

Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications

WITHIN THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER
MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

EFFECTIVE 07/16/2014



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APPLICANT’S HANDBOOK FOR WATER USE PERMIT APPLICATIONS (07-16-2014)

APPLICANT’S HANDBOOK FOR WATER USE PERMIT APPLICATIONS WITHIN THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

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1.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 373, Florida Statutes (F.S.), enables and directs the District to regulate the use of water within its jurisdictional boundaries. The purpose of the water use regulatory program is to ensure that those water uses permitted by the District are reasonable-beneficial, will not interfere with any presently existing legal uses of water, and are consistent with the public interest pursuant to Section 373.223, F.S. The District has adopted rules for regulating the consumptive use of water, which are set forth in Chapters 40E-2, Florida Administrative Code, (F.A.C.). The Applicant's Handbook is incorporated by reference into Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., and must be read in conjunction with Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., as applicable.

1.1 Definitions

Additional definitions can be found in Chapter 373, F.S., and Chapters 40E-3, 40E-8, and 62-40, F.A.C.

Allocation Coefficient - A multiplier used in calculating permit allocations which accounts for the irrigation system efficiency and the effects on the relevant water storage system (see Resource Efficiency).

Annual Withdrawal - The quantity of water permitted to be withdrawn during any 12 month time period.

Aquifer - A geologic formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that contains sufficient saturated, permeable material to yield significant quantities of water to wells and springs.

Aquifer Remediation - A use of water involving the withdrawal of groundwater for the authorized removal of contaminants for the purposes of restoring water quality.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery – A well system operated for the purpose of injecting and storing water in an aquifer for direct retrieval and use.

Area of Influence – For groundwater systems the area of influence is defined by the cone of depression, and for surface water systems the area of influence is defined as the extent to which the withdrawal results in a measurable change in surface water levels or flows.

Certification or Certify – means the formal determination by the District, through a validation process consistent with state and federal law, of the total amount of water made available for consumptive use by a water resource development project or project phase.

Cone of Depression – The conical shape taken by the potentiometric surface showing the variation of drawdown with distance due to pumping from a well or wellfield.

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Confined Aquifer - An aquifer that contains groundwater which is confined under pressure and bounded between significantly less permeable materials, such that water will rise in a fully penetrating well above the top of the aquifer. In cases where the hydraulic head is greater than the elevation of the overlying land surface, a fully penetrating well will naturally flow at the land surface without means of pumping or lifting.

Confining Unit - A body of significantly less permeable material than the aquifer, or aquifers, that it stratigraphically separates. The hydraulic conductivity (K) may range from nearly zero to some value significantly lower than that of the adjoining aquifers.

Conservation - The beneficial reduction of water use through voluntary or mandatory altering of water use practices, reduction of distribution losses or installation and maintenance of low-volume water use systems, fixtures, or devices.

Constant Drawdown - In dewatering systems, the practice of pumping the source unit to a static level for a long duration. Also used in context with aquifer performance tests associated with flowing wells.

Consumptive Use - Any use of water which reduces the supply from which it is withdrawn or diverted.

Demand Management - Reducing the demand for water through activities that alter water use practices, improve efficiency in water use, reduce losses of water, reduce waste of water, alter land management practices and/or alter land uses.

Desalination - The process of removing or reducing salts and other chemicals from seawater or other highly mineralized water sources.

Detention - The delay of stormwater runoff prior to discharge into receiving waters.

Drawdown - The vertical distance between the static water level and the surface of the cone of depression.

Effluent - Water that is not reused after flowing out of a wastewater treatment facility.

Elevation - The height in feet above mean sea level according to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD, 1929). May also be expressed in feet above mean sea level (MSL) as reference datum.

Evapotranspiration - The total loss of water to the atmosphere by evaporation from land and water surfaces and by transpiration from plants.

Existing Legal Use of Water - A water use that is authorized under a District consumptive use permit or is existing and exempt from permit requirements.

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Florida-Friendly Landscaping – A landscaping method that details nine landscape principles that conserve water, protect the environment, and promote planting native flora adaptable to local conditions. The principles are described in Section 373.185, F.S.

Flow Meter - An instrument, when properly installed and calibrated, that is used for the accurate measurement of water flow through a closed pipe.

Freshwater - An aqueous solution with a chloride concentration equal to or less than 250 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Heat Stress Damage - Exposure to high temperature extremes such that the crop or plant is economically damaged.

Hydraulic Conductivity (K) - For an isotropic medium and homogeneous fluid, the volume of water at the existing kinematic viscosity that will move in unit time under a unit hydraulic gradient through a unit area measured at right angles to the direction of flow.

Hydroperiod - The range of water level fluctuation coupled with the duration of the periods of inundation or saturation and drying in a wetland.

Irrigation Water Use - A consumptive use classification which incorporates all uses of water for supplemental irrigation purposes including golf, nursery, agriculture, recreation and landscape.

Irrigation Return Flow - The flow of water under the influence of gravity, to a watercourse, which occurs as surface water flow or shallow groundwater flow resulting from the application of water for supplemental irrigation purposes.

Irrigation System Efficiency - A measure of the effectiveness of an irrigation system in delivering water to a crop for irrigation and freeze protection purposes. It is expressed as the ratio of the volume of water used for supplemental crop evapotranspiration to the volume pumped or delivered for use.

Impoundment - Any lake, reservoir, or other containment of surface water occupying a depression or bed in the earth's surface and having a discernible shoreline.

Lake Recharge - The withdrawal of water for the purpose of replacing a volume of water removed from a lake system or other water body utilized as a source of water supply or indirectly as a source of wellfield recharge. Lake recharge does not include artificial maintenance of the water level of a surface water body at a desired elevation for aesthetic purposes, but may include augmentation of the volume of water stored within a surface water body that is effecting recharge to an adjacent wellfield.

Landscape Irrigation - The outside watering of shrubbery, trees, lawns, grass, ground covers, vines, gardens and other such flora, not intended for resale, which are planted

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and are situated in such diverse locations as residential and recreation areas, cemeteries, public, commercial and industrial establishments, and public medians and rights of way.

Leakance - The vertical movement of water from one aquifer to another across a confining zone or zones due to differences in hydraulic head. Movement may be upward or downward depending on hydraulic head potential in source aquifer and receiving aquifer. This variable is typically expressed in units of gpd/ft^3 .

Letter Modification - An administrative process that allows for the modification of an existing permit to account for minor changes that do not result in significant change to the terms and conditions of the permit.

Linear Move Irrigation System - A type of self-propelled overhead irrigation system that utilizes laterals which emit water under low pressure at a distance of 3 - 4 feet above the crop at a rate ranging from 4 to 16 gallons per minute.

Listed Species – Those animal species which are endangered, threatened or of special concern and are listed in Sections 68A-27.003, 68A-27.004, and 68A-27.005, F.A.C., and those plant species listed in 50 Code of Federal Regulation 17.12, when such plants are found to be located in a wetland or other surface water.

Lower East Coast Everglades Waterbodies - as used in Subsection 3.2.1.E, is defined as the surface and groundwater from Water Conservation Area 1, 2A, 2B, 3A and 3B, the Holeyland/Rotenberger wildlife management areas, and the freshwater portions of Everglades National Park, as depicted in Figure 3-1.

Maximum Daily Allocation - The maximum quantity permitted to be withdrawn in any single 24 hour period.

Maximum Monthly Allocation - The maximum quantity of water assigned to the permit to be withdrawn during the month in the growing season when the largest supplemental crop requirement is needed by the specific crop for which the allocation is permitted.

Micro-irrigation - The application of small quantities of water on or below the soil surface as drops or tiny streams of spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line. Micro-irrigation includes a number of methods or concepts such as bubbler, drip, trickle, mist or microspray and subsurface irrigation.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) - A geodetic datum derived from a network of information collected in the United States and Canada. It was formerly called the "Sea Level Datum of 1929" or "mean sea level." Although the datum was derived from the average sea level over a period of many years at 26 tide stations along the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Coasts, it does not necessarily represent local mean sea level at any particular place.

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North Palm Beach County /Loxahatchee River Watershed Waterbodies - as used in Subsection 3.2.1.E, is defined as the surface and groundwater from the Grassy Waters Preserve, Water Catchment Area, Pal-Mar and J.W. Corbett Wildlife Management Area, Loxahatchee Slough, Loxahatchee River, Riverbend Park, Dupuis Reserve, Jonathan Dickenson State Park, Kitching Creek, Moonshine Creek, Cypress Creek, and Hobe Grove Ditch, as depicted in Figure 3-2.

Other Surface Waters – Surface waters other than wetlands, as described and delineated pursuant to Rule 62-340.600, F.A.C., as ratified by Section 373.4211, F.S.

Plume - A body of contaminated groundwater originating from a specific source and influenced by such factors as the local groundwater flow pattern, density of contaminant and character of the aquifer.

Portable Guns - Large sprinklers that discharge high volumes of water at high pressures through the air and are moved from location to location irrigating in a circular spray pattern and include truck or tractor mounted units.

Potable Water - Water that is suitable for drinking, culinary, or domestic purposes.

Potentiometric Surface - A surface which represents the hydraulic head in an aquifer and is defined by the level to which water will rise above a datum plane in wells that penetrate the aquifer.

Public Supply Utility - Any municipality, county, regional water supply authority, special district, public or privately owned water utility, or multi-jurisdictional water supply authority, that provides water for use by the general public.

Public Water Supply - Water that is withdrawn, treated, transmitted and distributed as potable or reclaimed water.

Reservation Water Body - Areas within the District as identified in Rules 40E-10.021 and 40E-10.041, F.A.C., for which a water reservation has been established.

Resource Efficiency – The efficient use of water as measured in terms of the net impact on the relevant water storage system. A relevant water storage system will include the surface water and groundwater bodies which are determined by the District to provide storage, using the factors stated in Subsection 2.3.1.C.2.a of the Applicant's Handbook.

Restricted Allocation Area - Areas designated within the District for which allocation restrictions are applied with regard to the use of specific sources of water. The water resources in these areas are managed in response to specific sources of water in the area for which there is a lack of water availability to meet the projected needs of the region from that specific source of water.

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Retention - The prevention of stormwater runoff from direct discharge into receiving waters; included as examples are systems which discharge through percolation, exfiltration, filtered bleed-down and evaporation processes.

Retrofit - The replacement or changing out of an existing irrigation system with a different irrigation system such as a conversion from an overhead sprinkler system to a micro-irrigation system.

Runoff - That component of rainfall which is not absorbed by soil, intercepted and stored by surface water bodies, evaporated to the atmosphere, transpired and stored by plants, or infiltrated to groundwater, but which flows to a watercourse as surface water flow.

Saline Water - An aqueous solution with a chloride concentration greater than 250 mg/L and less than that of seawater.

Saline Water Interface - Hypothetical surface of chloride concentration between freshwater and saline water where the chloride concentration is 250 mg/L at each point on the surface.

Seasonal High Water Level - The elevation to which the groundwater or surface water can be expected to rise due to a normal wet season.

Seawater or Saltwater - Groundwater or surface water with a chloride concentration at or above 19,000 mg/L.

Seepage Irrigation System - A means to artificially supply water for plant growth which relies primarily on gravity to move the water over and through the soil, and does not rely on emitters, sprinklers or any other type of device to deliver water to the vicinity of expected plant use.

