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**EAST-CENTRAL FLORIDA WATER AGENDA:
A REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY PLANNING
INITIATIVE PROCESS: NOVEMBER 2002**



East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative

East-Central Florida Water Agenda: A Report on the Water Supply Planning Initiative Process November 2002

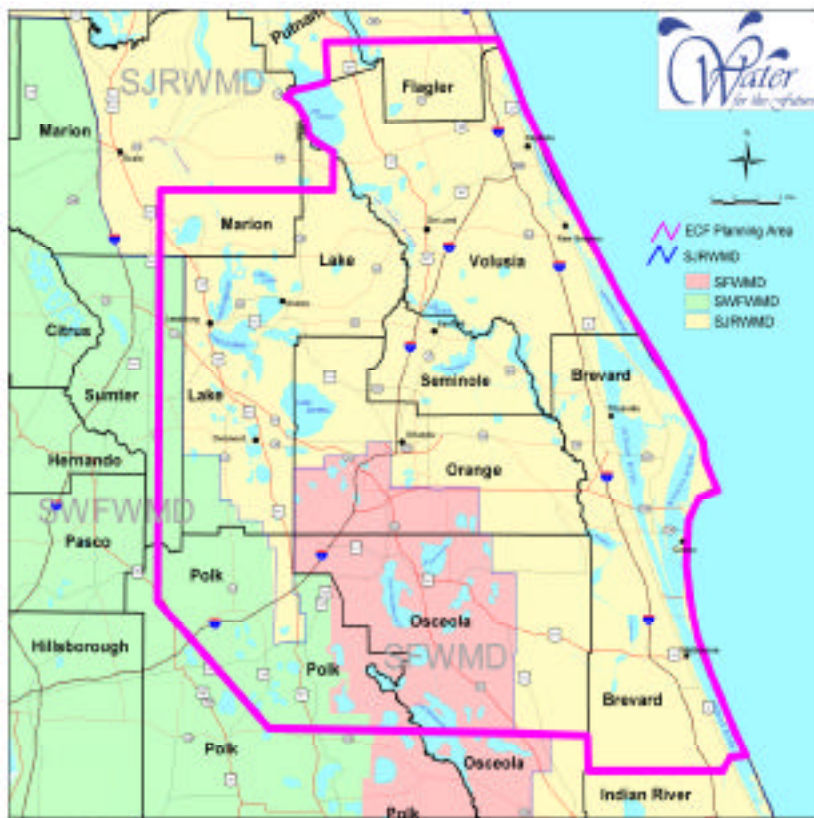


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East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative

East-Central Florida Water Agenda:

A Report on the Water Supply Planning Initiative Process

November 2002

NOTE: This report reflects the consensus opinions of the participants in this water supply planning initiative workshop and forum process and not necessarily the opinions of any one participant, the three water management districts or the facilitation team. The factual circumstances contained in the report accurately reflect the water supply situation in most, but not all, areas of the east-central Florida region.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Overview of the Water Supply Challenge for East-Central Florida

Water supply is a critical issue in the east-central Florida region and the impacts of existing and proposed future withdrawals from the Floridan aquifer in the heart of the area extend and potentially impact a number of counties in east-central Florida. Fresh groundwater resources in east-central Florida are finite, and cannot supply all future needs without incurring environmental harm.

The Floridan aquifer provides almost all of the region's existing public water supply and a large part of the agricultural water irrigation supply. This source will likely not be able to meet all future withdrawal requests without unacceptable impacts to wetlands, lake levels, spring flows and groundwater quality. Consumptive use permits for groundwater withdrawals that would result in unacceptable impacts will not be issued by the water management districts. To meet projected economic growth and increased water demands, alternative water supply source options and management techniques must be developed. Because impacts of water withdrawals from the Floridan aquifer extend beyond political boundaries, cooperation and coordination among local governments and water supply utilities are vital to a successful water supply planning process.

In January and February 2002, Richard T. Crotty, Orange County Chairman, convened two meetings among elected officials and other stakeholders to discuss the water supply situation in east-central Florida. For the purposes of this Initiative, elected officials and other stakeholders from all or portions of Brevard, Orange, Osceola, Volusia, Seminole, Lake, Polk, Flagler, Marion and Sumter counties were invited. Following the second summit, assessment meetings and interviews with elected officials and other stakeholders around the region were conducted, followed by a series of subregional workshops on several issues of interest and concern to the participants and a regionwide Forum on October 17, 2002 to review the Phase I results and discuss the interest in and design for Phase II

B. The Dialogue Goal and Principles

The focus during Phase I, from May through October 2002, has been on convening a dialogue process among elected and appointed officials and other stakeholders to clarify key water supply issues, provide some information and education on the issues and identify promising consensus subregional and regional strategies to address these priority issues. Those participating in the dialogue process reviewed, ranked, revised and agreed on the following overall goals for each phase of this process:

The following overall goal of the initiative was reviewed and refined by participants in two rounds of workshops:

To develop a "East-Central Florida Water Supply Agenda" that seeks to over time:

- **Ensure that new, sustainable water supplies are developed in ways that maximize the benefits and minimize harm to natural resources in the region;**
- **Preserve the economic vitality of the region;**
- **Draw linkages, as appropriate, to land use plans; and**
- **Identify cooperative, affordable and equitable solutions that minimize costs and avoid competition for remaining inexpensive water resources.**

The initiative was designed to proceed in two phases. Phase I of the initiative proceeded through October 2002, and focused on a dialogue process to clarify key water supply issues, provide information and education needed on the issues and identify promising subregional and regional strategies to address them. It also sought to identify next steps needed to continue the dialogue during Phase II in order to develop more specific water supply objectives and actions for the region. This draft report was prepared by the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium Facilitation Team setting out the results of the Phase I dialogue in the form of a report and a proposed East-Central Florida Water Supply Agenda that is intended to serve as an issues framework for Phase II. If there is sufficient interest among key decision makers and stakeholders in the region Phase II will proceed. It will build upon the results of Phase I to help decision-makers in the region continue the dialogue and jointly develop related action plan(s) for the East-Central Florida Water Agenda. The action plan(s) would include identification of agreed-upon water supply strategies and clarification of roles and responsibilities for their implementation. The action plan(s) could be multi-year efforts, with some form of annual review and reporting of activities. These action plans would be designed to be suitable for inclusion in the appropriate water management district regional water supply plan that will be updated in 2004-2005.

