# Water Conservation Requirements

Within the North Florida Regional Water Supply Partnership area, these Water Conservation Requirements supersede section 2.2.2.5, inclusive of subsections 2.2.2.5.1 through 2.2.2.5.1B, of the SJRWMD Applicant’s Handbook and 2.3.2.3, inclusive of subsections 2.3.2.3(a) through 2.3.2.3(b), of the SRWMD Applicant’s Handbook.

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## 1.0 Public Supply Water Conservation Requirements

All public water supply permittees and applicants shall implement a standard water conservation plan, as described below in section 1.1 or a goal-based water conservation plan, as described in section 1.2. Additionally, the water conservation plan shall include a conservation goal for reducing residential per capita water use in accordance with section 1.3 and permittees shall report water use and conservation in accordance with section 1.4.

The proposed water conservation plan shall allow no reduction in overall utility-specific water conservation effectiveness and shall increase water conservation effectiveness where environmentally, technically, and economically feasible. The permittee or applicant may use publications and materials from the American Water Works Association Water Conservation Programs, the Alliance for Water Efficiency, and other similar industry guidance to assist in developing and supporting the selection of measures in its conservation plan and in demonstrating that increases in water use efficiency were and will be achieved through water conservation.

The permittee or applicant shall provide the elements and implementation schedule for the water conservation plan to the District for approval in accordance with the schedule in **Table 1**, below. For Existing Permittees, the proposed updated conservation plan will be reviewed by the Districts. Any deficiency identified by the District shall be addressed and resubmitted within 90 days of notification. The approved water conservation plan shall be made part of the permit through a letter modification.

**Table 1: Water Conservation Plan Submittal Deadlines**

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| User | Deadline to submit an updated conservation plan |
| Existing Permittees with an allocation greater than 5 mgd | By October 1 within one year after the effective date of this rule or upon renewal or modification, whichever is sooner |
| Existing Permittees with an allocation greater than 1 mgd to 5 mgd | By October 1 within two years after the effective date of this rule or upon renewal or modification, whichever is sooner |
| Existing Permittees with an allocation greater than 0.2 mgd to 1 mgd | By October 1 within three years after the effective date of this rule or upon renewal or modification, whichever is sooner |
| Existing Permittees with an allocation of 0.2 mgd and less | By October 1 within five years after the effective date of this rule or upon renewal or modification, whichever is sooner |
| New Permittees | Upon application |

In reviewing the permittee or applicant’s proposed plan for sufficiency, the District will consider whether the elements and sub-elements proposed in the plan, taken as a whole, will promote effective conservation and are designed to reduce per capita usage consistent with the per capita goal and targets specified in section 1.3, below.

### 1.1. Standard Water Conservation Plan

The permittee or applicant shall implement each of the following five elements as necessary to achieve efficient water use to the extent economically, environmentally, and technically feasible. The permittee or applicant will submit supporting documentation which explains how its proposed plan will effectively promote water conservation, and be implemented as soon as technically, environmentally, and economically feasible. The plan shall include the time period for implementation, demonstration of funding sources for plan implementation, and identify measurable conservation goals associated with each of the following five elements.