Semi-Confined Aquifer - A completely saturated aquifer that is bounded above by a semi-pervious layer, which has a low, though measurable permeability, and below by a layer that is either impervious or semi-pervious.

Service Area - The geographical region in which a water supplier has the ability and the legal right to distribute water for use.

Staff Report - A written report prepared by District staff presenting the staff's conclusions and recommendations, based on review of the application.

Staged Drawdown - In dewatering systems, the practice of pumping the source unit to discrete, incremental levels.

Standby Facility - The minimal operation of a withdrawal facility to maintain the

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mechanical integrity of the pumping apparatus as recommended by the manufacturer or for a limited time period each month.

Supplemental Irrigation Requirement (SIR) – The volume of water, usually expressed in acre-inches, representing the difference between the estimated evapotranspiration of a given crop and the effective rainfall available in a specific geographic area over some prescribed time period and climatic event.

Traveling Guns - Large sprinklers that discharge high volumes of water through the air above the level of the plant being irrigated at high pressures which are self-propelled and move slowly across the area being irrigated, such as lateral move or linear irrigation systems.

Treatment Facility - Any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, or holding wastewater.

Unconfined Aquifer - A permeable geologic unit or units only partly filled with water and overlying a relatively impervious layer. Its upper boundary is formed by a free water table or phreatic surface under atmospheric pressure. Also referred to as Water Table aquifer.

Upconing - Upward migration of mineralized or saline water as a result of pressure variation caused by withdrawals.

Use of Reclaimed Water – The deliberate application of reclaimed water, in compliance with Florida Department of Environmental Protection and District rules, for a beneficial purpose.

Utility - Any legal entity responsible for supplying potable water for a defined service area.

Wastewater - The combination of liquid and water-carried pollutants from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions together with any groundwater, surface runoff or leachate that may be present.

Water Table - The surface of a body of unconfined groundwater at which the pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere; defined by the level where water within an unconfined aquifer stands in a well.

Water Use - Any use of water which reduces the supply from which it is withdrawn or diverted.

Water Well - Any excavation that is drilled, cored, bored, washed, driven, dug, jetted, or otherwise constructed when the intended use of such excavation is for the location, acquisition, development, or artificial recharge of groundwater. This term does not include any well for the purpose of obtaining or prospecting for oil, natural gas, minerals,

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or products of mining or quarrying; for inserting media to dispose of oil brines or to re-pressure oil-bearing or natural gas-bearing formation; for storing petroleum, natural gas, or other products; or for temporary dewatering of subsurface formations for mining, quarrying or construction purposes. [Section 373.303(7), F.S.].

Wetlands – Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The prevalent vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological, or reproductive adaptation, have the ability to grow, reproduce, or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marshes, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas. Florida wetlands do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto. The landward extent of wetlands shall be delineated pursuant to Sections 62-340.100 through 62-340.550, F.A.C., as ratified by Section 373.4211, F.S.

Wind Stress Damage - Exposure to high wind such that the crop or plant is economically damaged.

1.2 Acronyms and Abbreviations

APT	aquifer performance test
ASR	aquifer storage and recovery
BEBR	University of Florida Bureau of Economics and Business Research
CUP	consumptive use permit
DRI	development of regional impact
ERP	environmental resource permit
ET	evapotranspiration
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
F.S.	Florida Statutes
gal./flush	gallons per flush
gal./min.	gallons per minute
GPCD	gallons per capita day
GPD	gallons per day
gpd/ft ³	gallons per day per cubic foot
IFAS	University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
K	hydraulic conductivity
LORS	Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule
MFL	minimum flow and level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MG	million gallons

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MGD	million gallons per day
MGM	million gallons per month
MGY	million gallons per year
MSL	mean sea level
NAVD	North American Vertical Datum (1988)
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum (1929)
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
OFW	Outstanding Florida Water
PSC	Public Service Commission
psi	pounds per square inch
RPC	Regional Planning Council
SWM	surface water management
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

1.3 Consumptive Use Permit Program Objectives, Organization, and Authorizations

The objective of the Applicant's Handbook is to further specify the general procedures and information used by District staff for review of water use permit applications. All criteria in the Applicant's Handbook applies to processing individual permit applications, and specified criteria applies to processing of notices of intent for noticed general permits. The criteria contained herein are flexible, with the primary goal being to meet District water resource objectives.

In addition, procedures for processing water use permit applications are set forth in Chapters 40E-0 and 40E-1, F.A.C. Rule 40E-1.610, F.A.C., provides procedures for permit renewals and Rule 40E-1.6107, F.A.C., sets forth procedures for permit transfers.

1.4 Permitting Procedures

The permit application will be processed pursuant to Chapters 40E-0 and 40E-1, F.A.C., for individual and general permits. These rules set forth procedures for filing applications, requests for additional information, permit application modification, public noticing of permit applications, and requests for administrative hearings.

1.4.1 Permits Required and Permit Types

The District has established two categories for permits based on the quantity and source of water permitted - individual and standard general. General permits include: 1) general permits by rule and 2) noticed general permits.

Applicants using seawater or reclaimed water to meet their total water needs are not required to obtain water use permits. However, if reclaimed water is discharged into an unlined pond, lake, or surface water management system, thereby commingling the reclaimed water with surface water or groundwater, from which the applicant then uses, diverts, or withdraws the commingled water, a water use permit shall be required to

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ensure the proposed use is not harmful to the water resources of the area and is consistent with the overall objectives of the District.

1.4.2 Pre-application Consideration

If the application is for a project which involves complex issues or if an applicant requires assistance in completing an application, a pre-application meeting between the Applicant and District Staff may be useful. A pre-application discussion may aid in expediting the application evaluation process by identifying items and issues that need to be addressed in more detail. This process allows the Applicant to submit a more complete application and may prevent or avoid delays in processing the application.

1.4.3 Third Party Interests

Frequently, other governmental entities, organizations, or affected citizens have an interest in the outcome of a permit action. Third party interests that would be substantially affected by issuance of a requested permit will have the opportunity to request an administrative hearing, pursuant to Sections 120.569 and 120.57(1), F.S., prior to issuance of the permit. In order to obviate any delays in permit issuance, discussions with such entities regarding their water resource concerns prior to or during permit application review is encouraged. Issuance of a water use permit by the District does not relieve the Applicant of the responsibility to obtain all necessary federal, state, local, or other District permits or authorizations.

1.4.4 Competing Applications

Pursuant to Section 373.233, F.S., applications are considered to be competing when Staff evaluation indicates that the proposed use of water by two or more applicants will exceed the amount of water that is available for consumptive use due to water resource availability or interference with existing legal use concerns as defined in the Basis of Review. Competing permit applications will be processed pursuant to Section 373.233, F.S.

1.4.5 Phased Projects

Many large-scale or long-term projects are developed over a number of years through a number of phases of development. The District encourages planning for long-term water needs in order to compare the projected demands of the project with water availability in a region. Applicants for projects that are to be developed in phases should consider their water needs for all phases of the proposed project. However, the District evaluates permit applications based on the demonstrated need of water for the project only through the recommended duration of the permit; therefore, applicants should focus their water use projections for the term of the permit and only for those phases of the project reasonably expected to utilize water under the permit during or prior to the permit expiration date. As additional phases are projected to be constructed, the existing water use permit can be modified to reflect the increasing demand associated with the new phase or phases pursuant to the criteria applicable at the time of the modification. The Permittee cannot rely on receiving permit authorization for unpermitted phases of a project due to issuance of a water use permit for a portion of the phased project.

1.4.6 Environmental Resource Concurrency

For individual permit applications, if the proposed water use is associated with a project for which a modification to an existing surface water management system is required or for which a new surface water management system is required, the water use permit application will not be considered complete until the surface water management (construction) or environmental resource (construction) permit application is deemed complete. If a new or modified surface water management (construction) or environmental resource (construction) permit is required in conjunction with the proposed water use, the individual water use permit may only be issued concurrently with the applicable surface water management (construction) or environmental resource (construction) permit or permit modification. An individual water use permit will not be issued in conjunction with a surface water management or environmental resource conceptual permit without a required construction permit.

1.4.7 Application Support Information

Pursuant to Rule 40E-1.603, F.A.C., additional information may be required to be submitted in support of water use applications for projects located in areas where there is a lack of available hydrologic information or for projects in which there are concerns regarding water resource availability or potential impacts as a result of proposed withdrawals. The District shall require detailed site-specific information in support of the application in order to satisfy the conditions for permit issuance. The supporting information may include aquifer performance tests, water quality surveys, well inventories, and environmental assessments, as required. The need for supporting information will be based, in part, on the amount of the proposed withdrawal, characteristics of the requested water source in the region, potential for environmental harm, potential for interference with existing legal uses, and proximity of applicable and relevant existing data.

1.4.8 Professional Certification of Supporting Documents

All final plans, calculations, analyses, or other geologic/engineering documents, submitted as part of a permit application are required to be certified by signing and sealing by an appropriate registered professional pursuant to Section 373.117, 373.1175, or Chapter 492, F.S., as appropriate.

1.4.9 Contiguous and Non-Contiguous Parcels

A water user may seek multiple individual water use permits for withdrawals that are intended to serve contiguous areas if withdrawal quantities are monitored and reported from each withdrawal facility or point of diversion if required by Subsection 4.1.1 of the Handbook and evaluated for feasibility of using reclaimed water if required by Subsection 2.2.4.B of the Handbook.

Applicants with legal control over multiple non-contiguous parcels within a county may apply for one permit encompassing all such parcels, provided that it is shown that the water use for each parcel is in the same water use classification.

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If multiple water use classifications, such as drinking water and landscape irrigation, are served by separate withdrawal facilities, a water user may seek separate consumptive use permits for each use.

1.4.10 Proposed Water Uses

Proposed water uses for an individual and noticed general permit must meet the conditions for issuance of permits pursuant to Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C. Applications for initial permits or permit renewals shall be processed as proposed water uses. Applications for existing unpermitted uses of water shall be processed as proposed water uses. An existing unpermitted use includes a use previously authorized by a permit that has expired due to failure to file an application for renewal prior to the permit expiration date. An application for a permit modification for an increased allocation will be processed as a proposed water use. Withdrawal facilities that have been constructed or that otherwise exist will not be taken into consideration in favor of issuance of a water use permit.

1.4.11 Permit Modifications

Permit modifications will be processed in accordance with Rule 40E-2.331, F.A.C.

1.4.12 Permit Renewals

Applications for permit renewal shall be made pursuant to Rule 40E-1.610, F.A.C. Permits for which renewal applications have been submitted shall remain in effect past the expiration date until final agency action on the application is taken. Permittees are encouraged to apply for renewal at least 90 days prior to the expiration date.

1.4.13 Permit Transfers

Permit transfers will be processed in accordance with Rules 40E-1.6107 and 40E-2.351, F.A.C.

