

Corn
Potatoes
Non-citrus fruits
Greenhouse/nursery
Landscape and Recreational Irrigation

- Second largest use category
- Includes irrigation for landscape, golf courses, sports fields, parks, common areas, road medians
- Projected to grow at a similar rate as population
- Often supplemented with reclaimed water
Future Water Demands (mgd) Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Use Category</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2045</th>
<th>2040 From 2017 Plan Update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Supply</td>
<td>138.5</td>
<td>186.02</td>
<td>199.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Self-Supply</td>
<td>24.53</td>
<td>34.01</td>
<td>33.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>592.02</td>
<td>621.40</td>
<td>678.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial/Industrial/Institutional</td>
<td>37.73</td>
<td>48.23</td>
<td>29.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape/Recreational</td>
<td>219.17</td>
<td>289.23</td>
<td>254.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Generation</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>2.03</td>
<td>15.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LWC Planning Area Total</strong></td>
<td>1,013.49</td>
<td>1,180.92</td>
<td>1,210.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LWC Demand Total = 17% increase from 2020 to 2045

Demands in million gallons per day.
Water Conservation

- **Agriculture**
  - FDACS best management practices
  - More efficient irrigation systems

- **Public supply**
  - Indoor and outdoor programs
  - Conservation rate structures

- **Public supply per capita use rate** (gallons per capita per day)
  - 2000: 177
  - 2020: 123
  - 30% decrease

- 45 mgd potential conservation savings through 2045
  - Urban: 30 mgd (assuming 30% participation)
  - Agriculture: 15 mgd (estimated by FDACS)

The cheapest gallon of water is the gallon we don’t use.
Water Resource Protection

- Water Use Permitting Criteria
- Restricted Allocation Area
  - Lake Okeechobee Service Area
- Minimum Flows and Minimum Water Levels
  - Lower West Coast Aquifers
  - Caloosahatchee River Estuary
- Water Reservations
  - C-43 West Basin Storage Area
  - Fakahatchee Estuary
  - Picayune Strand
Water Resource Development

- Implementation of CERP*
- Other State projects
- SFWMD hydrogeologic investigations
- Groundwater monitoring and modeling
- Alternative water supply and conservation programs

* MFL recovery and prevention strategies rely on CERP implementation.
Water Source Options and Alternatives

- Aquifer Storage & Recovery*
- Reclaimed Water*
- Fresh Groundwater
- Reservoirs*
- Saline Groundwater*
- Surface Water
- Conservation*
- Seawater*

* Alternative water source
# Water Source Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Surface Water</th>
<th>Fresh Groundwater</th>
<th>Brackish Groundwater</th>
<th>Reclaimed Water</th>
<th>Storage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Supply</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic Self-Supply</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape/Recreational</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial/Industrial/Institutional</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Generation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Groundwater Sources
Conservation and source diversification have been beneficial.

- Surficial aquifer system (SAS) and intermediate aquifer system (IAS) use has remained stable.
- Floridan aquifer system (FAS) use has increased to supply population growth.
Reclaimed Water Usage

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Reclaimed Water History in the LWC Planning Region

Year


Percentage Water Recovered (%)
Withdrawals have created localized areas of groundwater decline:

- **Mid-Hawthorn aquifer in Northern Cape Coral**
  - DSS use
  - Utility has a service expansion plan

- **Sandstone aquifer in Lehigh Acres**
  - DSS and AG use
  - In need of a coordinated effort
  - Short- and long-term options are being considered
Groundwater Models

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

WCFM Layers
- Layer 1
- Layer 2
- Layer 3
- Layer 4
- Layer 5
- Layer 6
- Layer 7

Surficial and Intermediate Model

Layers:
- Layer 1: Water Table Aquifer
- Layer 2: Lower Tamiami Aquifer
- Layer 3: Sandstone Aquifer
- Layer 4: Mid Hawthorn Aquifer
- Layer 5: Lower Hawthorn Aquifer
- Layer 6: Upper Floridan Aquifer (UFA)
- Layer 7: Ocala Avon Park Low Permeability Zone

Confining Units:
- Lower Hawthorn Aquifer
- Middle Confining Unit
- Upper Floridan Aquifer (UFA)
- Lower Confining Unit
- Boulder Zone Confining Unit
- Lower Confining Unit

Aquifers:
- Sandstone Aquifer
- Mid Hawthorn Aquifer
- Lower Tamiami Aquifer
- Ocala Avon Park Low Permeability Zone
- Lower Hawthorn Aquifer
- Upper Floridan Aquifer (UFA)

West Palm Beach
Lake Okeechobee
Ft. Myers
Labelle

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000

WEST

EAST

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900 2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900 3000
Groundwater Models
LWCSIM and WCFM

- **LWCSIM: MODFLOW based**
  - Indicates that 2040 water demands can be met without undue impacts to water resources and related natural systems, although water levels in the SSA and IAS will decline locally in areas of DSS growth. Water levels rebound in Cape Coral area of MHA as public utility service is provided.