1. A water conservation public education program. A program shall consist of the 10 sub-elements listed below tailored to best suit the individual circumstances of the utility to the maximum extent possible. For any sub-element determined by the permittee to not be feasible, the water conservation plan shall include an explanation detailing why specific sub-elements are not feasible. For public supply individual permittees with an annual average daily quantity of less than 1 mgd, a water conservation public education program shall consist of at least the first three (a–c) of the sub-elements listed below. Implementation of sub-elements may be achieved through collaboration with other utilities, local governments, water management districts, or other entities. For each educational sub-element included in the permittee or applicant’s program, the program shall identify the frequency, duration, and implementation schedule for the sub-element.
2. Provide water conservation information in customer bills, including electronic billing, or separate mailings or e-mails;
3. Provide water conservation information, including the permittee’s water conservation plan and the residential per capita as published in the latest Public Supply Annual Report (PSAR) in accordance with section 1.4, at a minimum, posted on the applicant’s website;
4. Provide water conservation information to customers regarding year-round landscape irrigation conservation measures;
5. Provide water conservation speakers, posters, literature, videos, and/or other information to schools and community organizations;
6. Provide water conservation public service announcements;
7. Provide public water conservation exhibits in public places such as trade shows, festivals, shopping malls, utility offices, and government buildings;
8. Provide water conservation articles and/or reports to local news media;
9. Implement a water audit customer assistance program to address indoor and outdoor water use;
10. Provide landscape irrigation audits and irrigation system operating instructions to local businesses and residents;
11. Provide other means of communication proposed by the applicant, which may include construction, maintenance, and publicization of water efficient landscape demonstration projects.
12. An outdoor water use reduction program. The permittee or applicant shall implement the following sub-elements.
13. For permittees or applicants with authorized or requested allocations greater than 1 mgd, the provision of a landscape irrigation audit/evaluation program for the highest quartile of water use customers among businesses and residents, including the provision of information to assist customers in implementing the recommendations of the audit. The permittee or applicant shall provide a description of the program including implementation details and the content of the audits to be provided. At a minimum, such audit program shall include education on applicable irrigation restrictions, rain sensor installation and replacement, and the use of Smart irrigation controllers. If data analytics tools (e.g., Advanced Metering Infrastructure, Automated Meter Reading, Advanced Metering Analytics) are available, these data shall be provided to customers to assist them in understanding their water use practices and to target more effective water conservation measures (WCMs).
14. An education element focusing on outdoor conservation as part of the water conservation public education program required by section 1.1., paragraph 1., above.
15. The permittee or applicant shall consider the following sub-elements.
	1. The adoption of an ordinance or condition of service limiting lawn and landscape irrigation which is consistent or no less stringent with any days of the week irrigation restrictions adopted by the District for their jurisdiction or service area as applicable. The permittee or applicant must provide a copy of all local measures imposed and the effective implementation date. This sub-element shall include details regarding how the permittee or applicant intends to enforce such lawn and landscape irrigation ordinance or condition of service.
	2. The adoption of an ordinance or condition of service requiring the use of Florida-Friendly landscaping principles, Florida Water Star Gold, Florida Water Star Silver and Silver Plus, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Sense Gold, EPA Water Sense, or other generally accepted water conservation programs, guidelines, or criteria that address outdoor water conservation.
	3. The adoption of an ordinance or condition of service consistent with Sections 373.62(1) through (6), F.S. (2025), relating to automatic landscape irrigation systems.
16. Any other conservation measures or programs proposed by the permittee or applicant designed to reduce outdoor water use.
17. The selection of a rate structure designed to promote the efficient use of water by providing economic incentives. A rate structure may include, but not be limited to, increasing block rates, seasonal rates, quantity-based surcharges, and/or time of day pricing as a means of reducing demands. The District shall afford a utility wide latitude in adopting a rate structure in accordance with Section 373.227(3), F.S. (2025). Upon request, the District will assist the permittee or applicant by providing available demographic data, computer models, and literature. In evaluating whether a proposed rate structure promotes water conservation, the District will consider customer demographics, the potential for effectiveness, the appropriateness to the permittee or applicant’s particular circumstances, and other relevant factors specific to the service area.
18. A water loss reduction program if water losses exceed 10%. The water loss reduction program must include the following sub-elements.
19. An audit of the amount of water used in the permittee or applicant's production and treatment facilities, transmission lines, and distribution system using the **Water Audit Form - Form 62-42.300(7)(a)**, incorporated by Rule 62-42.300(7)(a), F.A.C., must be submitted annually in conjunction with the PSAR. The audit shall include all existing production, treatment, and distribution systems accessible to the applicant. The audit period must include at least 12 consecutive months within the three-year period preceding the application submittal.
20. A permittee or applicant is required to perform a meter survey, and to correct the water audit to account for meter error, if the initial unaccounted-for water is 10% or greater based on the results of the initial water audit. The purpose of this survey is to determine a potential correction factor for metered water use by testing a representative sample of meters of various ages. The survey also helps to determine the appropriateness of a meter change-out program. As part of the survey, the permittee or applicant must randomly test 5% or 100 meters, whichever is less. The sampling must be of meters representing an even distribution of type and age, or cumulative lifetime flow. A documented meter change-out program that can provide an estimate of the overall meter accuracy may be substituted for this requirement.
21. A permittee or applicant whose water audit, as required under section 1.1., paragraph 4.(a), above, shows greater than 10% unaccounted for water use, must complete the leak detection evaluation portion of the **Water Audit Form - Form 62-42.300(7)(a)**. Based upon this evaluation, a permittee or applicant may choose to implement a leak detection program immediately or develop an alternative plan of corrective action to address water use accountability and submit a new water audit to the District within two years. If the subsequent audit shows greater than 10% unaccounted for water, the permittee or applicant must implement a leak detection and repair program within one year unless the permittee or applicant demonstrates that implementation is not economically feasible. In all cases, this evaluation and the repair program may be designed by the applicant to first address the areas which are most suspect for major leaks. The evaluation and repair program may be terminated when the permittee or applicant demonstrates that its unaccounted-for water loss no longer exceeds 10%.
22. Implementation within the first year after permit issuance of a meter replacement program will be required for those applicants whose small and medium meter survey indicates that a group or type of meters is not, on average, accurate to within +/- 5%. Permittees or applicants will be required to replace meters which have been in operation for 15 years or longer or have a cumulative lifetime flow exceeding the maximum lifetime operational flow specified by the manufacturer unless a comparison of meter survey information to meter manufacturer specifications indicates a decreased accuracy of the meters. An alternative meter replacement schedule shall be approved by the District upon a showing by the permittee or applicant that the meter manufacturer specifications predict a different lifetime or gallonage capacity or based upon the results of a meter survey performed.
23. When an audit and/or other available information indicates that there is a need for additional water conservation measures in order to reduce a project’s water use to a level consistent with projects of a similar type, or when an audit and/or other information indicates that additional significant water conservation savings can be achieved by implementing additional measures, other specific measures will be required by the District, to the extent feasible, as a condition of the permit.