1.4.14 Transport and Use of Water across County Boundaries

Sections 373.016, 373.223(3), and 373.713, F.S., govern the review of water use permit applications for the transport and use of water across county boundaries, including provision of exemptions and limitations on the application of such requirements. The following provides specific guidance as to the applicability of certain statutory exemptions and limitations within these statutes:

- A. A transport and use of ground water across county boundaries pursuant to Section 373.223(3), F.S., does not occur when: 1) a project withdraws groundwater for use on its overlying property and the drawdowns associated the groundwater withdrawals cross county boundaries; or 2) water is withdrawn from an underground water storage unit where it has been stored pursuant to an aquifer storage and recovery project and may, in its stored state, cross county boundaries.
- B. Transport and use of water by self-suppliers of water for which the proposed water source and areas of use or application are located on contiguous private

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properties are exempt from review under the provisions in Section 373.223(3), F.S., including a project whose boundary straddles county borders and water from one part of the project serves another part of the same project in the neighboring county.

- C. Transport and use of water across county boundaries by water supply authorities meeting the requirements of Section 373.713(9), F.S., are exempt from Section 373.223(3), F.S.; and
- D. The transport and direct or indirect use of water within the areas encompassed by the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control Project is exempt pursuant to Sections 373.016(4)(a) and 373.223(3), F.S.

1.5 Permit Duration

1.5.1 General Duration Provision

When requested by an applicant, a consumptive use permit shall have a duration of 20 years, or as provided by Section 373.236, F.S., if the applicant demonstrates reasonable assurance that the proposed use meets the conditions for issuance for the requested duration; otherwise, permits may be issued for a shorter duration that reflects the time period for which such reasonable assurances can be provided. This determination shall be made pursuant to requirements in Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., as applicable, and this Subsection.

1.5.2 Special Duration Factors

- A. Unless revoked or otherwise modified, the duration of a water use permit issued pursuant to Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., is the lesser of:
 - 1. The duration established in Subsections C., D. or E., below;
 - 2. The time period for which the permit applicant demonstrates that water will be needed to meet the projected demands and during which the conditions for issuance of a permit in Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C., will be met;
 - 3. The time period for which the permit applicant demonstrates legal control pursuant to Subsections 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3;
 - 4. For aquifer remediations, the period shall not exceed that required to complete the operation as specified in the Remedial Action Plan approved by the state or local agency having legal jurisdiction over such activities or 20 years, whichever is less;
 - 5. For independent secondary use permits within a diversion and impoundment system, the duration will not exceed the expiration date of the associated diversion and impoundment permit;

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6. Where the permittee must implement an action to correct noncompliance with the previous consumptive use permit, the permit duration shall be based on the time period necessary to ensure the success of the mitigative or remedial action; or,
 7. For general water use permits, the permit duration shall not exceed 20 years.
- B. Sources of Limited Availability. For purposes of the Section, the following are Sources of Limited Availability:
1. Upper East Coast Regional Water Supply Planning Area: Surficial Aquifer System.
 2. Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Planning Area: Biscayne/Surficial Aquifer System to the extent that withdrawals result in induced seepage from the Central and Southern Florida Project, except when stormwater discharge or wet season discharge occurs; Lake Okeechobee; Central and Southern Florida Project; the Caloosahatchee River/Canal; and the Saint Lucie River/Canal.
 3. Lower West Coast Regional Water Supply Planning Area: Water Table Aquifer, Lower Tamiami Aquifer, Sandstone Aquifer, mid-Hawthorn Aquifer.
- C. The following uses shall receive a 20 year permit, if:
1. For uses from sources other than those listed in Subsections 1.5.2.B. 1 through 3 above, the allocation necessary to meet the 20 year demands is consistent with Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., as applicable, provided that the demands are realized according to the schedule set forth in the permit, for the duration of the permit; or
 2. The applicant is requesting a permit for "back-up" supplies addressing emergency or short-term interruption in service for reclaimed water end users per Subsection 2.2.4.C.1; or,
 3. The applicant is requesting renewal of a permit from a source of limited availability identified in Subsection 1.5.2.B, above, and the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. For all use classes, the allocation satisfies the requirements of Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., as applicable, for the duration of the permit; and

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- b. For public water supply use class, the quantity of water to be allocated for a 20 year duration permit shall not exceed that quantity necessary to meet the demands of the population existing at the time of permit renewal at the per capita rate approved under the Applicant's Handbook;
- c. For the irrigation use class, the quantity of water to be allocated for a 20 year duration permit shall not exceed that quantity of water necessary to irrigate historically irrigated acreage, including documented intermittent irrigated acreage, as determined by Subsection 2.3.2.C.1; or,
- d. For other use classes, the quantity of water to be allocated for a 20 year duration permit shall not exceed that quantity approved under Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., as applicable, and shall not exceed the allocation in the permit being renewed.

D. Requests for Allocations in Excess of Subsection 1.5.2.C.3, Permit Modifications, or Initial Permits, from Sources of Limited Availability:

The baseline duration under this Subsection shall be five years or as otherwise provided below. The following factors shall be considered and balanced in determining the duration of a permit:

- 1. Whether the permit will require the permittee to perform mitigative or remedial action for an impact caused or projected to be caused by the water use. Consideration of this factor will lead to a permit duration appropriate for ensuring the success of the mitigative or remedial action;
- 2. Whether the permittee is proposing to implement innovative and extraordinary water conserving measures that are beyond those generally feasible for the subject use such that the proposed demands are significantly reduced from the source of limited availability as a result of the innovative and extraordinary water conserving measures, including best management practices associated with peak or high efficiency systems. Where the permittee proposes to implement innovative and extraordinary water conservation measures, consideration of this factor will lead to a longer duration than the applicable duration as an incentive for the investment in innovative and extraordinary water conservation;
- 3. Whether increased impacts of the requested allocation on the source of limited availability will be offset through the implementation of an alternative source. Consideration of this factor will lead to a longer duration;
- 4. Whether the requested allocation is supplied by a saline water source, consistent with the use of saline water in Subsection 3.4.1; or,

5. Whether the modification of the permit results in no more than a de minimis increase in impact to water resources and existing legal uses, as compared to the existing permit. Consideration of this factor will lead to a duration consistent with the permit being modified.

If only a portion of the requested allocation satisfies the conditions for a permit duration of 20 years or longer, the remaining allocation shall be approved for the duration.

2.0 DEMONSTRATION OF WATER NEED, SOURCES, AND DEMAND

To receive a general or individual 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. In order to demonstrate that a water use is reasonable-beneficial, the Applicant must show "need" for the water in the requested amount. This chapter describes the factors involved in determining whether there is need and for determining the appropriate permit allocation, or "demand," for a particular water use.

2.1 Demonstration of Water Need

Demonstration of "need" requires consideration of several factors, including: 1) legal control over the project site, facilities, and for public water supplies, the proposed service area, and 2) compatibility of the proposed water use with the land use at the project site or area to be supplied water. Demonstration of "demand" is dependent on the specific water use classification requirements set forth in Subsections 2.2 through 2.3.

2.1.1 Legal Control over Project Site

Applicants for irrigation, industrial, commercial, and dewatering general or individual permits must demonstrate the legal right to conduct the water use on the project lands or site. This is demonstrated through property ownership or other property interest, such as a leasehold, in the project site. Applicants are required to provide copies of legal documents demonstrating ownership or control of property. A demonstration of legal control throughout the requested permit duration must be provided. Permit duration shall be based on the time period of the legal interest in the property. The permit will expire upon termination of a non-renewable lease.

2.1.2 Legal Control over Withdrawal Facilities

All applicants for general or individual permits must be able to show legal control to use surface water pumps or ground water wells associated with the water use throughout the duration of the permit. If a withdrawal facility will be used by an entity other than the entity on whose land the facility is located, such user must demonstrate legal control to access and maintain the facility through an agreement, easement or contract.

2.1.3 Legal Control over Water Supply Uses

An applicant for a general or individual permit proposing to supply water to another entity, such as a public water supplier, must establish need for a water allocation through demonstration of the legal right and obligation to supply the requested allocation. This legal control can be established through service area designations,

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water sale or delivery contracts, or other proof of such legal obligation. Public water suppliers required to receive a service area certificate or order of exemption from the PSC, shall obtain such designation prior to issuance of a water use permit pursuant to Section 367.031, F.S. The applicant's right to the requested allocation will expire upon termination of the legal obligation to supply water to the receiving entity. Requested water allocations must be supported with detailed demand information and plans of the supply system proposed for the permit duration. The permit applicant must make a prima facie showing of legal control over the proposed service area. If a prima facie showing is demonstrated by two water suppliers, the service area dispute between such competing water suppliers must be resolved between the parties.

2.1.4 Compatible Land Use

To demonstrate need for the requested allocation, a general or individual permit applicant must provide reasonable assurances that the requested water use classification (irrigation, dewatering, or industrial) and the water demand projection are compatible with the land use of the project site, or in the case of a public water supplier, with the land use of the area to be supplied water. The land use of the project site or area to be supplied water must be that designated in the applicable local government zoning regulations and comprehensive plan. If the requested water use classification is prohibited due to incompatibility with the land use at the project site or area to be supplied water, the need for the requested allocation has not been demonstrated and staff cannot recommend approval. The permit applicant is advised that the proposed water use, including the demand projections and water use classification, must be compatible with any DRI or Development Order issued for the project. Detailed hydrologic data that has been required in the DRI process may be utilized as a submittal in the water use permit application subject to review by the District. The approval of a DRI does not guarantee or ensure issuance of a water use permit.

2.2 Source Identification

District permits are required for all non-exempt existing and proposed uses of fresh and saline sources. Sources are described as surface water or ground water which can be further identified with the name of the water body and/or aquifer. Applicants using seawater or reclaimed water to meet their total water needs are not required to obtain water use permits. However, if these sources are utilized, in part, to meet the applicant's water demand, the applicant shall identify the quantities obtained from these sources that are used to meet the demand. If a source is not reliable throughout the year, the applicant may request withdrawal quantities from secondary and standby sources of supply, which may be used when the primary supply is limited. The permit will identify the secondary and backup sources and the conditions and time periods for which they are likely to be required.

2.2.1 Multiple Sources

If the use of water is from multiple supply sources, each source should be identified as a primary, secondary or back-up source. The applicant shall provide a breakdown of how the water will be distributed among the multiple sources as part of the application review

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process. Each of the identified primary sources will receive a separate allocation, the sum of which will not exceed the maximum monthly demand for the projected use.

The secondary sources will be used based upon the need for alternative sources during high stress periods or in the event of temporary interruption of the use of the primary facilities. The secondary sources will receive an allocation based on the rated capacity of the secondary source withdrawal facilities or the maximum monthly demand, whichever is less. The back-up sources will not receive a specific allocation. The use of these facilities will be recognized in the permit based on the routine operation for maintenance purposes as recommended by the pump manufacturer.

2.2.2 Wellfield Operations

Users that derive water supply from multiple withdrawal facilities shall submit a wellfield operating plan for review. The plan may include more than one configuration of withdrawals provided each configuration meets the conditions of permit issuance, the total withdrawals of each configuration do not exceed the allocation and each withdrawal configuration represents a normal operation protocol of the use (e.g. short term emergency operation plans are not required). Approved operational plans shall be incorporated as limiting conditions in the permit. Pursuant to Section 3.7, subsequent permit applicants shall not be allowed to interfere with an approved operational plan. Changes to an approved operational plan involving modifications to the normal operating protocols approved in the permit that would persist throughout the remaining permit duration shall be authorized through the issuance of a modification per Rule 40E-2.331, F.A.C., as applicable. Short term changes in operations associated with emergencies or wellfield maintenance will not require modifications of the wellfield operating plan.

