**Public Supply Demands**

**SECOND DRAFT**

**Note:** Nearly all of sections 2.0 and 2.1 represent new or moved language. These sections apply to all sectors and are identical. They are not presented in tracked changes because nearly 100% of the text was in strike-through/underline. To that end, allocation expression was removed from the text of PS demands outside of tracked changes for the same reason.

## **CFWI - 2.0 Demonstration of Water Demand, Allocations, and Source Identification**

Within the CFWI Area, sections, CFWI - 2.0, excluding subsections, and CFWI - 2.1, inclusive of subsections, shall supersede it their entirety, section \_\_\_\_ of the SJRWMD Applicant’s Handbook; sections \_\_\_\_ of the SWFWMD Applicant’s Handbook; and sections \_\_\_\_ of the SFWMD Applicant’s Handbook.

To receive a permit, an applicant must demonstrate that the proposed water use is a reasonable-beneficial use of water, as required by Section 373.223, F.S., including meeting the conditions of issuance. The proposed withdrawal of water must be supported with information that provides reasonable assurance that the withdrawal quantities are necessary to supply a certain reasonable demand. Only the portion of demand for which an applicant is able to provide such reasonable assurance will be permitted. Additional or alternative provisions to the below are required for uses within the Southern and Dover/Plant City Water Use Caution Areas in accordance with Rule 62-42.500, F.A.C.

An Applicant’s allocation reflects a consideration of factors including demands and, as applicable, treatment losses, other sources of water (such as reclaimed water), conservation, and water purchased, sold, or transferred. When necessary to prevent water resource impacts, allocations can be expressed in increments over the permit term.

In no case, however, will the allocation be greater than the total rated capacity of all existing and proposed withdrawal facilities.

Applicants using reclaimed water to meet their total water needs are not required to obtain water use permits except as otherwise provided in section 373.250, F.S. However, if reclaimed water is utilized to meet any part of the applicant's water demand, the applicant shall identify the quantities from these sources used to meet the demand.

Each permit issued by the District shall identify the source of withdrawal, the use type, and the location of the withdrawal.

A water user shall obtain one permit for all withdrawals that are intended to serve contiguous property. Two or more properties represented to be separate properties shall be aggregated and treated as a single property for permitting purposes when the District determines that the properties are physically proximate and (a) either share the same irrigation infrastructure or (b) are operated as a common enterprise. However, when multiple use types, as defined in Rule 40C-2.501, F.A.C., are served by separate withdrawal facilities, the District is authorized to issue separate individual permits. For example, a farm on contiguous property which has four wells must apply for one permit; the application will include information about each of the wells, the intended use for the water from each well, or pump, and a general indication of when the water will be withdrawn. This requirement to aggregate two or more properties shall not apply when the separate properties have existing permits that require metering for all withdrawals or the water user requests a permit modification to the permits to require metering for all withdrawals.

## **CFWI - 2.1 Allocation Expression**

Applicants shall request quantities in gallons per day for each component of demand according to the demand components listed for each use type.

CFWI - 2.1.1. Annual Quantity

The annual quantity is determined by calculating the total quantity of water to be withdrawn over a 12-month period. A daily average is calculated by dividing the annual quantity by the days in the year. The annual quantity must equal the quantities required by each demand component for the particular use.

CFWI - 2.1.2. Peak Month

The peak month allocation represents the greatest quantity permitted to be used in any single month. The peak month allocation is determined by identifying the peak month demand for the associated use type.

## **CFWI - 2.2 Public Supply Use Type**

Within the CFWI Area, this section, CFWI-2.2, inclusive of subsections, shall supersede it their entirety, section \_\_\_\_ of the SJRWMD Applicant’s Handbook, sections \_\_\_\_ of the SWFWMD Applicant’s Handbook, and sections \_\_\_\_ of the SFWMD Applicant’s Handbook.

CFWI - 2.2.1. Public Supply Demand Calculation and Components

An amount of water required for reasonable-beneficial uses must be demonstrated by the applicant. Generally, p See section 2.2.3.2.

there is

below according to the terms listed below

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

1. Residential use shall be divided into single-family residential use (including mobile homes) and multi-family residential use.
2. Non-Residential or Other Metered use shall include all uses other than residential accounted for by meter.
3. Estimated Unmetered Use shall include estimates of unmetered uses that are tracked by the applicant.
4. Treatment losses shall include significant treatment process losses associated with making the water potable, such as reject water in desalination, membrane cleaning or back-flush quantities associated with sand filtration systems. Treatment losses are calculated as raw water into the plant minus treated water out of the plant.
5. Water losses are equal to the total water plant output minus all accounted uses described in A. through D. above. Water losses include leaks, unauthorized consumption, flushing of distribution lines for potability, unmeasured flows associated with fire suppression, unmetered system testing, under-registration of meters, and other discrepancies between the metered amount of finished water output from the treatment plant less the metered amounts specified in A. Through C., above. Water losses shall not exceed 10% of total distribution quantities. Greater than 10% water losses will not be considered in allocation of permitted quantities.
6. Exports / Imports shall include the quantity of water delivered to other entities through agreements or contracts and the duration of the water service delivery. For those utilities which purchase supplemental water from another utility, the volume of water historically purchased (or contracted to be purchased for proposed uses) and the duration of the agreement / contract shall be provided.