The results of assessment interviews and meetings conducted by the facilitation team in March and April 2002, were summarized in the first round of workshops. The proposal to re-focus the dialogue process initially at the subregional level was

suggested in the assessment and supported by participants as were three basic principles that emerged from the assessment for which there has been nearly unanimous agreement:

1. There is a limitation on future groundwater withdrawals from the Floridan aquifer in the east-central Florida area that needs to be addressed due to impacts on wetlands, lake levels, spring flows and groundwater quality;
2. Local governments should begin a dialogue on how to meet future water supply needs in light of emerging limitations on groundwater sources; and
3. The water supply dialogue process will be open and accessible to the public and will seek to involve elected and appointed officials, technical water supply experts and stakeholder interests.

C. About This Report

This report serves as the initial product of a total of fifty interviews with key elected officials and stakeholders, two plenary elected officials summit sessions and 15 facilitated workshops conducted in three rounds in May, July, and August 2000, and a regionwide forum on October 17, 2002 in Orlando, which were convened and facilitated by the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium and sponsored by the St. Johns River, the South Florida and the Southwest Florida Water Management Districts. The purpose of the series of subregional workshops and regional summits and forums has been to begin a dialogue among elected and appointed officials and other stakeholders aimed at identifying the priority water supply issues as well as testing the acceptability of promising water supply strategies that might be jointly developed at the subregional and regional levels in east-central Florida.

The recommendations set forth in this report were based on and drawn from the participant input from the 15 subregional workshops and the regionwide forum of the east-central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative. The facilitation team decided to include in this report draft as a basis for Phase II only those issue areas and recommendations that received an average score of at least 3.0 (acceptable with minor reservations) to 4.0 (acceptable) on a four point ranking scale of acceptability. All of the draft objectives and recommendations as revised through the workshop process received at least an average acceptability rank of 3.0 in the third round of workshops in August and in the regionwide forum in October.

Participants in these Phase I workshops were not asked to consider committing their respective institutions and local governments to the implementation of these recommendations. Indeed, it is anticipated that those interested in participating in a Phase II dialogue process would utilize these initial recommendations as an acceptable framework and agenda to build upon and refine. Phase II would feature joint consideration to refine and build greater consensus on the strategies and

clarification and agreement on respective roles and responsibilities in implementing them.

II. The Facilitated Dialogue Process

A. The Water Supply Summits and Initiation of the Dialogue Process

Orange County Chairman Richard T. Crotty hosted two meetings in January and February for elected officials and other stakeholders to discuss the water supply situation in east-central Florida. (See the website at <http://consensus.fsu.edu> for summaries of these summits.) At those sessions, several water supply presentations were provided as background information and other regional water supply experiences were discussed. Local government representatives participated in a panel discussion, and participants identified advantages and disadvantages regarding addressing water supply issues regionally or by local governments trying to overcome the challenges on their own. The attendees supported the idea of local governments working together to plan to meet future water supply needs.

To assist in fostering and facilitating discussion among the local governments and other stakeholders, the St. Johns River Water Management District, the South Florida Water Management District and the Southwest Florida Water Management District retained the Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium, a legislatively created statewide neutral resource, to design and facilitate the dialogue process. The Conflict Resolution Consortium has overseen the process of developing objectives and strategies to address the future water supply needs of the east-central Florida region.

B. The Assessment of Interest and Issues in a Water Supply Dialogue Process

From March through May 2002, the Consortium conducted an assessment involving individual and group interviews with elected officials and other stakeholders. The purpose of the assessment was to clarify the scope and the specific issues the initiative will seek to address and to determine how best to facilitate dialogue and decision-making throughout the region. The results of the assessment interviews and meetings suggested nearly unanimous agreement that future additional groundwater withdrawals are and will continue to be limited, based on environmental constraints. There was also a willingness to look at solutions to long-term water supply needs from a "regional" perspective. Partners and projects identified usually related to reuse projects, not other new supplies, and identified partners were those from adjacent municipalities, not adjacent counties. Below is a brief summary of representative assessment interview and meeting participant comments:

- “Our local government's groundwater withdrawals would be fine if it weren't for other governments taking our groundwater.”
- “We are not going to raise our water rates for more expensive, alternative water supplies that are only needed because other local governments are not managing their water resources appropriately.”

- “We are doing everything we can to conserve groundwater resources and should not be punished because other local governments aren't doing their share.”
- “Our consumptive use permit is not as "good" as other local governments': the District is making these decisions arbitrarily.”
- “The District (or the State) should provide funding to offset the rate impacts of alternative water supplies.”
- “Trying to get additional groundwater from adjacent counties is not worth the political and legal opposition that is encountered.”
- “Greater-than-local solutions are appropriate for water supply issues, particularly reuse.”
- “It is difficult to get people to conserve water when new growth is being permitted at such a rapid pace.”
- “Water quality may be the problem, not quantity.”

C. The East-Central Water Supply Initiative Subregional Workshop Process

Based on the assessment and review of the shared interests and issues among those in the east-central Florida region, the Consortium team proposed a series of three rounds of subregional workshops covering the following five sub-areas within the 10-county region:

Subregional Area # 1	East Orange area: Brevard County and portions of Osceola and Orange counties
Subregional Area # 2	West Orange area: Osceola and Polk counties and portions of Orange and Lake counties
Subregional Area # 3	North Orange/Seminole area: Portions of Orange and Seminole counties
Subregional Area # 4	North/East area: Volusia and Flagler counties and portions of Seminole and Brevard counties
Subregional Area # 5	Western area: Sumter and Marion counties and portions of Lake County

These facilitated workshops were designed to provide an opportunity to inform the water supply debate and offer a forum for elected and appointed officials and stakeholders to discuss various water supply issues and their impacts as well as identify strategies among different subregional jurisdictions as well as regionwide.