2.2.3 Use of Lowest Quality Water for Intended Purpose

Consideration must be given to the availability of the lowest quality water, which is acceptable for the intended use. If a water source of lower quality is available and is feasible for all or a portion of an applicant's use, this lower quality water must be used. Such lower quality water may be in the form of reclaimed water, recycled irrigation return flow, collected stormwater, saline water, or other sources.

2.2.4 Reclaimed Water Reuse Criteria

The encouragement and promotion of water conservation and use of reclaimed water are state objectives and considered to be in the public interest. In Section 373.250, F.S., the Legislature finds that use of reclaimed water provided by domestic wastewater treatment plants, permitted and operated under a reuse program approved by the FDEP is environmentally acceptable and not a threat to public health and safety.

A. Public Water Utilities with Associated Wastewater Treatment Plants

Public water supply utilities that control, either directly or indirectly, a wastewater treatment plant, and which have determined, in accordance with Section 403.064, F.S., that use of reclaimed water is feasible, must provide the District with each of the following:

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1. The existing reuse feasibility study or plan applicable to the utility's service area. Examples of such studies or plans include a reuse feasibility study prepared for the Department pursuant to Section 403.064, F.S., or a reuse project plan prepared for the PSC pursuant to Section 367.0817, F.S.
2. A copy of the schedule of implementation for reuse, including any available information regarding areas to be served, construction of reclaimed water distribution lines and associated capacities.
3. Documentation of the amount of presently uncommitted reclaimed water supply that is currently generated and is projected to be generated by the treatment plant over the duration of the permit.
4. Information regarding whether or not a local ordinance concerning use of reclaimed water has been enacted pursuant to Chapter 125 or Chapter 180, F.S., which establishes a mandatory reclaimed water zone. Information should include a copy of the ordinance and applicable maps or legal description that delineates the zone.

B. Reuse Requirements

Permit applicants 1) requesting an allocation of at least 100,000 GPD; 2) within a mandatory reuse zone; or 3) requesting multiple noticed general permits for contiguous areas whose combined allocation exceeds 100,000 GPD must evaluate the feasibility of using reclaimed water to meet all or a portion of their needs, as follows:

1. **Mandatory Reclaimed Water Zones.** For projects located either wholly or in part within areas designated by local ordinance as a mandatory reclaimed water zone and required by such local ordinance to use reclaimed water, permit applicants will only be allocated that quantity of conventional water necessary to meet remaining reasonable-beneficial demands, if necessary, and a quantity necessary for emergency backup. When an ordinance exists, but reclaimed water supplies are not available at the time of permit application, the District will allocate water from conventional sources of supply and condition the permit to use the reclaimed water when it becomes available. At that time, the permit will be modified to reduce the allocation commensurate with the amount of reclaimed water provided.
2. **End User Feasibility Evaluation:** The District shall require the use of reclaimed water in place of higher quality water sources when it is readily available and environmentally, economically, and technically feasible. The following criteria are used to demonstrate feasibility:
 - a. **Environmental Feasibility:** Reclaimed water reuse is considered environmentally feasible if the Department has permitted the reuse

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facility that will provide the reclaimed water supply and has permitted the use or discharge of the reclaimed water to the receiving water body, if applicable.

- b. Technical Feasibility: In performing the technical feasibility portion of the evaluation, the applicant shall contact the applicable reuse utility and request a letter stating that reclaimed water is not available or provide the following information and consider the response provided by the reuse utility in its evaluation:
 - i. Whether a reclaimed water distribution line is at the applicant's project boundary.
 - ii. If a reclaimed water distribution line is not at the project boundary, then:
 - 1. Estimate the distance in feet from applicant's project to the nearest potential connection point to a reuse line.
 - 2. The date the reuse utility anticipates bringing the connection to the applicant's project boundary.
 - iii. If reclaimed water is available at the project boundary, then:
 - 1. The minimum quantity in gallons per day of reclaimed water supply available from the nearest potential connection point under a 1-in-10 year drought condition.
 - 2. The reliability of the potential reclaimed water supply (i.e., on-demand 24/7, or bulk-interruptible diurnal or seasonal, length of supply agreement, or other basis).
 - 3. The typical operating pressures at which the reuse utility will provide reclaimed water at the nearest connection point to the applicant's project, including any typical seasonal or other fluctuations in the operating pressure.
 - 4. The water quality parameters of the reclaimed water for the constituents that the applicant has identified as pertinent to the intended use.

Reclaimed water reuse is considered technically feasible if reclaimed water is available at the site of the proposed use to meet

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all or part of the applicant's water needs as defined herein. In the event the supply of reclaimed water available is not adequate to fully meet the project's 1-in-10 year drought demands, the applicant may request a partial allocation of water from a non-reclaimed water source. However, such partial allocation will not exceed that amount necessary to compensate for the shortfall in reclaimed water supply, in light of total project demands calculated pursuant to the Applicant's Handbook. Available at the project site means the utility has initially provided the distribution facilities at its cost to the project boundary. In the event distribution lines are not provided at the project boundary, the applicant must then provide an assessment of extending the lines to the project as a part of the economic feasibility analysis.

- c. Economic Feasibility: If the applicant asserts that reuse is not economically feasible, then the applicant must provide the District with an assessment of the economic feasibility of use of reclaimed water use. In performing the assessment, the applicant shall contact the applicable reuse utility and request a letter stating that reclaimed water is not available or provide the following information and consider the response provided by the reuse utility in its analysis:
 - i. The reclaimed water rate(s) the reuse utility would charge the applicant (e.g., the cost per/1000 gallons) and any other periodic, fixed, or minimum charges for use of reclaimed water by the applicant.
 - ii. The reclaimed water availability charges the reuse utility would charge the applicant in lieu of connection to the reclaimed system.
 - iii. Other one-time charges for the connection to the reuse.
 - iv. Whether the reuse utility helps fund potential reclaimed customers' costs to connect to the reclaimed line or convert its operation to use reclaimed water.

The applicant's economic feasibility analysis must consider all of the following:

- i. Costs associated with purchase of a reclaimed water supply source including: 1. pump and distribution costs, 2. storage costs, 3. monthly rates charged for the reclaimed water supply, and 4. costs associated with risk of loss of reclaimed supply;

- ii. Costs associated with development of an otherwise permissible supply source including: 1. well, pump, and distribution; and 2. operational costs including increased fertilizer costs, where applicable, power costs, pumping, and system operation and maintenance costs;
- iii. Alteration in the rates charged by the permit applicant's business to account for costs associated with using reclaimed water; and
- iv. Other factors affecting the economic feasibility of using reclaimed water as proposed by a permit applicant in light of their particular situation.

If the reuse utility fails to respond or does not provide the information within 30 days after receipt of the applicant's request, the applicant shall 1) provide the District a copy of the applicant's written request and a statement that the reuse utility failed to provide the requested information; and, 2) complete the end user feasibility evaluation with the best available information.

C. Unanticipated Loss of Reclaimed Water Supply

1. Emergency / short-term interruption of service: In order to account for such interruption of service, the reclaimed water end-user may request a permit for a "back-up" supply. The amount of water allocated for such use will be based upon historic reclaimed water treatment plant delivery performance or a 30 day supply, as determined by criteria described in Subsection 2.3.1.C.1, whichever is less. A "back-up" allocation will be issued for a duration of 20 years.
2. Long-term interruption / cancellation of service: The reclaimed water end-user may apply for a temporary or conventional water use permit. Should competition arise between a permit applicant who has lost its reclaimed water supply source and another permit applicant, the District shall consider the former reclaimed water end-user who has lost its supply to best serve the public interest under Section 373.233, F.S.

2.3 Demonstration of Demand

The requested allocation to serve the applicant's need for water will be based upon the demonstrated demand.

2.3.1 General Criteria

Section 2.3 identifies the components of demand that must be identified for applicants of individual and general permits for each water use type.

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A. Reasonable Demand

Applicants for individual and general permits must identify the quantities needed for each component of demand in order to justify the quantities requested in the permit application. Typically, the requested quantities are based on documented historical information.

The proposed withdrawal of water must be supported by information specified in Section 2.0 of this Handbook, demonstrating that the withdrawal quantities are necessary to supply a certain reasonable need or demand. Only that portion of the requested demand that is supported by adequate documentation will be recommended for issuance through the time period specified by the permit duration.

B. Allocation Expressions

Applicants shall request quantities in gallons per day for each component of demand according to the terms listed below. The District will evaluate the quantities requested and identify the quantity allocated in gallons in each permit. The resulting allocation may be in one or more of the following expressions:

1. Annual Allocation

The annual allocation is determined by calculating the quantity of water to be withdrawn over a 12-month time period under a 1-in-10 year drought condition for the associated use class. Applicants, other than irrigation uses, must determine the annual quantity by adding the quantities required by each component of demand for the particular use. The total demand is then considered along with other factors affecting withdrawals such as treatment losses; other sources of water; conservation practices employed and water purchased, sold, or transferred to determine the annual withdrawal quantity. For irrigation uses, the annual allocation is determined under Subsection 2.3.1.C.

2. Maximum Monthly Allocation

The maximum monthly allocation is the greatest quantity permitted to be withdrawn in any single month. The maximum monthly allocation is determined by identifying the peak month demand under the 1-in-10 year drought condition for the associated use class. For irrigation uses, the maximum monthly allocation is determined under Subsection 2.3.1.C.

3. Maximum Day Allocation

The maximum day allocation is the maximum quantity of water permitted to be withdrawn in any single 24-hour period. This quantity is permitted to account for frost/freeze protection for agricultural water use permits.

C. Irrigation Demand Components

The reasonable need for irrigation water use is equal to the supplemental crop requirement multiplied by the allocation coefficient except when the available water supply is restricted due to adverse resource impacts or the applicant's limited need for

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or ability to use the water. If the total rated capacity of all existing and proposed withdrawal facilities is less than the calculated demand, the recommended allocation will be based on the lesser value. Applicants shall identify the crop type, net planted acreage, irrigation method, soil type, planting dates, and periods of irrigation.

1. Supplemental Irrigation Requirement

The supplemental irrigation requirement for individual and general permits is the amount of water needed for a particular crop beyond the amount of water provided by effective rainfall. There are several ways to determine this amount:

- a. Except as described in subsection b, below, the supplemental irrigation requirement for all crop types is determined using the Modified Blaney-Criddle method as described in the "Water Use Management System Design and Evaluation Aids: Supplemental Crop Requirement and Withdrawal Calculation". This procedure estimates the potential amount of water lost to evapotranspiration and determines the supplemental irrigation requirement using soil moisture capacity, rainfall, and other variables. The maximum month and annual allocation will be based on the supplemental irrigation requirement for a 1-in-10 year drought condition.
- b. If the method described in subsection a, above, is not applicable due to localized allocation coefficients, soil characteristics, hydrologic conditions, crop type or crop coefficient, the supplemental irrigation requirement may also be determined based on specific reports related to evapotranspiration estimates published by the IFAS or other reliable source, such as the NRCS.

2. Allocation Coefficient

The allocation coefficient for individual and general permits incorporates the type of irrigation and its efficiency. The supplemental irrigation requirement will be multiplied by the net irrigated acreage and the appropriate allocation coefficient listed in Table 2-1 in determining the allocation requirements, if the alternative allocation coefficient described in the next paragraph is not utilized.