CFWI - 2.2.2. Public Water Supply Population Projections for the Residential Demand Component

Population projections for those who will be served by the public supply system shall be provided in the consumptive use permit application as part of the demonstration of reasonable assurance that the withdrawal quantities are necessary to supply a certain reasonable demand.

To determine future population to be served, population data should be derived from the cOther accepted sources of population data to evaluate the population projections include:

* The prevailing Comprehensive Land Use Plan developed under Part II, Chapter 163, F.S.;
* Historic growth rate at utility-level based on average of 5 years of historic population times the base year served dwelling unit population (estimate of total residential dwelling units multiplied by the estimate of persons per household) (the base-year would be defined as the last full year and average of years historic population would include the base year and prior four years);
* The prevailing Regional Water Supply Plan; and
* Regional Planning Council Data and Special population studies.

If an applicant proposes an adjustment to the BEBR-medium projection or utility level growth rate, the applicant must provide reasonable assurance that the adjustment better predicts population growth rate due to significant changes in factors affecting the applicant’s service area’s population growth rates (either up or down) in the most recent 5 years that would render a 5-year average not representative for projecting over the requested permit duration.

Public supply entities that provide water supply for predominantly commercial uses that do not support a permanent population are excluded from these calculations and demand projections shall be evaluated on using best available information.

For all methods, seasonal service area population may be used, if applicable, and, if used, shall be estimated using methods recommended by either the Department of Economic Opportunity or proposed by the utility and approved by the District. Applicants may also identify tourist population, if known. In addition, t

CFWI - 2.2.3. Per Capita Daily Water Use

CFWI - 2.2.3.1. Uniform Method for Calculating Gross Per Capita Daily Water Use

Gross Per Capita is defined as: (WD + IM – EX) / RP Where:

* WD = ground water, surface water and stormwater withdrawals.
* IM = water imported/purchased from other supplier(s). Irrigation water, excluding Reclaimed Water, provided to the applicant’s service area by a separate utility shall be counted as imported water
* EX = water exported/sold to other supplier(s)
* 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 applicant shall provide reasonable assurance that the utility specific persons per household figure used demonstrates a reasonable method for determining persons per household within its service area. Examples of reliable data include census-based averages, BEBR persons per household estimates, and utility documented surveys.

CFWI - 2.2.3.2. Uniform Method for Calculating Residential Per Capita Daily Water Use

Residential Per Capita is defined as Water Use by Dwelling Units (or Total Residential Water Use) divided by Service Area Residential Population.

CFWI - 2.2.3.3. Residential Per Capita Water Use Goal

All public supply consumptive use permits must contain a residential per capita water use goal. The residential per capita water use goal must include interim milestones at five-year intervals, and an overall goal that must be met by the end of the permit term. Residential per capita water use shall be calculated using the formula(s) set forth in Section 2.2.4.2.

At each interim five-year milestone, the District will evaluate the permittee’s progress toward achieving the end-of-permit residential per capita water use goal. If the permittee does not achieve an interim five-year milestone, or informs the District that it does not believe it will meet the end-of permit residential per capita water use goal, the permittee shall provide the District an explanation of how the permittee will achieve the end-of-permit residential per capita water use goal. The applicant may request a letter modification to revise the interim milestones and/or end-of-permit residential per capita goal.

Reporting of the Residential Per Capita Water Use shall be no less frequent than every five years.

CFWI - 2.2.4. Defining the Public Water Supply Service Area

A. Public Service Commission Service Territory

If the applicant is regulated by the Public Service Commission (PSC), the service area should be that area for which the utility has obtained a certificate from the PSC. If the projected future service area is larger than the area certificated at the time of application, the applicant will solicit the opinion of the PSC as to the ability of the applicant to serve the area and provide the response to the District. If the PSC determines that the applicant is capable of serving the area, the projected service area will be used in the demand calculation. If used, a special condition to the permit shall require the permittee receive a certificate from the PSC for the expansion within two years of permit issuance. If a permittee will not serve a new demand located within either the existing or proposed service area, the permitted allocation is subject to modification.

B. Local Government Franchise

If the applicant is regulated by local government, the service territory should be that area for which the applicant has obtained a franchise.

If the projected future service area is larger than the area franchised at the time of application, the applicant will solicit the opinion of local government as to the ability of the applicant to serve the area and provide the response to the District.

If local government determines that the applicant is capable of serving the area the projected service area will be used in the demand calculation. If used, a special condition to the permit shall require the permittee receive a franchise from local government for expansion within two years.

C. Unregulated Service Territory

If the applicant is not regulated by either local government or the PSC, the projected service area must conform to the area that the utility can reasonably serve within the permit duration. If the applicant is a municipality, service areas outside of municipal boundaries must be explained by attachment of agreements or contracts to the application. The applicant may solicit the assistance of the PSC in determining whether the PSC has certificated the area outside of municipal boundaries to any other utility.

D. Conflicting Service Territories

If conflicting service area claims arise between applicants or between an applicant and another water supplier whose service areas are not regulated, the users must resolve the dispute between themselves or staff will recommend an allocation based on the non- disputed portions of the projected service areas. If service claims arise between users whose service areas are regulated by local government, local government must resolve the service area dispute; otherwise, staff will recommend an allocation based on the non-disputed portions of the projected service area.

## **CFWI - 2.3 I/C/I Use Type**

## **CFWI - 2.4 Mining/Dewatering Use Type**

## **CFWI - 2.5 Agricultural Use Type**

## **CFWI - 2.6 Landscape/Recreation Use Type**