1. An indoor water use conservation program. The permittee or applicant will consider indoor conservation sub-elements such as those listed below. Implementation of these sub-elements may be achieved through collaboration with other entities, including the District. For each indoor conservation sub-element included in the permittee or applicant’s program, the program shall provide the frequency, duration, and implementation schedule for the element, including:
2. Plumbing retrofit rebates;
3. Faucet aerator and showerhead giveaways;
4. The adoption of an ordinance or condition of service requiring the use of Florida Water Star Gold, Florida Water Star Silver and Silver Plus, EPA Water Sense or other generally accepted water conservation programs, guidelines, or criteria that are designed to reduce indoor water consumption.
5. An education element focusing on indoor conservation as part of the water conservation public education program required by section 1.1., paragraph 1., above.; or
6. Other indoor conservation measures proposed by the permittee or applicant.

### 1.2. Goal-Based Water Conservation Plan

A public water supply applicant may propose a goal-based water conservation plan in lieu of a standard water conservation plan. A goal-based plan allows the applicant to demonstrate, over a proposed timeframe, effective water conservation by selecting plan elements that are different from those in the standard water conservation plan, but which are appropriate to the applicant’s service area. A permittee operating under a standard conservation plan pursuant to this rule, or conservation plan required by a permit issued prior to August 14, 2014, may request to convert its current conservation plan to a goal-based plan through a letter modification.

A goal-based water conservation plan shall contain the following:

1. A timeline for implementation of each element determined to be appropriate for the permittee or applicant’s service area, an analysis of funding needs and possible funding options for plan implementation, and identification of measurable conservation goals with each element.
2. A water conservation public education program consistent with section 1.1., paragraph 1., above;
3. An outdoor water use reduction program consistent with section 1.1., paragraph 2., above;
4. A water loss reduction program, if water losses exceed 10%, consistent with section 1.1., paragraph 4., above
5. A description of water conservation measures selected for implementation based on the service area analysis, and an implementation schedule for each measure;
6. An explanation of why the alternative elements included in the goal-based plan are appropriate to achieve effective water conservation in the permittee or applicant’s service area if a rate structure designed to promote efficient use, or indoor water conservation program are not selected for inclusion in the goal-based plan.

If a public water supply utility provides reasonable assurance that the goal-based plan will achieve efficient water use by meeting the above criteria, the District shall consider the goal-based plan to achieve effective water conservation at least as well as a standard water conservation plan.