Applicants may request an allocation coefficient different than the criteria outlined in the previous paragraph. In determining which allocation coefficient is appropriate, District staff will consider factors such as: site-specific soil characteristics, evapotranspiration and effective rainfall, depth to background water level, height of ground water mound, irrigation field boundary conditions, or other site-specific information as it relates to increased resource efficiency.

**TABLE 2-1
Allocation Coefficient Multiplier**

Irrigation System Type	Allocation Coefficient Multiplier
Micro-irrigation	
Drip	1.18
Micro-sprinkler	1.18
Overhead Sprinkler	
Linear Move	1.25
Solid Set Sprinkler	1.30
Traveling Gun	1.40
Portable Gun	1.50
Nursery Container	3.60
Subirrigation	
Seepage, Furrow	2.00
Semi-Closed Flow-Through	2.00
Crown Flooding	2.00

- a. **Resource Efficiency:** Resource efficiency shall be evaluated by using the following factors: evaporation, runoff to areas other than the relevant water storage system, runoff and infiltration back into the relevant water storage system, aquifer recharge potential gained through the retention/detention of stormwater, the recycling of irrigation return flow, related environmental and operational factors such as the ability to maintain historical surface and ground water levels and, the ability to conserve the water resource.

- b. **Irrigation System Efficiency:** The most efficient irrigation system shall be considered to be that which minimizes water lost to evaporation, relative to other irrigation systems in a region. Irrigation system efficiency shall be based on ratings published in Efficiencies of Florida Agricultural Irrigation Systems (Smajstrla et al. IFAS Bulletin 247). Applicants may demonstrate that a different factor is applicable for a particular system. This factor may be based on information provided by the manufacturer of the system. The irrigation system efficiency associated with water that is conveyed over large distances before being utilized for irrigation purposes is determined based upon a combined efficiency factor incorporating the efficiency of the system delivering the water to the point of diversion into an irrigation system and the efficiency of the irrigation system itself. The combined irrigation system efficiency is

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calculated based upon the appropriate allocation coefficient identified in Table 2-1 and a multiplying factor of 1.5 to account for conveyance losses. If the applicant does not agree with the use of the 1.5 multiplying factor, another value shall be used if the applicant provides sufficient documentation which supports the use of a different value.

- c. **Standard Irrigation Systems:** The accepted standard irrigation system for specific crop types will be required of all initial consumptive use permit applicants whose irrigation systems are not constructed. As new information is made available or new technologies are developed, irrigation standards for other crop types will be established by rule. Upon permit renewal, the irrigation standard will be required of acreage added to existing, permitted projects; when the existing water use permit contains irrigated acreage for which the allocation was not used and is proposed to be used or for that part of the irrigation system which is being retrofitted. The following two standards are incorporated into this rule.
 - i. The accepted irrigation methodology for citrus projects is a microirrigation system such as drip, micro-sprinkler, or other system capable of meeting the equivalent irrigation system efficiency of a micro-irrigation system.
 - ii. The accepted irrigation methodology for nursery container projects is a micro-irrigation system, overspray irrigation water recovery system, or other specific design elements capable of achieving the equivalent efficiency of a micro-irrigation system.

D. Drainage Districts

Applicants for an individual or general permit who are dependent users pursuant to Subsection 2.3.2.C.2.A and are supplied water by a permitted Drainage or Water Control District do not need to be permitted separately for supplemental quantities unless there is a change in the withdrawal source for which the Drainage or Water Control District has no authority or permission to use. The allocation of the supply from the additional source will be authorized through the issuance of a separate permit specific to the new source classification.

2.3.2 Criteria for Use Classes

Applicants for water use permits must demonstrate that the quantities requested represent reasonable water needs specific to the use class.

A. Agriculture and Nursery Use

For irrigation, livestock, and other agricultural water uses, reasonable need and water conservation is demonstrated by providing information on the types and planted acreage of crops to be irrigated, planting dates and length of crop growing season, the irrigation system or systems utilized, frost/freeze protection, soil type, the type and number of livestock, and other specific use information. The reasonable demand for agricultural water use is composed of one or more demand components, depending on the specific agricultural use. Where more than one use is served by the same allocation, i.e., improved pasture irrigation and livestock watering, the allocation shall represent the sum of the components. Supplement irrigation demands calculated pursuant to this Subsection and Subsection 2.3.1.C meet water conservation requirements.

1. Demand Components

The supplemental irrigation requirement for agricultural and nursery uses is calculated as specified in Subsection 2.3.1.C of this Handbook.

2. Frost/Freeze Protection

Freeze protection quantities for general and individual permits may be identified based on the number of acres to be protected and the type of freeze protection utilized. If the rated capacity of existing and proposed withdrawal facilities is less than the calculated freeze protection value, the total rated capacity of the existing and proposed withdrawal facilities will be the basis for the recommended maximum daily allocation for freeze protection. The freeze protection allocation will be made on the basis of a 24-hour maximum daily requirement per freeze event. The following values will be utilized for freeze protection calculations unless alternative, reasonable acceptable agricultural practices can be documented by the applicant.

Flood: 0.10 MGD/acre

Sprinkler: 0.16 MGD/acre

Micro-sprinkler: 0.05 MGD/acre

The allocation calculated for freeze protection shall not be used to determine if the proposed use qualifies for a general or individual permit.

3. Micro Irrigated Citrus

The annual allocation for micro irrigated citrus will be calculated using methodology and coefficients described in Subsection 2.3.1.C. The maximum month allocation will be defined by the highest month value for full evapotranspiration for either March, April or May, as determined using the methodology in Section 2.3.2. In the event that the allocation calculated by this methodology is insufficient to meet the supplemental irrigation requirements of an applicant's grove under a 1-in-10 year drought condition, the applicant may apply for an allocation in excess of the allocation calculated by Section 2.3.2. In such circumstances, the applicant must affirmatively demonstrate the need for a higher allocation by provision of information such as: site specific soil hydrologic

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characteristics, depth to the water table, salinity of irrigation water (when additional water is needed to flush salts from the soil), calibrated historic pumpage data, or the results from an on-site irrigation efficiency evaluation conducted by a qualified irrigation auditor, such as a Mobile Irrigation Lab. In the event the irrigation water exceeds 1200 milligrams per liter total dissolved solids, the maximum month allocation will be increased to include 1 inch of water for the purposes of flushing accumulated salts from the soil.

4. Improved Pasture Irrigation

Authorization of water use for improved pasture shall be given if the applicant documents that an irrigation system exists or is proposed and is capable of delivering the requested amount. For proposed systems, a schedule for implementation of the irrigation system is required. The applicant will be required to document the amount of improved pasture acreage reasonably expected to be irrigated in any given growing season as the basis for the net irrigated acreage. In determining the reasonable irrigation allocation for improved pasture, the following specific requirements shall apply:

Overhead sprinkler irrigation: The allocation will be based on the number of acres of pasture grass that will be irrigated, the type of irrigation equipment utilized and its efficiency (Table 2-1), and the methodologies and crop coefficients for pasture grass as described in Subsection 2.3.1.C.

Subirrigation: The allocation will be based on the amount of water needed to maintain water levels of the irrigation canals that comprise the water delivery system. The applicant shall calculate the demands based on the number of acres pasture grass that will be irrigated using the methodologies and crop coefficients for pasture grass as described in Subsection 2.3.1.C. The irrigated acreage shall be determined from the extent to which the water is distributed over the land. Irrigation systems constructed with lateral ditch spacing of 60 to 400 feet are considered to provide irrigation to all the acreage incorporated within the system (U.S.D.A. Florida Conservation Service Florida Irrigation Guide, August 1982). Applicants may provide site specific information on soil and pasture grass type to support lateral spacing greater than 400 feet. For irrigation systems that consist of main ditches without laterals, or laterals with a spacing greater than is sufficient to provide irrigation to all the pasture grass, the irrigated acreage will be calculated by multiplying the length of the ditches by the effective irrigation area as determined by soil and turf type.

Applications for the irrigation of unimproved pasture will not be approved.

5. Other Agricultural Needs

The reasonable need for other agricultural uses, such as cooling of animals or product, is determined based on supporting information provided by the Applicant for a general or individual permit. The supporting information must demonstrate that the requested allocation is a reasonable-beneficial use.

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- a. Livestock: The reasonable need for livestock use for individual and general permits is determined by multiplying the estimated total number of animals by gallons needed per day per animal as estimated by IFAS or other sources directly related to specific industry process requirements. Unless the applicant can demonstrate that a different factor is appropriate for their particular needs, the livestock water use will be determined using the values identified in Table 2-2.

**TABLE 2-2
Livestock Water Needs**

Animal	Use per Animal (gpd)
Dairy Cattle	150
Beef Cattle	12
Horses	12
Hogs	2
Sheep	2
Turkeys	1
Chickens	0.1

- b. Aquaculture: The reasonable need for aquaculture is determined by the number and volume of ponds and tanks and their filling and recirculation requirements and other factors that may contribute to maintaining necessary water levels or water quality. An applicant for a general or individual permit must demonstrate that the requested allocation is a reasonable-beneficial use.

B. Dewatering

Dewatering activities that require a water use permit include withdrawals of water for construction activities, mining operations, and minor uses such as exploratory testing, short-term Remedial Action Plans, and APTs. There are three types of District permits for dewatering projects that are primarily based on the duration and volume of water associated with the project. As summarized in Table 2-3, one permit is for short duration dewatering projects and the others are for long-term projects. The dewatering duration for a project is considered by Staff to be the period of time necessary to complete all dewatering for the project. An applicant is not eligible for multiple general permits by rule for a single project or different phases of a project.

1. General Permit by Rule for Short-Term Dewatering Permits

Criteria for general permits by rule for short-term dewatering are found in subsection 40E-2.061(2), F.A.C.

2. Long-Term Dewatering Individual Permits

Dewatering individual permits apply to projects that exceed the thresholds and criteria described in subsection 40E-2.061(2), F.A.C. Two types of individual dewatering permits are available from the District. For projects where all the

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dewatering activities are defined at the time of the permit application, the applicant may apply for a Standard Individual Permit. For long-term, multi-phased projects, with undefined activities or no contractor at the time of the permit application, the applicant may apply for a Master Individual Permit.

Applicants for all individual dewatering permits must satisfy the conditions of issuance (Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C.). In order to provide reasonable assurances that water reserved in Rule 40E-10.041, F.A.C., will not be withdrawn, all water from the dewatering activity shall be retained on site. If the applicant demonstrates that retaining the water on site is not feasible, the project shall be modified to demonstrate, pursuant to Subsection 3.11, that reserved water will not be withdrawn. The applicant may elect to begin dewatering for a single period of only 90 days in areas of the project, that meet the general permit by rule criteria specified in Subsection 40E-2.061(2), F.A.C., once an application for an individual dewatering permit has been submitted to the District.