Each of the three workshops was preceded by a mailing to over 800 elected and appointed officials and water supply stakeholders in the region whose future groundwater withdrawals have the potential to impact one another and who also have the potential to partner on possible solutions. These mailings included agendas, executive summaries of previous workshops and revised draft recommendations. The project also organized a website where these summaries and other information were placed for ease of access to the public. (See <http://consensus.fsu.edu/ECWS/index.html>.)

D. Regionwide Phase I Forum

On October 17, 2002, a regionwide Water Supply forum was convened in Orange County to discuss the results of Phase I and seek guidance on whether and how to design the Phase II process. At this forum, the nearly 100 participants, presenters and sponsors reflected on the process, draft recommendations and lessons learned to date, urged that the process be continued and made suggestions on how it might be focused in Phase II based on the Phase I experience.

III. Background and Recommendations on Priority Water Supply Issue Areas

A. Use of Reclaimed Water Strategies

1. Background on Use of Reclaimed Water

The highest ranked issue for each of the five subregional work groups was reclaimed water. It is likely that this issue received such a high ranking because it is logical to attempt to make the best use of current resources before undertaking expensive efforts to obtain new water sources. There is also an increased regulatory pressure on water suppliers and wastewater treatment facilities to optimize the use of reclaimed water, which in turn has increased resources and attention directed to this purpose. The state of reuse programs in this area varies widely. Some communities are making thorough use of reclaimed water while others are making little or no use of it.

All three concerned water management districts have statutorily required alternative water supply construction cost sharing programs. Funds from these programs may be used to develop any kind of alternative water supply but most projects have concerned reuse. Annually each District seeks federal funding to pass through to local governments for alternative water supply projects, most of which are reuse.

2. Use of Reclaimed Water Objective

Participants in the three rounds of subregional workshops reviewed, revised and finally offered strong support (*average of 3.75 of 4 points*) for the following objective for use of reclaimed water:

To optimize the use of reclaimed water for the purpose of increasing the amount of water available for reasonable-beneficial use to the extent economically, environmentally and technically feasible.

3. Use of Reclaimed Water Recommendations:

a. Develop areawide reuse plans

1. Areawide reuse plans that describe specific projects that would maximize the amount of water available for use in a multi-supplier region and/or would sustain or offset harm to natural systems should be developed and implemented cooperatively by groups of public supply utilities, the water management districts, DEP, local governments and major self-supply user groups..
2. Projects described in these plans should be designed to optimize the use of existing and projected available reclaimed water to supplement the amount of groundwater and public supply system water available for use regionally rather than merely providing a means of disposal for the reclaimed water. These plans should be prepared on at least a scale that includes multiple suppliers.
3. The local governments in each county should determine whether the water management district, or a designated local government or other wastewater treatment provider should take the lead in coordinating the development of these plans.
4. These plans should become part of the regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts. Projects contained in the regional water supply plan will receive priority in district, state and federal funding requests.

b. Provide incentives for development and implementation of areawide reuse plans

1. The water management districts should use their regulatory authority and/or offer appropriate incentives (such as long-term permits), including financial assistance, to support development of areawide non-potable reuse plans and to expedite the implementation of areawide reuse plans.
2. DEP's implementation of its wastewater treatment facility permitting program should be consistent with areawide reuse plans.

c. Seek additional funding to equitably distribute costs

1. Implementation of specific projects described in the areawide reuse plans should primarily be the financial responsibility of the reclaimed water supplier(s)/users associated with each project. However, to the extent that implementation of these plans would result in inequitable distribution of costs among reclaimed water suppliers/users and others benefiting from plan implementation, the water management districts and project sponsors should seek local, state, federal and district funds, or assist in establishing other revenue streams to reduce the inequities.

B. Enhanced Aquifer Recharge Using Reclaimed Water

1. Background on Enhanced Recharge Strategies

Although use of reclaimed water was addressed directly in the first issue area, many subregional participants wanted to stress the importance of enhanced aquifer recharge as a beneficial use of reclaimed water. It is the water management districts' policy to promote aquifer recharge through the planning and implementation of programs consistent with state regulatory rules and guidelines.

2. Use of Enhanced Water Recharge Objective

Participants in the last round of workshops in August reviewed, revised and finally offered strong support (*average of 3.40 of 4 points*) for the following objective based on a statement of what the region wants to achieve through enhanced recharge strategies:

As part of an overall reuse strategy, recharging the aquifer through surface application of reclaimed water, especially in high recharge areas, during wet periods when the opportunities for more direct reuse are decreased, should be given priority consideration and should be undertaken to the extent that it is economically, environmentally and technically feasible.

3. Enhanced Water Recharge Recommendations

a. Coordinating regulatory policies and programs

1. St. Johns River, South Florida and South West Florida Water Management Districts and DEP should ensure that their regulatory policies regarding recharge and water quality in the east-central Florida region are applied in a manner which will maximize aquifer recharge, when aquifer recharge is a more appropriate use of the reclaimed water than other beneficial uses.
2. St. Johns River, South Florida and South West Florida Water Management Districts should conduct regional impact evaluation scenarios and provide information to local governments for their use in determining the best uses of high recharge areas in the 10-county east-central Florida region.

b. Seek areawide support for studying recharge opportunities

1. The Central Florida Aquifer Recharge Enhancement Phase II study currently underway in Orange County should be expanded through cooperative efforts and greater support to cover the east-central Florida region.

c. Education on enhanced recharge as part of the overall reuse strategy

1. Educate elected officials and the public on existing aquifer recharge opportunities and challenges.

C. Developing New Water Supply Strategies

1. Background on Developing New Water Supply Strategies

While many different water supply development scenarios are possible for the east-central Florida region, each scenario envisions that significant quantities of alternative water sources, including surface water, will need to be developed to meet 2020 needs. The amount of water that can be withdrawn without causing unacceptable impacts varies throughout the region with the geographic pattern of withdrawal. While no exact limit to groundwater withdrawal can be calculated, it appears to the Districts that alternative water sources will be needed through most of east-central Florida well before 2020. The limitation of remaining available groundwater is considered to be imminent enough to warrant immediate planning for new sources.