### 1.3. Residential Per Capita Daily Water Use Goal

Each water conservation plan shall include a goal for reducing residential per capita water use. The permittee or applicant shall demonstrate achievement of or progress toward a residential per capita daily water use rate of the lower of either (1) 75 gallons per capita day (gpcd) or (2) the permittee’s 5-year average residential per capita calculated from the five years prior the effective date of this rule. As necessary, the plan shall include interim per capita reduction targets (e.g., every five years during the term of the permit) to reduce per capita as expeditiously as practicable. If the permittee has not achieved the goal or approved reduction targets, the permittee shall submit documentation explaining the reasons it has not met the per capita goal or reduction targets through the **Water Conservation Five-Year Report - Form 62-42.300(7)(c)**, in accordance with section 1.4. below, or, for those who do not submit that report, upon renewal, modification, or 10-year compliance review.

Residential Per Capita is defined as Total Residential Water Use (or Water Use by Dwelling Units) divided by Service Area Residential Population (RP). Residential Population (for a Utility Service Area) is based upon total residential dwelling units served, which include Single Family Residential, Multi-Family Residential (apartments, townhomes, condos, duplexes) and Mobile Homes, multiplied by a utility-specific estimate of persons per household. The permittee or applicant shall provide reasonable assurance that the utility specific persons per household value used demonstrates a reasonable method for determining persons per household within its service area. Examples of typically reliable data include census-based averages, University of Florida - Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) persons per household estimates, documented seasonal changes in population, and utility documented surveys.

### 1.4. Public Supply Annual Report and Conservation Reporting

For all public supply permittees with an allocation of 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) or greater, the permittee shall verify ongoing implementation of their water conservation plan on an annual basis and submit a completed **Public Supply Annual Report (PSAR) - Form 62-42.300(7)(b)**, incorporated by Rule 62-42.300(7)(b), F.A.C., by April 1st of each year following the effective date of the rule.

Beginning with the submittal of the Water Conservation Plan in **Table 1** above, and by October 1st every 5 years thereafter, Permittees with an allocation of 100,000 gpd or greater shall submit the **Water Conservation Five-Year Report - Form 62-42.300(7)(c)**, incorporated by Rule 62-42.300(7)(c), F.A.C. The report shall include:

An evaluation of the effectiveness of their water conservation program, including all the sub-elements referenced in section 1.1 or 1.2, as applicable;

A description of how the water conservation programs implemented maximized conservation potential;

An estimated quantity of water savings achieved over the past five years.

Public supply permittees with an allocation greater than 1 mgd must include an analysis of the pre- and post-water use data associated with the estimated quantity of water savings and the evaluation of conservation implementation;

A statement of the Permittee’s achievement of the residential per capita goal or reduction targets; or, for those who have not achieved the goal or reduction targets, an explanation of why the goal or targets have not been achieved and what steps the Permittee will take to reduce per capita over the next five-year period; and

Whether a water budget for new development in their service area has been established, inclusive of indoor and outdoor water use, and identify all actions implemented to achieve such a water budget.

## 2.0 Agricultural Water Conservation

All permittees and applicants shall use and maximize best available water-efficient practices for all irrigation systems installed and shall take reasonable actions to maintain that efficiency throughout the term of the permit. Reasonable actions are those that are technically, environmentally, and economically feasible and include retrofitting irrigation systems over time, regular maintenance, and other manufacturer recommendations prescribing maintenance for the irrigation system.

An applicant or permittee with an authorized or requested water use allocation greater than 100,000 gpd shall implement the agricultural conservation measures and requirements in sections 2.1 through 2.3. An applicant or permittee with an authorized or requested water use allocation of 100,000 gpd or less shall implement the agricultural conservation measures and requirements in section 2.4.

### 2.1. Irrigation System Maintenance and Evaluation

For the purposes of this strategy, distribution uniformity is a measure of how uniformly water is applied to the area being irrigated and is not the irrigation system efficiency. Permittees shall maintain the minimum distribution uniformity requirements provided in **Table 2** below. Beginning January 1, 2028, an applicant shall submit a Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) evaluation or its equivalent, where such evaluations have been made available, as approved by the District during the permit application process to ensure the minimum distribution uniformities are met. MIL evaluations or their equivalent shall be required to be submitted upon application for renewal, modification to increase allocation or permit duration, or 10-year compliance review using the **Agricultural Water Conservation Measures - Form 62-42.300(7)(d)**,incorporated by Rule 62-42.300(7)(d), F.A.C., as required in section 2.3, and the evaluation must have been within five years of the application. For each irrigation system, if the assessment determines the irrigation system does not meet the minimum requirements as set forth below, the permittee must submit a plan to the District outlining how the minimum requirements will be met and a timeline of no longer than 3 years for achieving those requirements. Permittees that have been allocated water based on the use of above-ground drip tubing that is replaced each growing season or micro-drip irrigation systems shall be exempt from the reporting requirement of this section.