The applicant must provide the information required in paragraphs a. through i. below, as applicable. In addition, the applicant shall provide estimates of the maximum monthly and annual dewatering withdrawals for the project and will be required to submit records of monthly withdrawals for each dewatering pump to the District. Staff shall not specify maximum monthly or annual withdrawal volumes in the recommended permit conditions. Permit applications for a dewatering permit must:

- a. Provide reasonable assurances that the project will not cause harm to the resource, existing legal uses, offsite land uses, and wetland environments or cause harmful saline water intrusion or movement of pollutants, as described in Chapter 3 of this Basis of Review. If the potential for harm exists, the applicant shall redesign the dewatering activities, including recharge trenches or storage areas to offset the potential drawdown impacts of the proposed activity;
- b. Demonstrate that the requested allocations represent reasonable dewatering needs. These needs are generally demonstrated by providing information on the water budget for the operation, including all sources and losses of water utilized in the dewatering process. The water budget should demonstrate where and in what quantities water is generated to accomplish the dewatering, including any associated losses, and where and in what quantity water is stored, recharged, disposed, or reused. If processing of materials is associated with the dewatering, a separate water budget describing these activities is required. The water budget may be in the form of a spreadsheet or a flow diagram that indicates all water sources and losses;

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- c. Identify the areal extent and depth of the proposed excavation, the depth of dewatering, and the areal extent of the drawdown of the Water Table aquifer associated with the proposed dewatering;
- d. Provide reasonable assurances that all dewatering water will be retained on the project site, unless the applicant demonstrates that it is not technically feasible to retain the dewatering water onsite. If any offsite discharge is requested due to demonstrated technical infeasibility of onsite retention, the applicant must provide the following information with the permit application:
 - i. Documentation of authorization that allows the applicant to discharge directly into the receiving water body and/or adjacent lands (e.g., NPDES or ERP permit), and a demonstration that the receiving water body or adjacent lands are capable of accepting the dewatering discharge;
 - ii. An operational plan which demonstrates that the discharge to the receiving water body will meet all applicable State Water Quality standards prior to discharge;
 - iii. An operational plan which demonstrates that the discharge to protected wetlands will not contain turbidity levels in violation of State Water Quality standards (must be less than 29 NTU above background levels) prior to discharge;
 - iv. A monitoring plan which includes, at a minimum, proposed sampling locations and daily turbidity measurements of the discharge and background conditions in the receiving body and/or wetland; and
 - v. A contingency plan which includes procedures for ceasing dewatering operations and correcting the situation until monitoring demonstrates water quality standards are met.
- e. Demonstrate that reserved water will not be withdrawn pursuant to paragraph 40E-20.301(1)(k), F.A.C., by retaining all water on site;
- f. Provide reasonable assurances that fresh dewatering water will not be discharged to saline tidal waters, unless the applicant demonstrates that it is not technically feasible to prevent discharge to saline water and requests specific authority from the District for discharge. Saline dewatering water, as defined in this Basis of Review, may be discharged to tidewater;

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- g. Provide an operational plan which describes how stormwater will be handled during dewatering operations;
- h. For Standard Individual Permits, the applicant shall specify all proposed dewatering activities for the project in terms of depth, duration, and areal extent of dewatering and proposed routing of dewatering water, the estimated magnitude and extent of drawdown, proposed recharge/storage areas, and the potential for harm. The applicant may proceed with all dewatering activities once the permit has been approved.
- i. For Master Individual Permits, due to project uncertainties, the applicant may not be able to specify all aspects of the proposed dewatering activities at the time of the permit application. In order to receive a master dewatering permit, the applicant must meet all conditions of issuance and specify the depth, duration, and areal extent of dewatering, the proposed routing of dewatering water, the estimated magnitude and extent of drawdown, proposed recharge/storage areas, and the potential for harm for “typical” dewatering activities for the project. In addition, the applicant shall provide an estimated project schedule showing dewatering activities and calculated estimated maximum monthly and annual dewatering withdrawals. After approval of the permit, the applicant shall be required by limiting condition to supply site-specific dewatering plans for each proposed dewatering activity to the District for review and approval at least two weeks prior to dewatering. The applicant may not initiate dewatering prior to receiving written notification from District Staff, that the proposed dewatering activity is consistent with the approved “master” permit.

Individual dewatering applications will be reviewed concurrently with ERP or SWM construction permit applications, and the dewatering application will not be considered complete until both applications are complete. An applicant may request that the dewatering permit include a later “start” date to coincide with the actual start of dewatering activities at the project. Staff will recommend a permit expiration date, based on the proposed “start” date. Any temporary dewatering water holding areas must be constructed and operated using sound engineering practices to protect public health, safety, and welfare and, as necessary, dewatering activities must meet all applicable ERP or SWM criteria.

**TABLE 2-3
Dewatering Permits**

PERMIT REQUIRED	MAXIMUM DAILY PUMPAGE	TOTAL PROJECT PUMPAGE	DURATION	COMMENTS
General Permit by Rule for Short-Term Dewatering Subsection 40E-2.061(2), F.A.C.	5 MG	100 MG	Up to 1 Year	No potential for resource impacts. No offsite discharge unless an aquifer performance test.
Standard Individual Permit Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C. Applicant’s Handbook Subsection 2.3.2.B.2.h	No limitation	No limitation	Up to 20 Years	Standard permit for defined projects. No allocations assigned.
Master Individual Permit Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C. Applicant’s Handbook Subsection 2.3.2.B.2.i	No limitation	No limitation	Up to 20 Years	Permit for phased projects, projects with undefined activities, or no contractor at time of permit application. No allocations assigned.

C. Diversion and Impoundment

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

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

Users of surface water maintained through operation of a diversion and impoundment system are considered secondary users of the diversion and impoundment system. The District recognizes dependent and independent secondary users as the two categories of surface water users within a diversion and impoundment system that may attain water rights through the permitting process. The distinction between these two categories is related to the manner in which the secondary user attains its water right. Unless exempt, such secondary users must obtain a consumptive use right through an independent permit or by incorporation into the diversion and impoundment permit. Criteria for each of these methods are set forth below.

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1. Demand Calculations

Reasonable demand calculations for diversion and impoundment systems will be based on the following factors: the extent (length, cross sections, and depth) of the canal network used to deliver the water associated with the diversion and impoundment operation; land use classifications within the area served by the diversion and impoundment system; surface water demands directly withdrawn from the diversion and impoundment system; seepage losses; water necessary to maintain groundwater elevations for the purpose of aquifer recharge and saltwater intrusion prevention; evaporation losses from the canal surfaces; and established control elevations during 1-in-10 year drought events.

For permit renewals in which no changes are proposed over historic operations, the demands may be determined from historic pumpage records, consistent with the criteria in Subsection 3.1.1. For modifications where the proposed allocation is increasing, the demands shall be determined with the use of models consistent with the criteria in Subsection 3.1.2, using the applicable efficiency and conservation measures for each use type served by the project while considering cycling of water from project to project within the system.

In addition to the requirements of the application, diversion and impoundment permit applicants must submit: 1) a map identifying the location of all secondary users of their system, including irrigated acreage and land use type; upon permit modification this map must be updated to reflect changes in secondary users of the diversion and impoundment system; and 2) copies of the agreements executed with dependent secondary users pursuant to Subsection 2.3.2.C.2.a, below.

2. Conditions of Issuance for Secondary Users of a Diversion and Impoundment System

- a. Dependent Secondary Users are users of surface water from a diversion and impoundment system that have elected to obtain their water right through the diversion and impoundment permittee's permit, as evidenced by a legal agreement in compliance with the following:
 - i. Agreement that the secondary user will comply with water shortage restrictions imposed by District rule or order issued pursuant to Chapter 40E-21, F.A.C.,
 - ii. Agreement that the secondary user will comply with all applicable water conservation standards required in the diversion and impoundment permit;

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- iii. Agreement that the secondary user will notify the diversion and impoundment permittee of any changes in water use demands or sources;
 - iv. Agreement that the secondary user will continue to evaluate the feasibility of using reclaimed water in accordance with the requirements contained within the diversion and impoundment permit;
 - v. Agreement that the secondary user will mitigate harm to the resources or existing legal uses caused by the secondary user;
 - vi. Agreement that the secondary user will submit a map identifying their system's location, irrigated acreage, and land use type; and
 - vii. Agreement that the dependent secondary user will comply with the above stated conditions and applicable conditions within the diversion and impoundment entities' consumptive use permit or be subject to potential District enforcement action pursuant to Chapter 373, F.S.
- b. Independent Secondary Users are users of surface water from a diversion and impoundment system that have obtained their water right through a separate consumptive use permit from the District. The District will utilize the applicable demand calculation criteria for the use class associated with the secondary use to determine the proposed project's demand, contained in the Applicant's Handbook. Site specific resource evaluation must be conducted as required by Section 3.0. Impact evaluation associated with the diversion and impoundment system's withdrawal from the regional system will not be required. Resource impact evaluations must be conducted as required by Section 3.0. In addition, the requested allocation must be consistent with the diversion and impoundment permit as evidenced by demonstration of legal access to the diversion and impoundment system and by demonstration that the proposed secondary use will not cause the diversion and impoundment permittee to exceed its permitted allocation.

D. Industrial/Commercial/Power Plants

Applicants must demonstrate that the quantities applied for relate to reasonable processing and manufacturing needs. The applicant shall demonstrate need for the water by providing information on the water balance for the operation, including all sources of water and losses of water utilized in production processes, personal/sanitary needs of employees and customers, treatment losses, and unaccounted uses.

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1. Water Conservation Requirements Plans

All individual permit applicants for a commercial, power plant, or industrial water use permit must submit a water conservation plan at the time of permit application. The conservation plan shall be prepared and implemented for the permittee's proposed use and, at a minimum, incorporate the following mandatory components:

- a. An audit of the amount of water used in the applicant's various operational processes. For new permittees, an audit will not be required as a condition of permit issuance; however, such audit must be conducted within two years of permit issuance.

The following measures will be required within the first year of permit issuance or audit completion if found to be cost effective in the applicant's audit:

- i. Implementation of a leak detection and repair program;
 - ii. Implementation of a recovery/recycling or other program providing for technological, procedural or programmatic improvements to the Applicant's facilities; and,
 - iii. Use of processes to decrease water consumption.
- b. Develop and implement an employee awareness and consumer education program concerning water conservation.
 - c. Procedures and time-frames for implementation shall be included in the conservation plan.

2. Demand Components

Applicants for industrial/commercial uses must identify the demand for each of the following components:

- a. Process requirements - water lost in processing and manufacturing where water is an input in the process. This quantity is determined through the calculation of a water balance. The water balance demonstrates where water is generated and in what quantities, where water is used in manufacturing or processing and the associated losses, and where and in what quantities water is disposed of or reused. The balance may be in the form of a spreadsheet or a flow diagram that indicates all water sources and losses. All sources of water that input to the activity must be listed.

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- b. Other uses - determined by calculating the total withdrawal quantity minus the quantity for the uses identified above. Other uses include lawn and landscape irrigation, outside use, air conditioning and cooling, water lost through leaks, and unaccounted uses.

3. Pollution Remediation

An Industrial Water Use Permit is required for remediation projects that include ground water or surface water withdrawals. The application for a pollution remediation use must include a copy of an approved state or federal remedial action plan. The volume of water to be withdrawn shall be consistent with the remedial action plan. The applicant must demonstrate that the treated water is discharged in a manner that is ultimately returned to the aquifer or is otherwise put to a reasonable-beneficial use, unless such discharge is technically or environmentally infeasible or is otherwise not practicable. Technical infeasibility exists if there is no reasonable access or capacity of permeable surface upon which the aquifer recharge could take place. Environmental infeasibility exists when there is no reasonable way of providing compatible quality discharge water to the receiving water, consistent with primary State Water Quality standards.