2. Developing New Water Supply Objective

Participants in the three rounds of workshops reviewed, revised and finally in August offered strong support in ranking surveys and in the workshop discussion (*average of 3.49 of 4 points*) for the following objective:

To maximize the development of groundwater for reasonable-beneficial uses and develop alternative water sources to meet the needs of future reasonable-beneficial users by the time the needs occur, in a manner that ensures that the uses will not result in unacceptable adverse impacts to water resources and related natural systems.

3. Developing New Water Supply Recommendations

a. Identify specific alternative water supply projects

1. The water management districts should identify specific economically, environmentally and technically feasible alternative water supply projects that are adequate to supply projected water demands for the next 20 years. The cumulative impacts of these projects in combination with existing permitted water use, water conservation and reclaimed water projects should not result in unacceptable impacts to water resources and related natural systems.
2. Assessment of the cumulative impacts of these projects should be based on best available information.

3. These specific projects should be identified in the regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts. Projects contained in the regional water supply plan will receive priority in district, state and federal funding requests.

b. Seek alternative funding to equitably distribute costs

1. The primary source of funding for implementation of new alternative water supply projects should be the water suppliers/users. However, to the extent that implementation of these plans would result in inequitable distribution of costs among water suppliers and others benefiting from project implementation, the water management districts and project sponsors should seek local, state, federal and district funds, or assist in establishing other revenue streams to reduce the funding inequities.

c. Provide incentives for alternative water supply projects

1. The water management districts should use their regulatory authority and/or offer appropriate incentives, including financial assistance, to expedite the implementation of alternative water supply projects.
2. Water management districts should assist interested local governments in creating locally controlled organizations that will provide a cost-effective mechanism to develop alternative water supply projects identified in the regional water supply plan.

D. Water Conservation Strategies

1. Background on Water Conservation Strategies

An increasing number of water users, including many of the public supply utilities, are currently implementing water conservation practices and education efforts, or seeking ways to develop such programs and practices. Water conservation projects currently being conducted in the east-central Florida region include:

- Water conservation awareness mass media campaign
- Water Wise Landscape public education seminars
- Water Wise demonstration landscapes
- Low-flow toilet rebate programs
- Production of water conservation videos
- Water conservation landscape ordinances
- Water conservation displays and literature
- Mobile Irrigation Labs

At the state level, in response to growing water demands, water supply problems and one of the worst droughts in Florida's history, starting in 2001, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection led a statewide Water Conservation Initiative (WCI) to find ways to improve efficiency in the following categories of water use:

- Agricultural irrigation;
- Landscape irrigation;
- Water pricing;
- Indoor water use; and
- Reuse of reclaimed water.

The WCI evaluated how Floridians use water and what can be done to make significant, permanent, cost-effective improvements in water use efficiency. The most important conclusion of the participants was that Florida must and can do more to use water more efficiently. Volunteer participants in the WCI public workshops formed work groups in each of the water use categories to identify a variety of technological, behavioral, educational, regulatory and economic methods of improving water use efficiency. A final report of recommendations was completed in April 2002. The planning phase was initiated in August 2002, to develop strategies of implementing these recommendations.

2. Water Conservation Objective

Participants in the three rounds of workshops reviewed, revised and finally in August offered strong support in ranking surveys and in the workshop discussion (*average of 3.66 of 4 points*) for the following objective:

To conserve potable and reclaimed water to the extent economically, environmentally and technically feasible as a means of reducing water demands thus maximizing the amount of water available for reasonable-beneficial uses.

3. Water Conservation Recommendations

a. Implement water conservation practices

1. The water management districts should continue to require the implementation of potable and reclaimed water conservation practices through their consumptive use permitting programs. Implementation of these practices should be funded by the water suppliers and their ratepayers, with assistance from the water management districts.
2. Water management districts should provide regulatory and financial incentives to local governments that implement applicable water conservation measures identified in the DEP Water Conservation Initiative.
3. In order to promote equal treatment of all water users, water management districts should develop standards for residential water users for both interior and exterior use. Regulatory and financial incentives should be made available to local governments that achieve these standards.
4. DEP should require the implementation of reclaimed water conservation practices through its wastewater treatment facility permitting program.

b. Adopt landscape ordinances

1. Landscape ordinances that require appropriate and affordable water saving practices in residential and commercial developments should be adopted and enforced by local governments.
2. The water management districts, in coordination with local governments, home builder associations, landscape architects, landscape contractors and other appropriate parties, should coordinate and fund the development of model ordinances for consideration by local governments.
3. The water management districts should use their regulatory authority and/or offer appropriate incentives, including financial assistance, to expedite the implementation of such ordinances.
4. The water management districts should also seek authorization for additional incentives for adoption of appropriate landscape ordinances, including priority

in funding for state land acquisition programs such as the Florida Communities Trust program.

c. Coordinate water conservation programs

1. Public supply utilities should participate in the water management districts' coordinated water conservation public education programs (and other areawide conservation programs) in order to minimize the confusion caused by multiple and mixed messages, improve efficiency of water use and reduce total costs.
2. The water management districts should continue to offer appropriate incentives, including financial assistance, to encourage and expedite participation in cooperative regional programs.

d. Determine conservation effectiveness and perform cost-effectiveness analysis

1. The water management districts should work with DEP and water suppliers/users to make an assessment of the amount of reduction in water demand that can be reasonably expected through specific conservation programs and practices and disseminate this information to the general public and public water suppliers. Analysis of unnecessary and wasteful uses of existing water sources should also be calculated along with the costs of implementing programs to reduce the unnecessary and wasteful use. This should be a cooperative effort among the water management districts, DEP and water suppliers/users with the water management district(s) taking the lead.

E. Linking Land and Water Planning Strategies

1. Background on Linking Land and Water Planning

Local governments in the past have been required to address water supply issues in their comprehensive plans. The focus, for the most part, has been on the extent to which adequate infrastructure would be available to serve specific development within the land uses set out in the plan. The question of whether there would be sufficient water in the area to meet the present and future growth has historically not received much attention in the plans.