**Table 2.** Irrigation Distribution Uniformity Minimums

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Irrigation System Type** | **Minimum Distribution Uniformity (DU), %** |
| Micro-Spray | 75 |
| Low Pressure Center Pivot or Lateral Move | 75 |
| Standard Center Pivot with End Guns | 65 |
| In-Place Overhead Sprinklers | 70 |

### 2.2. Water Conservation Measures

The permittee or applicant shall implement water conservation measures (WCMs) as appropriate to their specific field conditions to the maximum extent environmentally, economically, and technically feasible by implementing the highest efficiency options or combination thereof. WCMs must be implemented project-wide no later than 5 years from the effective date of this rule. WCMs include:

**Table 3.** Water Conservation Measures

|  |
| --- |
| Level 5 |
| * Soil Moisture Sensors w/ Irrigation System Centralized/Automated Remote Controlling
 |
| * Conversion from Seepage to Center Pivot Irrigation/Irrigation Drain Tile
 |
| Level 4 |
| * Conversion of Solid Set Sprinklers/Overhead Sprinklers to Micro-Spray/Single-Pot Irrigation
 |
| * Irrigate based on Soil Moisture Sensors
 |
| * Centralized/Automated Remote Controlling for center pivot, drip, and other irrigation systems
 |
| * Implementing sod-based rotation with cattle
 |
| * Conversion of overhead irrigation systems to drip/micro-spray systems
 |
| * Conversion from high pressure to low pressure systems
 |
| Level 3 |
| * Variable Rate Irrigation w/ Variable Frequency Drive
 |
| * End Gun Removal w/ Low-Pressure End of Pivot Retrofit
 |
| * Conservation tillage with cover crops
 |
| * Implementing sod-based rotation without cattle
 |
| * Plant a mixture of grasses, legumes, and brassica cover crops when no crops are growing (i.e., winter [SRWMD] or summer [SJRWMD])
 |
| Level 2 |
| * Weather Station w/ ET Measurements
 |
| * Self-reporting using Flow Meters
 |
| * Variable Rate Irrigation
 |
| * Conservation tillage without cover crops
 |
| * Plant at least one cover crop in periods when no crops are growing (i.e., winter [SRWMD] or summer [SJRWMD])
 |
| * Use of soil amendments that increase water holding capacity of soil(s)
 |
| * Plant area covered by center pivot end guns in a crop that doesn’t need irrigation (i.e., grass, pine trees, etc.) so the end guns would not be needed
 |
| Level 1 |
| * Automated Rain Shut-off Valves
 |
| * Automated Pressure Shut-off Valves
 |
| * Retrofit irrigation system to more efficient drops or sprinklers
 |
| * Adjust end guns in accordance with MIL evaluation report
 |
| * Irrigate in mornings/evenings when temperature is cooler and/or when winds are relatively low
 |
| * Shade Cloth in lieu of Irrigation for Heat Stress
 |
| * Precision Land Grading
 |

For WCMs not identified in **Table 3**, above, the permittee or applicant must submit supporting information demonstrating the effectiveness of the WCM(s) proposed. Implementation of WCMs does not eliminate the permittee’s requirement to comply with other requirements of this rule.

### 2.3 Agricultural Water Conservation Report

For all agricultural applicants or permittees with an authorized or requested water use allocation greater than 100,000 gpd, upon application for a modification to increase allocation or duration, renewal, or 10-year compliance review, the permittee is required to provide verification to the District that the selected WCMs are still in place using the**Agricultural Water Conservation Measures** **- Form 62-42.300(7)(d),** incorporated by Rule 62-42.300(7)(d), F.A.C. Permittees shall provide District staff reasonable access to the project to verify WCMs are still in place.