E. Landscape/Recreation Use

1. Water Conservation Requirements Plans

Permit applicants for landscape and golf course irrigation projects shall develop a conservation program incorporating the following mandatory elements. This conservation program must be submitted at the time of permit application.

- a. The use of Florida-Friendly landscaping principles for proposed projects and modifications to existing projects where it is determined that Florida-Friendly landscaping is of significant benefit as a water conservation measure relative to the cost of Florida-Friendly landscaping implementation and meets the requirements of section 373.185(2)(a)-(f), F.S.
- b. The installation and use of rain sensor devices, automatic switches or other automatic methods that have the capability to override the operation of the irrigation system when adequate rainfall has occurred is required. Systems which use soil moisture sensors to determine irrigation requirements are not required to also install rain sensors.
- c. The limitation of all lawn and ornamental irrigation to the hours and days specified in Rule 40E-24.201, F.A.C., or alternative landscape irrigation conservation measures adopted by local government ordinance in accordance with Rule 40E-24.301, F.A.C.

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2. Demand Components

The supplemental irrigation requirement for landscape and golf course irrigation projects shall be calculated pursuant to Subsection 2.3.1.C.1.

F. Public Water Supply

In order to accurately calculate demand, public water supply general or individual permit applicants must meet the criteria included in Subsection 2.1 and identify the demand for each of the uses listed in this section. Information required to demonstrate reasonable demand for each component includes the number, type, and size of service connections; past pumpage records; projected population data for the service area; data on the specific uses; and data specific to the forecasting models used. Demand quantities shall be based on raw water demand or that volume of water necessary to be withdrawn from existing or proposed sources. The quantities must be expressed in average gallons per day for each component of demand.

Where metering, billing, or other record-keeping methods do not provide accurate use estimates, the Applicant must provide the best estimates for each use type and must document the estimation method used.

In applications where a portion of the demand is derived from large use customers who redistribute water (e.g., a county utility sells water to a municipality), the applicant must obtain and report demand information from each customer. This information is required to demonstrate that the quantities applied for are supported by reasonable demand. Per capita use guidelines and water use conservation plans described below apply to redistributing water customers as well as the applicant.

1. Water Conservation Requirements

In addition to any required conservation measures pursuant to an applicable adopted MFL recovery or prevention strategy, all public water supply utilities applicants shall develop and implement a standard water conservation plan described in Subsection 2.3.2.F.1.a or a goal-based water conservation plan described in Subsection 2.3.2.F.1.b. The proposed water conservation plan shall allow no reduction in, and increase where environmentally, technically, and economically feasible, overall utility-specific water conservation effectiveness. The applicant may use publications and materials from Conserve Florida, the Alliance for Water Efficiency, or other similar industry guidance in development and supporting the selection of measures in its conservation plan and in demonstrating that increases in water use efficiency were achieved through water conservation.

The elements and implementation schedule for the water conservation plan shall be developed by the applicant. The District shall review and approve the plan submitted by the applicant as part of the public water supply permit. In reviewing the applicant's proposed plan for sufficiency, the District will consider whether the elements and sub-elements proposed to be implemented in the plan, taken as a whole, will promote effective conservation. The water conservation plan shall be

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subject to the schedule and reporting requirements specified in the permit. If implementation of the plan fails to demonstrate progress toward increasing water use efficiency, the permittee shall request a permit modification, if necessary, to revise the plan to address the deficiency.

a. Standard Water Conservation Plan

The applicant shall implement each of the following five elements as necessary to achieve efficient use to the extent economically, environmentally, and technically feasible. The applicant will explain how its proposed plan will effectively promote water conservation.

- i. A water conservation public education program. A program shall consist of one or more sub-elements. The applicant will consider education sub-elements such as those listed below. Implementation of these sub-elements may be achieved through collaboration with other entities, including the District. For each educational sub-element included in the applicant's program, the applicant shall identify the frequency, duration, and implementation schedule for the sub-element.
 1. Water conservation public service announcements;
 2. Water conservation speakers, posters, literature, videos, and/or other information provided to schools and community organizations;
 3. Public water conservation exhibits;
 4. Water conservation articles and/or reports provided to local news media;
 5. A water audit customer assistance program to address indoor and outdoor water use;
 6. Water conservation information provided to customers regarding year-round landscape irrigation conservation measures;
 7. Water conservation information posted on the supplier's website;
 8. The construction, maintenance, and publication of water efficient landscape demonstration projects;
 9. Water conservation information provided in customer bills or separate mailings; and,
 10. Other means of communication proposed by the applicant.
- ii. An outdoor water use conservation program. The applicant shall consider the following sub-elements.

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1. The adoption of an ordinance or condition of service limiting lawn and landscape irrigation that is provided to the District, and is either no less stringent than or consistent with the irrigation restrictions adopted by the District.
 2. The adoption of an ordinance or condition of service requiring the use of Florida-Friendly landscaping principles, Florida Water Star, or other generally accepted water conservation programs, guidelines, or criteria that address outdoor water conservation.
 3. The adoption of an ordinance or condition of service consistent with Section 373.62, F.S., relating to automatic landscape irrigation systems.
 4. The provision of a landscape irrigation audit program for businesses and residents, including the provision of information to assist customers in implementing the recommendations of the audit. The applicant shall provide a description of the program including implementation details and the content of the audits to be provided.
 5. An education element focusing on outdoor conservation as part of the water conservation public education program required by Subsection 2.3.2.F.1.a.i.
 6. Any other conservation measures or programs proposed by the applicant designed to reduce outdoor water use.
- iii. The selection of a rate structure designed to promote the efficient use of water by providing economic incentives. The rate structures may include, but not be limited to, increasing block rates, seasonal rates, quantity based surcharges, and/or time of day pricing as a means of reducing demands. The District shall afford the utility wide latitude in adopting a rate structure in accordance with section 373.227(3), F.S.
- iv. A water loss reduction program, if water losses exceed 10% as calculated pursuant to Subsection 2.3.2.F.2.
- v. An indoor water conservation program. The applicant will consider indoor conservation sub-elements such as those listed below. Implementation of these sub-elements may be achieved through collaboration with other entities, including the District. For each indoor conservation sub-element included in the applicant's program, the applicant shall

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provide the frequency, duration, and implementation schedule for the element.

1. Plumbing retrofit rebates;
2. Faucet aerator and showerhead giveaways;
3. An education element focusing on indoor conservation as part of the water conservation public education program required by Subsection 2.3.2.F.1.a.i; and,
4. Other indoor conservation measures proposed by the applicant.

b. Goal-Based Conservation Plan

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

A goal-based water conservation plan prepared pursuant to Section 373.227(4), F.S., shall contain the following:

- i. A description of water conservation measures selected for implementation and an implementation schedule for each measure; and,
- ii. An explanation of why the alternative elements included in the goal-based plan are appropriate to achieve effective water conservation in the applicant's service area if any of the five elements of the standard water conservation plan are not selected for inclusion in the goal-based plan.

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

c. In order to promote significant water savings beyond that required to achieve efficient water use in the permit, a public water supply permittee implementing a standard water conservation plan or a goal-based water conservation plan shall receive a permit extension for

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quantifiable water savings attributable to water conservation when the following conditions are met:

- i. The permittee is in compliance with the conditions of its permit.
- ii. The permittee demonstrates quantifiable water savings exceeding those required in the permit. Acceptable methods for quantifying water savings include reductions in residential per capita, gross per capita, per service connection use, or the use of treated potable water for outdoor irrigation. The quantification method used to establish the currently permitted allocation.
- iii. The permittee demonstrates a need for the conserved water to meet the projected demand for the term of the extension.
- iv. The permittee demonstrates water savings sufficient to qualify for at least a one-year permit extension.
- v. The permit extension shall provide only for the modification of the duration of the permit and shall not be used to increase the quantity of the allocation.
- vi. The permittee demonstrates that increases in efficiency were achieved through water conservation and not as a result of population changes, economic or other factors unrelated to conservation. In the absence of factors unrelated to conservation, if the permittee demonstrates timely implementation of its District-approved conservation plan, then the water savings shall be attributed to implementation of the conservation plan.
- vii. The specific duration of the extension will be calculated based on the quantity of water saved through conservation and the demonstration of water demand based on projected growth, as calculated at the time of the extension request. A permittee may request an extension no sooner than 5 years after issuance of the original permit, and no more frequently than every 5 years thereafter.
- viii. For permits with a duration of 5 years or less, a permittee may request an extension no sooner than one year prior to the original permit expiration date.
- ix. An allocation having a duration of 5 years pursuant to Subsection 1.5.2.D shall not be granted a permit extension under this section.

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- x. Multiple permit extensions may be requested to reflect additional water saved over the term of the permit. However, in no case shall the cumulative duration of all extensions exceed ten years from the original permit expiration date.

The permittee may request the extension through a letter modification request.

2. Demand Components

All public water supply applicants for an individual or general permit must identify the demand for the following components:

- a. Residential Use - at a minimum, shall be divided into single-family residential use and multi-family residential use;
- b. Other metered uses - include all uses other than residential accounted for by meter;
- c. Unaccounted uses - the total water system output minus all accounted uses above. Unaccounted use includes unmetered use, water lost through leaks, water used to flush distribution lines, fire-fighting, and other unidentified uses. This quantity should not exceed 10 percent of total distribution quantities. Applicants with unaccounted use greater than 10 percent are required to address the reduction of such use through the formation of a formal leak detection program;
- d. Treatment and Distribution Losses - In some circumstances, not all water that is withdrawn is actually used. This circumstance may be a result of losses in the system during distribution, or because the water must undergo a treatment process before it is usable. This component should only be calculated when such losses are significant. Some water treatment technologies, such as desalination or sand filtration, may cause significant portions of the withdrawn water to be unusable. In such cases, the applicant shall be required to indicate the withdrawal quantity treated, the percent product (usable) water, the percent reject (unusable) water, and the manner in which the reject water will be disposed;
- e. Large User's Agreements - for those utilities which provide water to other entities through large user's agreements or other similar contracts, the quantity of water delivered to each end user (both average and peak day) and the duration of the water service delivery shall be identified. For those utilities which purchase supplemental water from another utility, the volume of water historically purchased (or contracted to be purchased for proposed

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uses) for both an average and maximum daily basis and the duration of the contract shall be provided.

3. Per Capita Daily Water Use

Per capita daily water use is a guideline used to measure the reasonable withdrawal requests of public water supply applicants for an individual or general permit. Per capita water use includes population-related withdrawals associated with residential, business, institutional, industrial, miscellaneous metered, and unaccounted uses. The average per capita daily use rate is calculated for the last five years or period of record, whichever is less, by dividing the average daily water withdrawals for each year of record by the permanent or seasonally adjusted population served by the utility for the same period of time. The per capita use rate that is most representative of the anticipated demands, considering the water conservation plans required by criteria in Subsection 2.3.2.F.1, shall be identified and used for water demand projection purposes. The historical demand patterns may not always be appropriate for projection purposes. This may occur when there are current large users whose growth is not related to population, or when future development may take on characteristics very different than those of present development. In such cases, alternative per capita estimates, such as a design per capita based on dwelling unit type, population characteristics, seasonality of the population and comparison with adjacent similar developments, shall be presented accompanied by necessary documentation. If no historical water use data exists or in the case of proposed developments, a design per capita use shall be used based on the above alternative criteria. Per capita daily water use greater than 200 gpcd must be supported with additional information explaining the rate of use.