The 2002 Florida Legislature passed new requirements for the coordination of local comprehensive plans with water management districts' regional water supply plans (Senate Bill 1906). This legislation provides that local governments will be required to amend their comprehensive plans to better integrate those plans with the Districts' regional water supply plans. -In light of these new provisions, the dialogue reflected in the East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative appears as a timely and constructive strategy for how local

governments can both more effectively prepare and develop better linkages between their local plans and the regional water supply plans and more meaningfully engage in a cooperative improvement and update effort of the water management districts' existing regional water supply plans.

2. Linking Land and Water Objective

Participants in the last round of workshops in August reviewed, revised and finally offered strong support (*average of 3.62 of 4 points*) for the following objective based on a statement of what the region wants to achieve through linking land and water planning strategies:

Improve the linkages between water and land planning in order to effectively address future water supply planning needs in east-central Florida.

3. Linking Land and Water Recommendations

a. Develop recommended approaches

1. Local governments and water management districts should jointly develop and disseminate recommended approaches for implementing the requirement that local governments consider the water management districts' regional water supply plans in their comprehensive plans.

b. Coordinate planning schedules

1. The schedule for updates to the regional water supply plans needs to be coordinated with the Evaluation and Appraisal Report schedule for local governments.

F. Intergovernmental Coordination Strategies

1. Background on Intergovernmental Coordination

The assessment process undertaken as part of Phase I of this Initiative demonstrated that the past and present relationships between local governmental water and wastewater treatment facility suppliers within the region will have a considerable influence on the scope and extent of future partnerships between these utility providers. The existence of intergovernmental disagreements over other issues, such as annexation or utility territorial disputes, will have a direct bearing on whether there will be an attitude of trust and cooperation on water supply issues in the region.

In the priority ranking of water supply issues in each of the five subregions, intergovernmental coordination was seen as the most critical process issue and

one which presented significant challenges to the many local governments and water utilities across the relatively diverse 10-county region.

2. Intergovernmental Coordination Objective

Participants in the last round of workshops in August reviewed, revised and finally offered strong support (*average of 3.57 of 4 points*) for the following objective based on a statement of what the region wants to achieve in the context of water supply through intergovernmental coordination:

Better intergovernmental coordination on water supply planning in east-central Florida is critical to effectively managing regional water resources.

3. Intergovernmental Coordination Recommendations

a. Regional and subregional forums

1. The districts and the area local governments should commit to continuing a dialogue at subregional and regional level forums to increase understanding of impacts and identify opportunities for partnerships in developing new water supply for the east-central Florida region. These forums should be designed to promote consensus building and collaborative water supply planning and seek greater alignment of local governments in the east-central Florida area.

b. Building on existing association forums

1. The Initiative should seek to build on existing forums for elected officials, city and county managers and others to discuss, debate and clarify water supply issues, build trust and secure funding for needed water supply partnerships.

IV. NEXT STEPS—PHASE II APPROACHES

A. Facilitation Team’s Overall Phase II Recommended Objectives and Activities

Throughout Phase I of the Initiative, participants have indicated strong support for better intergovernmental coordination and continuing dialogue on water issues as a pre-requisite to taking actions to meet the future water supply challenges in the region. The workshop process and recommendations underscored that this coordination and dialogue needs to take place at a variety of levels—around water supply projects, through joint water supply planning and in the context of the development of policies supportive of collective and individual actions in the region. This support is reflected not only in Phase I intergovernmental coordination recommendations, but also in the recommendations for how to move forward on each of the major issue areas identified.

The facilitation team presented recommendations for Phase II in a draft report at the October 17, 2002 regionwide forum. Participants reviewed, ranked and discussed these options and their input is summarized below. The overall draft Phase II objective appears below:

Phase II should commence and conclude in 2003 and seek to:

- **Identify water supply partnerships**
- **Clarify roles and responsibilities for those partners and other interested stakeholders;**
- **Identify and prioritize water supply partnership projects in the region;**
- **Identify and select funding options;**
- **Develop legislative recommendations necessary for implementation of the Phase I and/or Phase II recommendations; and**
- **Consider appropriate revisions to the districts' regional water supply plans.**

Participants at the Forum provided an average acceptability rank of 3.40 of 4 points for this overall Phase II objective. Comments suggested that this will be a challenging objective to accomplish within a year and consideration should be given to seeking to establish milestones to ensure progress. Some suggested the need to re-define subregions using hydrological features such as surficial, ground, upper and lower, etc., with jurisdictional boundary overlays to determine reasonable subgroups. Some concerns were offered regarding what the need and subject would be for legislation in 2003

B. Phase II Approaches

1. Develop and Support a Regional Coordination Framework

The Districts and decision-makers in the region should agree on the necessary regional coordination framework to enable successful subregional cooperation that can inform potential regional solutions.

Participants at the Forum provided an average acceptability rank of 3.59 of 4 points for this statement. Comments suggested that greater participation by elected officials and continued support and participation by the Districts will be necessary for success in Phase II.

2. Select Regional and Subregional Approaches

In the draft Phase I report reviewed at the October 17 regionwide forum, the facilitators suggested that decision-makers in subregions should jointly decide which approach or combination of approaches will provide the best near-term foundation for improved cooperation on water supply issues and projects in the subregion in a Phase II. At the October 17 regionwide forum the participants reviewed, discussed

and ranked several draft approaches. Below are the approaches presented and a summary of the acceptability ranks and participant comments for each approach.

a. Subregional Planning Forums. Convening a public forum, with invited representation from the range of suppliers and other stakeholders in the subregion, that would meet regularly in order to develop a common base of information and address concerns.

Participants at the Forum provided an average acceptability rank of 3.09 of 4 points for this approach. Concerns were raised regarding the need for decision makers and elected officials to be involved if institutional frameworks for governance, funding and water pricing were going to be “on the table” in Phase II. Several urged that the composition of the subregions be refined to better reflect hydrological considerations, work should be continued at the subregional level and the process continue to be open to the public.

Subregional Cooperation Groups. Convening a group appointed by local governments in the subregion to: continue the subregional dialogue process; contribute to any regionwide water supply forums; produce a set of water supply strategies for the subregion; and identify, evaluate and coordinate the development of collaborative partnership projects.