### 2.4 Water Conservation Measures for Small Agricultural Uses

All agricultural applicants or permittees with an authorized or requested water use allocation less than or equal to 100,000 gpd, excluding aquaculture, shall implement all water conservation measures that are economically, technically, and environmentally feasible, including:

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

## 3.0 Commercial/Industrial/Institutional (CII) and Mining/Dewatering (MD), and Landscape Recreation (LR) Water Conservation

All CII, MD, and LR applicants or permittees shall utilize the most water conserving practices in all processes and components of water use that are environmentally, technically and economically feasible for the activity.

For CII and MD, such practices include but are not limited to:

1. Reducing water losses.
2. Recycling and reuse.
3. Utilization of water-efficient irrigation practices on drought-tolerant landscaping.

For LR, such practices include but are not limited to:

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

All CII, MD, and LR applicants or permittees, with an authorized or requested water use allocation greater than 100,000 gpd, shall evaluate the effectiveness of the water conservation plan and update their existing water conservation plan upon application for modification to increase allocation or permit duration, or renewal, or 10-year compliance review and provide a report using the **Water Conservation Plan Effectiveness Report - Form 62-42.300(7)(e)**, incorporated by Rule 62-42.300(7)(e), F.A.C.

The applicant or permittee shall list any applicable practice(s), measure(s), program(s), device replacement(s), or other actions being implemented as part of their water conservation plan to improve or maintain expected water use efficiency. The evaluation must include an assessment of the effectiveness of activities taken to improve or maintain water use efficiency and include estimated water savings for those activities, where applicable. Additionally, the applicant or permittee must include projected water conservation activities and benefits associated with those practice(s), measure(s), program(s), device replacement(s), improvements to facility or manufacturing designs, which improve or maintain the applicants or permittee’s water use efficiency.

## Special Permit Conditions

In addition to the Standard Limiting Conditions set forth in the Water Use Permit Applicant’s Handbooks incorporated by reference in district rule 40B-2.301 or 40C-2.101, F.A.C., the District may find that special conditions should be applied on a site-specific basis. The following are special conditions which the District may apply:

X. The permittee must implement the Water Conservation Plan submitted to the District on [required field], in accordance with the schedule contained therein.

X. The permittee must conduct a detailed water audit every five years and submit it to the District by February 28th 20XX, 20XX, and 20XX on Water Audit Form, Form 62-42.300(7)(a). All water uses given in the audit must be for the previous calendar year and documentation provided on how the amounts were metered or determined. If the water audit shows that the system losses and unaccounted for water utility uses exceed 10%, a corrective action plan and annual water audit must be submitted until the unaccounted for water losses do not exceed 10%. After three consecutive years of water audits that do not exceed 10%, the permittee will continue submitting water audits at five-year intervals.

X. The permittee shall submit a completed Public Supply Annual Report, Form 62-42.300(7)(b) (PSAR) by April 1 of each year for the duration of the permit.

X. The permittee shall submit a Water Conservation Five-Year Report, Form 62-42.300(7)(c) every fifth year from permit issuance, specially by [insert specific date for compliance tracking]. The Water Conservation Five-Year Report must:

a. evaluate the effectiveness of the permittee’s water conservation program, addressing each sub-element outlined in 62-42.300, based on the population served reported annually to the District;

b. describe how programs are being implemented to maximize conservation potential and quantify water conservation savings; and

c. include data analytics demonstrating the effectiveness of the water conservation program.

X. The permittee shall submit Agricultural Water Conservation Measures, Form 62-42.300(7)(d), Agricultural every five years, specifically by [insert dates for compliance tracking] for the duration of the permit, certifying the Water Conservation Measures identified at the time of permit issuance remain in place and operational. Form 62-42.300(7)(d) must include a Mobile Irrigation Lab (MIL) evaluation or its equivalent, where such evaluations have been made available, demonstrating Irrigation Distribution Uniformity Minimums [Section 2.1, Table 2, Conservation Requirements incorporated by reference in 62-42.300(7), F.A.C.] are being met.

X. The permittee shall submit a completed Water Conservation Plan Effectiveness Report, Form 62-42.300(7)(e) every 10-years, specifically by [insert dates for compliance tracking], or upon renewal or modification to increase allocation, outlining the activities implemented as part of the permittee’s water conservation plan and the effectiveness of those activities to improve or maintain water use efficiency, including estimated savings, where applicable. The report must also include project water conservation activities and anticipated benefits associated with those measures.