

time. The per capita use rate that is most representative of the anticipated demands, considering the water conservation plans required by criteria in section 2.6.1, shall be identified and used for water demand projection purposes. The historical demand patterns may not always be appropriate for projection purposes. This may occur when there are current large users whose growth is not related to population, or when future development may take on characteristics very different than those of present development. In such cases, alternative per capita estimates, such as a design per capita based on dwelling unit type, population characteristics, seasonality of the population and comparison with adjacent similar developments, shall be presented accompanied by necessary documentation. If no historical water use data exists or in the case of proposed developments, a design per capita use shall be used based on the above alternative criteria. Per capita daily water use greater than 200 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) must be supported with additional information explaining the rate of use.

#### **2.6.4 Maximum Monthly Peaking Ratio: Public Water Supply**

The recommended maximum monthly allocation for a public water supply general or individual permit is based on the average monthly demand for the duration of the permit times the maximum monthly to average monthly peaking ratio.

Listed below are methodologies used to calculate the maximum monthly to average monthly peaking ratio depending on the available data. Extensive non-domestic use may cause variations in methodologies.

- A. In cases where several years of pumpage records are available, the maximum monthly peaking ratio is calculated for each year. The ratio is generally the average of the peaking ratios of the last three years of record, unless changes in the historic water use patterns require the use of a more representative timeframe (such as when there is a projected significant increase for commercial/industrial demands or the applicant enters into a new large user agreement).
- B. For proposed developments, a ratio between 1.3 and 1.7 will be used, depending upon the operation of the utility, although engineering documents justifying a different ratio will be considered.
- C. When a utility operates more than one treatment plant and the plants operate independently (no interconnections), the maximum monthly peaking ratio must be determined for each treatment plant and its associated wellfield(s).

#### **2.6.5 Population Estimates**

In service areas without significant seasonal population fluctuations, the use of permanent population estimates is appropriate. In service areas where there are significant seasonal population changes, the general or individual permit applicant shall estimate the seasonal population for use in conjunction with permanent population in

the calculation of per capita daily water demand. The Applicant is advised that if significant seasonal population fluctuations are not accounted for, per capita water daily water use may be over-estimated. Permanent and seasonal (if applicable) population growth must be projected for the requested duration of the permit, on a yearly basis, for the area served by the application.

When population estimates are required for years in between published or referenced estimates, the Applicant must interpolate the data. The Applicant may assume that population increases in equal increments in the years between established estimates.

#### **2.6.5.1 Population Data**

Population data should be derived from the prevailing Comprehensive Land Use Plan (developed under Chapter 9J-5, F.A.C.). If the Applicant's population estimate varies from the Comprehensive Plan, other accepted sources of population data to validate the variance include the following: (1) University of Florida Bureau of Economics and Business Research (BEBR), (2) Regional Planning Council (RPC), (3) County Planning Departments, or the (4) District Planning Department.

#### **2.6.6 Health Review**

The Applicant for a public water supply general or individual permit is advised that permits or certifications regarding water quality may be required by other governmental agencies, such as the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, for public health purposes.

### **2.7 Diversion and Impoundment**

#### **2.7.1. Scope and Intent**

This Section contains criteria for calculating the allocation for diversion and impoundment systems and the criteria for users within diversion and impoundment systems to obtain consumptive use rights.

A diversion and impoundment permit is required for projects, excluding District operated facilities, that divert surface water through a pump or operable water control structure, or divert a combination of surface and ground water to a conveyance canal network system which the applicant has legal control to operate and maintain for the purposes of providing for the reasonable-beneficial demands of secondary users and consumptive and non-consumptive uses.

Users of surface water maintained through operation of a diversion and impoundment system are considered secondary users of the diversion and impoundment system. The District recognizes dependent and independent secondary users as the two categories of surface water users within a diversion and impoundment system that may attain water rights through the permitting process. The distinction between these two