Participants at the Forum provided an average acceptability rank of 3.26 of 4 points for the establishment of cooperation groups, with some noting that this appeared to be the most promising approach. Concerns suggested that the question of who would appoint and what interests would be represented on these groups will need to be carefully considered to avoid the perception that some jurisdictions may dominate the group process.

b. Pilot Partnership Projects. Joint development by suppliers and other stakeholders of partnership projects that will provide the building blocks and establish trust for the broader collaboration on water supply in the region. Such efforts should seek to implement partnership projects to advance the East-Central Water Supply Agenda.

Participants at the Forum provided an average acceptability rank of 3.38 of 4 points for this statement with some noting that this approach could be a subset of the cooperation group. Concerns were raised regarding whether this could be accomplished in 12 months and how this builds on existing informal efforts to explore partnerships in the subregion. Some suggested that in subregions where some jurisdictions or suppliers may be unsure of their interest in participating, each of these approaches might be undertaken initially with a core group of interested jurisdictions and suppliers within the subregion. The process could remain open and others would be encouraged to join as the partnership activity evolves. Others suggested that in order to facilitate the development of the regional framework and the implementation

of subregional water supply approaches, the Initiative should develop a more active outreach program to inform and engage local elected officials.

3. Collaborate with the Districts in 2003 and 2004 in the Update of the Regional Water Supply Plans

The Districts should convene a broadly participatory stakeholder process following and building upon Phase II to assist in the 2004 update of their regional water supply plans as they affect the 10-county east-central Florida area, with balanced representation from the range of suppliers and other stakeholders interested in water supply issues in the 10-county east-central Florida region. The process should provide for formal collaboration to revise the water management districts' regional water supply to better reflect a regional approach to water supply. Such an effort should:

- **Consider any revisions in 2003 to the districts' current regional water supply plans; and**
- **Set forth an east-central Florida approach to the 2004 update of the regional water supply plans that can best support the successful implementation of many of the recommendations of this report and/or of Phase II activities.**

Participants at the Forum provided an average acceptability rank of 3.47 of 4 points for this statement with some noting that this approach could be modeled after the effort St. Johns River Water Management District has supported in Volusia County.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The Phase I initiative has established for those in the region that there is a limitation on future groundwater withdrawals from the Floridan aquifer in east-central Florida that needs to be addressed due to the unacceptable potential and actual impacts on the region's wetlands, lake levels, spring flows and groundwater quality. It has also underscored the importance of a broad dialogue and consensus building on how best to meet the future water needs in light of these emerging limitations so as to avoid unproductive and regionally divisive litigation and political wrangling. The debate in the region now is not whether or not to proceed to a Phase II, but how best to organize it based on the lessons learned from the Phase I dialogue process.

The Phase I experience also demonstrated that the efforts to engage local elected leaders and build the political will to make investments and take informed actions will remain a continuing challenge in the years to come. This will require in Phase II and beyond greater involvement of elected and appointed officials in the development of consensus on a vision and a governance model for water supply in the region. It will also require as the continuing participation of water supply experts and other

stakeholders in partnership projects and on jointly designing operational solutions to problems in the region.

Organizing a dialogue process on water supply in a diverse 10-county region has presented special challenges. The water management district sponsors have provided leadership in making room for and supporting the effort to stimulate but not control this dialogue and the resulting agenda among those in the region. Participant workshop evaluations underscore the appreciation of those participating of this innovative approach.

Appendix 1

Project Web Site

Mission Statement	Vision Statement	Strategic Plan	FCRC FAQ's
Search	Practitioner Directory	News	Training Series



The Consortium represents the State of Florida's commitment to finding productive and cost-effective solutions to public disputes. Since 1987, the Florida State University based Consortium, with the support of the Florida Legislature, has taken a leadership role in promoting the informed use of consensus building and alternative dispute resolution to meet the growing demand for better and more durable solutions to Florida's public problems.

Recent Additions

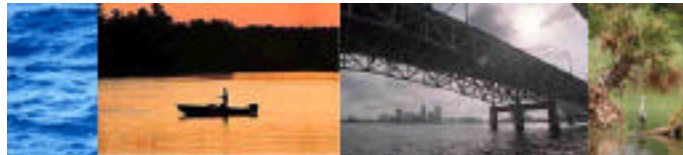
[New Executive Order Encouraging State Agency use of ADR](#)

[June 2002 LeADRship Letter](#)

[1998-2001 Progress Report](#)

[East Central Water Supply Planning Initiative](#)

East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative



Public Information and Input

Draft Phase I Report, November 2002 Report Available

We continue to seek comments or suggestions on the November 2002 **Phase I Report** (PDF). In particular, we welcome your suggestions on how best to proceed with a Phase II water supply dialogue process. This report will be presented to the St. John's River Water Management District Governing Board soon for their consideration. Please use the **Comment Form** (Word) to provide your comments. You may email the completed form and email to flacrc@mail.fsu.edu or FAX the form to 850/644-4968 or mail it to: FCRC Central Florida Office, Downtown Academic Center; 36 West Pine Street, Suite 201; Orlando, FL 32801

October 17, 2002 East Central Florida Water Supply Forum

[Invitation Memo](#) (PDF)

[Draft Forum Agenda](#) (PDF)

[Directions](#) (PDF)

Key Background Information on the Initiative

[East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative Fact Sheet](#)

East Central Water Supply Planning Initiative Goal

Interview/Assessment Process

The Consortium conducted an assessment in March-May 2002, involving individual and group interviews with elected officials and other stakeholders. The purpose of the assessment was to clarify the scope and the specific issues the initiative will seek to address and to determine how best to facilitate dialogue and decision-making throughout the region.