- **WCFM: SEAWAT based**
  - Based on planning projections with appropriate wellfield management, the 2040 WCFM model results do not indicate a significant adverse impact to groundwater levels and quality, indicating prolonged use of the FAS is sustainable.

- Comparison between 2014 and 2040 conditions
2019 Saltwater Interface Mapping

Water Table

Lower Tamiami

Sandstone

Mid-Hawthorn

SFWMD Technical Publication WS-58
Saltwater Intrusion Conclusions

- Interface is dynamic – advanced and retreated, depending on wellfield pumpage, reclaimed water use, tidal, sea level rise, etc.
- Saltwater intrusion is occurring, emphasizing the importance of continued monitoring (laterally and vertically) and wellfield management.
- Localized monitoring may be required at select projects and wellfields by permittees to protect water supplies.
- Coupled with the groundwater LWCSIM model results, future conditions are sustainable, although continued resource diversification is encouraged.
South Florida is particularly vulnerable

Rate of sea level rise is predicted to accelerate

The SFWMD is preparing by:
- Conducting research
- Performing computer simulations
- Analyzing vulnerabilities in the current water management system and developing adaptation strategies

Coordinate with other local and state agencies and stakeholders
Water Supply Development

- **Potable**
  - 9 Projects proposed by 6 utilities: 25.71 mgd
  - Most utilities have sufficient capacity and permit allocations to meet 2045 demands
  - Only 1 utility needs projects to meet 2045 demand projections or treatment requirements

- **Nonpotable**
  - 18 projects proposed by 9 utilities: 40.70 mgd
## Water Supply Proposed Projects Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Source</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Capacity (mgd)</th>
<th>Cost ($ million)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potable Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Surficial Aquifer System</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>$24.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floridan Aquifer System</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22.71</td>
<td>$180.81</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Potable Total</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25.71</td>
<td>$205.01</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nonpotable Projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaimed Water</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>39.70</td>
<td>$588.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquifer Storage and Recovery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nonpotable Total</strong></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>40.70</td>
<td>$592.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>66.41</td>
<td>$797.41</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Future Direction

- Continue implementation of:
  - SAS, IAS, and FAS monitoring programs
  - Water conservation programs
  - Alternative water supply development projects
  - CERP and other ecosystem restoration projects

- Evaluate, monitor, and design solutions in response to sea level rise and climate trends

- Implement long-term management measures for the IAS and FAS in coordination with counties and utilities

- Coordinate with other agencies, local and tribal governments, and utilities on water supply elements
Draft Plan Conclusion

The future water supply and ecosystem needs of the region can continue to be met through the 2045 planning horizon with appropriate management, conservation, and implementation of projects in this plan.

- Construction of potable water supply development project by one PS utility.
- Implementation of the CERP C-43 Reservoir, Picayune Strand, and other ecosystem restoration projects.
If you are participating via Zoom:
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• *9 raises hand
• *6 mutes/unmutes your line

When you are called on, please state your full name and affiliation prior to providing comments and/or questions.
Next Steps

Tom Colios
Section Leader
Water Supply Planning
Next Steps

- August 25: Posted draft document
- September 1: Stakeholder meeting #3
- October 5: Deadline for Written Public Comments
- October 27: Presentation to Big Cypress Basin Board
- November 10: Final plan to Governing Board for consideration
After the District’s Governing Board approves the water supply plan update:

• All local governments must amend their Comprehensive Plan to incorporate a Water Supply Facilities Work Plan within 18 months of the plan update’s approval
  ▪ If the plan update is approved in November 2022, Work Plans will be due by May 2024
• Utilities identify the projects to be developed
• Utility annual progress reports
  ▪ District’s automated WaSUP database – due annually in November
Questions and Public Comment

- If you are participating via Zoom:
  - Use the Raise Hand feature

- If you are participating via phone:
  - *9 raises hand
  - *6 mutes/unmutes your line

- When you are called on, please state your full name and affiliation prior to providing comments and/or questions.

Caloosahatchee River Fort Myers
Thank You

- Plan information can be found at www.sfwmd.gov/lwcplan

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