Assessment Summary (PDF)

Subregional Meetings

Subregional Areas

Subregional Area # 1 East Orange area: Brevard County and portions of Osceola and Orange counties
Subregional Area # 2 West Orange area: Osceola and Polk counties and portions of Orange and Lake counties
Subregional Area # 3 North Orange/Seminole area: Portions of Orange and Seminole counties
Subregional Area # 4 North/East area: Volusia and Flagler counties and portions of Seminole and Brevard counties
Subregional Area # 5 Western area: Sumter and Marion counties and portions of Lake County

Meeting Summaries

August 2002, Round #3, Executive Summary (PDF)

August 2002, Round #3, Discussion Comments (PDF)

July 2002, Round #2, Subregional Workshops, Executive Summary (PDF)

July 2002, Round #2, Discussion Comments (PDF)

May 2002, Round #1, Subregional Workshops, Executive Summary (PDF)

February 2002, Water Supply Summit #2, Meeting Summary (PDF)

January 2002, Water Supply Summit #1, Meeting Summary (PDF)

Photos of Workshops

East-Central Florida Water Use From The Floridan Aquifer

1995

Projected 2020

Links

St. Johns River Water Management District Water Supply Plan

Southwest Florida Water Management District Water Supply Plan

South Florida Water Management District Planning Areas Map

Kissimmee Basin Water Supply Plan

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University of Central Florida
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Sponsored by: St. Johns River Water Management District, South Florida Water Management District and Southwest Florida Water Management District

Designed and Facilitated by: Florida Conflict Resolution Consortium

Appendix 2

Phase I Workshop Photographs



Chairman Crotty welcomes participants to the Forum.



Participants discussed at roundtables the Draft Phase I Report.



Kirby Green, Executive Director of the St. Johns River Water Management District, noted the importance of the initiative and offered encouragement to the participants in his remarks.



Round #1—Northeast Subregion Workshop
Linda Shelley and facilitators Bob Jones and Rafael Montalvo assist participants to prioritize the water supply issues.



Round #1—Western Area Subregion Workshop
Facilitator Bob Jones assists participants in prioritizing the water supply issues.



Round #1—North Orange/Seminole Subregional Workshop
Facilitators Bob Jones and Rafael Montalvo assist participants to
prioritize the water supply issues.



Round #2—West Orange Subregional Workshop
Elizabeth Thomas makes a presentation on reclaimed water.



Round #2—East Orange Subregional Workshop
Dwight Jenkins makes a presentation on water use permitting.



Round #—East Orange Subregional Workshop
Linda Shelley and Jake Varn assist participants in reviewing the draft recommendations.



Round #3—West Orange
Participants and facilitators talking during a break.



Round #3—Eustis

Jake Varn and facilitator Rafael Montalvo presenting the draft recommendations for review.

Appendix 3

Workshop Process and October Forum Evaluation Summaries

**SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOPS, MAY—AUGUST 2002
EVALUATION FORM**

Check any of the subregional forums you attended:

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>
East Orange Area: Brevard, Osceola and Orange	6	7	9
West Orange Area: Osceola, Polk, Orange and Lake	9	10	9
North Orange/Seminole Area	3	3	3
North/East Area: Volusia, Flagler, Seminole, Brevard	4	3	5
Western Area: Lake, Sumter and Marion	3	3	3

Agree *Disagree*
CIRCLE ONE

WERE THE DIALOGUE PROCESS OBJECTIVES MET?	5	4	3	2	1	=AVG
• To identify the most critical water supply issue areas for each subregion.	6	10	2	2	1	=3.86
• To build understanding of subregional and regional aspects and priorities related to the key water supply issues identified in the initial regional forums, subsequent assessment and three rounds of subregional workshops.	8	6	6	1	0	=4.00
• To receive informational briefings on key issues (e.g., permitting, etc.).	4	11	4	1	0	=3.90
• To begin discussion of promising strategies to address those issues at the subregional and regional levels.	11	4	5	0	0	=4.30
• To develop with workshop participants acceptable draft recommendations for implementing these strategies.	8	4	5	3	0	=3.85
PROCESS DESIGN AND ORGANIZATION	5	4	3	2	1	
• The overall subregional workshop process was effective	7	9	3	0	0	=4.21
• The use of computer and projection for display of document drafts and participant comments was effective	10	8	1	0	0	=4.47
• The project website was an effective way of providing information on the dialogue project.	8	4	2	1	0	=4.27
• The agenda materials and meeting packet were effective	11	6	2	0	0	=4.47
• The workshop discussion format was effective	8	10	1	0	0	=4.26
• Facilitators guided participant efforts effectively	10	8	1	0	0	=4.47

What Did You Like Best About the Workshop Process?

- The report.
- Well organized, well run.
- Forum to discuss shared problem managing resources effectively.
- Open candid discussion of issues.

What Could be Improved?

- Public official participation and education as to what's going on and what's at stake.
- Get government officials involved.
- More time to address topics—keeping to schedule stifled discussion (realizing there are limits to how long a meeting can last).

More elected official participation.

Other Comments:

- Low participation rates at many workshops caused odd discussions at time.

**East Central Florida Water Supply Regionwide Forum
EVALUATION FORM
The Orange County Convention Center, Room 340
Thursday, October 17, 2002**

	<u>Agree</u> CIRCLE ONE					<u>Disagree</u>
WERE THE FORUM OBJECTIVES MET?	5	4	3	2	1	=AVG
• Hear perspectives of the dialogue sponsors.	14	7	1	0	0	=4.59
• Presentation of the Phase I Report.	11	10	3	0	0	=4.33
• Review and discuss regionwide and subregion Phase II recommendations for going forward.	5	10	6	2	0	=3.78
• Review forum results and next steps.	3	9	9	2	0	=3.57
 FORUM ORGANIZATION						
• Agenda materials were helpful	10	9	5	1	0	=4.12
• Sponsors panel was effective and informative	12	11	2	0	0	=4.40
• Overview of the Draft Report was effective	13	8	4	0	0	=4.36
• Elected Panel was effective and informative	10	11	3	0	0	=4.29
• Roundtable discussions were effective	5	8	9	2	0	=3.67
• Overall, the Forum format was effective	7	8	9	0	0	=3.92

What Did You Like Best About the Forum?

- I like what Volusia is doing.
- Many diverse players.
- Round tables.
- Exchange of ideas and refresh on the process and results to date.
- Elected official panel participation and understanding of problem (4 responses).

What Could be Improved?

- Structuring the forum to more clearly lead to guidance for Phase II.
- Not enough time for group/roundtable discussion.
- More breaks.
- Elected panel.
- Round table instructions too complicated in an unnecessary way. Info didn't match in the "report". Confusing.
- More specificity for projects that solve water supply for areas of concern. Pausing on the problem.
- Shuttle service – larger discussion groups—time was/seemed to be less than adequate.
- Instead of uninformed elected officials, it would be nicer to hear from informed sources.
- Roundtable unfocused. (At least for time available).

Other Comments:

- If at a facility like the OC Convention, let us know in advance the room # at which end of the center and where to find parking. I walked for what seemed like miles in non-walking shoes.
- How to get more elected officials involved/willing to spend time to learn this subject.
- Low turnout—not a good prognosis for meaningful progress in the near future.
- Difficult to locate the meeting room.

Appendix 4

Water Supply Partnership Opportunities

PARTICIPANT COMMENT FORM RESPONSES

**PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES
PARTICIPANT COMMENT FORM RESPONSES**

**Phase I Dialogue Process
East-Central Florida Water Supply Planning Initiative**

Participants in Phase I subregional workshops in May, July and August, 2002 were invited to fill out comment forms on potential partnerships. Below are participant responses from various jurisdictions in the region.

Brevard County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes

If yes, please list jurisdictions: Indian River County shares our border.

Titusville, Brevard County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes

If yes, please list jurisdictions: Cocoa, Brevard County

City of Titusville

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes

If yes, please list jurisdictions:

City of Cocoa

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes

If yes, please list jurisdictions: Orange, Brevard County, Osceola County

City of Melbourne

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No

City of Melbourne (continued)

- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

West Melbourne

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

City of West Melbourne

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? No
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Melbourne

West Melbourne

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: (Long-term) City of Cocoa, Melbourne, Titusville, Palm Bay

Lake County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No ?
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No?
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Sumner, Marion, Volusia (All connecting)

Lake/Clermont

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes (pending)
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Minneola, Groveland, Montverde

Lake/Clermont #2

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: West Orange Cities/Orange County

Lake County: Water Authority Board of Trustees

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? No
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes_____ No_____ (All the cities have consumptive use permits based on their population projections.)
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: (Cities and water management districts need to work together on technological availability of water—cities are not considering availability of water.)

Polk County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit?
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Kissimmee

Orange County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources?
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: OUC and Cocoa, Osceola County

Florida Water Services Corporation

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes_____ No_____
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources?
Yes_____ No_____
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes_____ No_____

Orlando

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No

Orlando (continued)

- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Orange Co

Central Florida Sierra Club

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? No
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit?
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources?
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with?
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

City of Groveland

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Clermont, Minneola, Mascotte

City of Winter Garden

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: City of Ocoee, Orange, County with interconnect of water mains

City of Apopka

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Cities of Ocoee and Winter Garden for reclaimed water supplement source

Osceola County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? No
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Orange, Brevard County, perhaps Polk

City of Kissimmee

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Osceola County, City of St. Cloud

City of Minneola

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with?
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

St. Cloud

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Utilities, Inc.

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

City of Apopka

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Winter Garden, Orange County

City of Clermont

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No

City of Clermont (continued)

- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Minneca, Groveland, Mont Verde

Lake County Water Authority

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? No
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? No
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Cities of Clermont, Groveland, Minneola, Cities of MT. Dora/Eustis/Tavares

City of Altamonte Springs

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes ____ No ____

Florida Water Services Corporation

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes ____ No ____
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes ____ No ____
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes ____ No ____

Seminole County Government

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Municipalities

Seminole/Sanford

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes ____ No ____
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes ____ No ____
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Lake Mary Casselberry, Seminole County/ Volusia, Brevard, Lake, Orange, Counties

Orange County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: OUC, Cocoa, Osceola County, RVD

Orange County Utilities

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: City of Cocoa, Kissimmee, OUC, Seminole.

Altamonte Springs

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Based on current 20 year CUP.

City of Casselberry

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Seminole Co. - post as a back up for possible future needs

Consultant/Hartman and Associates

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

City of Maitland

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Orange County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Utilities, Inc.

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Titusville

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Brevard County-Cocoa

Deland

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Orange City, Co. of Volusia FL Water Servc.

Sanford

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Lake Mary, Seminole Co., West Volusia, East Lake

Brevard County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No

Brevard County (continued)

- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Brevard County, Cocoa, Volusia County

City of Oviedo

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Seminole County

City of Lake Mary

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: We already have interconnect with Sanford and Seminole Co.

Orange City

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Florida Water Services Invested Owned Utility

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with?
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Volusia County Utilities

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Cities within Volusia County, Seminole County cooperative for surface water facility

Lake County Water Authority

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? No
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? No
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Orange and Marion Counties and Sumter County

Lake County/Leesburg

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Lake County, Eustis and Tavares in regional planning

Lake County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? No
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? No
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Marion County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Possibly
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Florida Water services, City of Ocala, Dunellon, Belleview

LCWA

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources?
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Lake County

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? No
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? No
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? May need to

Lake County (continued)

- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: All

Lake County Commission

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? No
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources?
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Orange Sumter/Marion

Village of Lake Sumter

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with?
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Hard to say without knowing the feasibility and impact of partnerships.

Lake County Water Authority

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? No
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? No
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Private utilities and all local governments in the county

City of Leesburg

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Lake County, Sumter County, City of Tavares, Fruitland Park

City of Mt. Dora

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

City of Eustis

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Yes
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? No
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Marion County Planning Department

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit?
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Lake County

City of Fruitland Park

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Leesburg, Lady Lake, Villages, Lake County, Sumter County

Sumter County BOCC

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? No
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? No
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Lake County Conservation Counties

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? Yes
 - Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
 - Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Not county
 - Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? Probably
 - Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
- If yes, please list jurisdictions: Sumter, Marion, Orange

City of Leesburg

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No

City of Leesburg (continued)

- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Tavares, Fruitland, Lake County

City of Leesburg

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? Yes
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit? Yes
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources? No
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with?
If yes, please list jurisdictions:

Lake County Conservation Council

- Does your local government currently go outside its jurisdiction for water? No
- Is your local government in the water supply business? No
- Does your jurisdiction have a consumptive use permit?
- Does your local government anticipate going outside your jurisdiction for future water sources?
- Are there other jurisdictions—counties and cities—in the subregion or beyond that you believe your local government will need to partner with? Yes
If yes, please list jurisdictions: Orange, Marion, Sumter counties