4. Maximum Monthly Peaking Ratio: Public Water Supply

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

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

- a. In cases where several years of pumpage records are available, the maximum monthly peaking ratio is calculated for each year. The ratio is generally the average of the peaking ratios of the last three years of record, unless changes in the historic water use patterns require the use of a more representative timeframe (such as when there is a projected significant increase for commercial/industrial demands or the applicant enters into a new large user agreement).
- b. For proposed developments, a ratio between 1.3 and 1.7 will be used, depending upon the operation of the utility, although

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engineering documents justifying a different ratio will be considered.

- c. When a utility operates more than one treatment plant and the plants operate independently (no interconnections), the maximum monthly peaking ratio must be determined for each treatment plant and its associated wellfield(s).

5. Population Estimates and Data

In service areas without significant seasonal population fluctuations, the use of permanent population estimates is appropriate. In service areas where there are significant seasonal population changes, the general or individual permit applicant shall estimate the seasonal population for use in conjunction with permanent population in the calculation of per capita daily water demand. The applicant is advised that if significant seasonal population fluctuations are not accounted for, per capita water daily water use may be over-estimated. Permanent and seasonal (if applicable) population growth must be projected for the requested duration of the permit, on a yearly basis, for the area served by the application.

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

Population data should be derived from the prevailing Comprehensive Land Use Plan developed under Part II, Chapter 163, F.S. If the applicant's population estimate varies from the Comprehensive Plan, other accepted sources of population data to validate the variance include the following: 1) BEBR; 2) RPC; 3) County Planning Departments; or 4) the District's Planning Department.

6. Health Review

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

G. Aquifer Storage and Recovery Systems

ASR systems shall be permitted in conjunction with the applicable use type.

Demand Components

Impact evaluations shall be based on the reasonable demand for water associated with the proposed ASR system. The reasonable demand for ASR water will be based on the volume of water needed for recovery by the ASR system considering losses related to the initial volume stored for recovery.

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Reasonable Demand: The allocation for the proposed project without ASR shall be calculated using methods contained in Section 2.0 for the appropriate use class such that the total project allocation with the ASR component provides for the 1-in-10 year drought demands of the project. The final allocation for the project will be adjusted, if necessary, for storage losses based on the nature of the demand for water as described as follows.

1. For projects with water demands that are expected to increase over the duration of the permit, the incremental demands shall be calculated in five-year increments. The volume of water calculated at the end of each five-year period (Q) is available for seasonal storage during that five-year cycle. For each of the five years, the amount of water stored combined with the amount of water used shall not exceed the annual average permitted volume of the fifth year (Q). This allows the user to store both the unused portion of the allocation and the seasonal component of the demand. By the end of the five year cycle, a sufficient buffer zone in the storage horizon should be built up to provide for efficient recovery of the seasonal demand component. However, should the applicant demonstrate through past ASR performance or documentation of unique aquifer characteristics of the storage horizon (such as high permeability and poor confinement) that high losses of the stored fresh water occur, a supplemental allocation to account for the losses may be requested. The amount of supplemental water needed to account for the ASR losses shall be evaluated as to the overall efficiency of the water supply system. In the event that the volume of water lost during injection and storage is large (30% or more), the applicant shall evaluate and implement options to reduce the losses to an acceptable level.
2. For projects that will achieve the build out demand within five years of permit issuance or which have demands that are not expected to increase, the reasonable demand shall be determined by the seasonal shift in demand combined with a supplemental allocation to account for losses should site specific characteristics of the storage horizon warrant.

For projects where the site specific characteristics of the storage horizon result in the need for additional allocation to cover storage losses, the applicant shall quantify the losses and request an adjustment in the annual allocation to account for reasonable storage losses. The losses shall be based on the degree to which the recovered water, combined with the conventional supply, produces a water quality that is usable for the permitted demand based on federal, state and local water quality standards.

3.0 WATER RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

Section 373.223, F.S., provides a three-pronged test for evaluating each proposed water use: 1) the use must be reasonable-beneficial; 2) must not interfere with any existing legal use of water; and 3) must be consistent with the public interest. Reasonable assurances that the proposed water use from both an individual and

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cumulative basis meets this three-pronged test are provided, in part, by the applicant's compliance with the Conditions for Issuance, set forth in Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C.

The Applicant's Handbook is intended to ensure that each permit application is based on consistent, reliable technical evaluations conducted using accepted industry or professional standards. When determining whether the permit applicant has provided reasonable assurances the conditions for permit issuance are met, the District will consider the projected impact of the proposed withdrawal, along with impacts from any existing legal uses and other pending applications for a consumptive use permit under conditions, up to and including a 1-in-10 year drought event. These assurances can be provided through applicable historic monitoring data or modeling data, as defined below. If the criteria described in Section 3.0 are not met, applicants may consider reduction of withdrawal quantities, a pumpage rotation schedule, mitigation, change in withdrawal source or other means to bring the proposed use into compliance with the technical criteria.

The impact of withdrawals on the applicant's surface water management system must be evaluated and submitted with the water use permit application. The cumulative withdrawals as a result of the water use request must be evaluated in conjunction with the cumulative drainage effects of the surface water management system.

3.1 Data Collection, Evaluation, and Modeling Impact Evaluations

In support of an application for a water use permit, applicants shall submit data and modeling, as applicable.

3.1.1 Monitor Data

Monitor data in support of a permit application shall be accurate and verifiable, and collected at the represented withdrawal rates requested in the permit application during: 1) at least a 1-in-10 year drought, as defined by the yearly total rainfall accumulation for regulatory rainfall stations (pursuant to SFWMD, Part B Water Use Management System Design and Evaluation Aids, Part V, Supplemental Crop Requirement and Withdrawal Calculation, within Volume 3, Permit Information Manual for Water Use Permit Applications); or 2) 90 days without effective recharge.

Pumpage data collected from a calibrated accounting method authorized in the previous permit is considered accurate and verifiable.

Water level and quality data collected pursuant to limiting conditions in a permit must provide a sufficient basis to determine if conditions of permit issuance will be met. Additional assurances will be required in cases where the monitor data does not represent the conditions of the resource as affected by the past withdrawals. An example would include wetland photographs without corresponding hydrologic data necessary to determine the withdrawal impacts on wetland hydroperiod, or water quality data from monitor wells that have collapsed or are constructed into zones that do not relate to potential for salinity movement.

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The use of historic monitor data to prove conditions of permit issuance are met may be applied to permit renewals and to that portion of a modification that represents the historic use that was monitored. Additional assurances will be required in case where a modification renders the historic data non-representative. An example would include the use of new source of supply, a significant relocation of the points of withdrawal, or an increase in the allocation.

Other relevant information regarding the actual use of water or impact of the actual use of water will be considered. Such information could include identification of irrigated acreage that occurred over time, wellfield operations, and the use of a state approved functional assessment of wetland or other surface waters, to determine impacts of prior consumptive uses.

3.1.2 Modeling Data

Applicable modeling data may consist of basic analytic impact assessments or calibrated numeric system simulation models. The modeling impact assessments shall be conducted for the proposed withdrawal alone, as well as the proposed withdrawal combined with all other permitted uses and pending applications within the cone of depression of the proposed use. The cone of depression is defined by the 0.1 foot drawdown contour for the proposed withdrawal from the water table aquifer and the 1.0 foot contour for the proposed withdrawal from a confined aquifer.

For an ASR system, the applicant shall identify the area of influence based on the volume of water calculated in Subsection 2.3.2.G. The area of influence of an ASR system shall address two factors: 1) the area affected by the pressure change resulting from the injection and removal of stored water; and 2) the orientation of the stored fresh water and associated buffer zone.

Applicants proposing an impact offset [Subsection 62-40.416(7), F.A.C.] or substitution credit [Subsection 62-40.416(8), F.A.C.] must demonstrate that the conditions for permit issuance are met, in part, through the submittal of assessments described in Subsection 3.1.2, below. Subsections 62-40.416(7) and (8), F.A.C., are incorporated by reference in Subsection 40E-2.091(3), F.A.C.

A. Basic Impact Assessment

Basic analytic impact assessments utilize an approved analytic equation(s), such as the Theis or Hantush-Jacob equation, applied to the requested maximum month allocation that simulates continued withdrawal for 90 days without recharge (which is considered for purpose of these simulations to be equivalent to a 1-in-10 year drought condition). Aquifer characteristics derived from approved APT or specific capacity tests (SFWMD, Part B Water Use Management System Design and Evaluation Aids, Part II Aquifer Performance Test) located within one mile of the project site are acceptable. If more than one set of aquifer characteristics data exists within one mile of the site, the value measured closest to the proposed project will be used unless the applicant can demonstrate that hydrogeologic conditions at the project site are not represented by such data. If the location of the nearest site where aquifer characteristics were

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measured is greater than one mile from the project site, the average of the nearest three APT or specific capacity test sites is acceptable providing that two of the three values are within one standard deviation of the mean. If this is not the case, the applicant shall demonstrate that the conditions of permit issuance are met for the highest and lowest values of the three sites, or the applicant may opt to conduct an APT or specific capacity test at the site.

The use of numeric models such as Modflow without calibration is acceptable under the following configurations: 1) the model represents the aquifer or aquifer system as no more than two layers; 2) each layer uses a single value for transmissivity/permeability, storage/storativity and a single value is used for leakance between the layers; 3) the simulation time is 90 days with no recharge; and 4) surface water recharge features are not represented. The modeling shall include separate runs using the highest and lowest measured values of transmissivity/permeability, storage/storativity, and leakance from the region, based on published data and pump test values calculated as described above. The selected high and low aquifer values will be approved provided they significantly overestimate the withdrawal impacts that would occur on the site. The use of a numeric model without calibration is acceptable for representing seepage irrigation systems where the applicant models the portion of the irrigation water that returns to the water table aquifer, provided the model is configured as described in this paragraph and the change in the water table elevation predicted by the model is field verified with water level data from at least one water table piezometer located adjacent to the irrigated field.

B. Calibrated Numeric Simulation Models

For complex systems that cannot be accurately evaluated pursuant to Subsection 3.1.2.A, above, the applicant may provide assurances that the conditions for issuance will be met through a calibrated numeric simulation model, as described herein. District approved numeric system simulation models are used to simulate withdrawals from complex aquifer systems, such as multiple layered aquifers with varying degrees of hydraulic conductivity, integrated surface and groundwater systems, and withdrawals that involve density dependent flows or transport of contaminants.

Staff will approve simulations that utilize documented model codes that have undergone professional peer review and accurately represent the physical system. In order to demonstrate that a model is representative of the physical system, the applicant shall calibrate the model. An acceptable calibration method shall be identified between the applicant and District staff while taking into consideration the range of water levels across the model domain, location of available water level monitor data, and the degree to which the monitor data accurately reflects area ground water conditions versus sporadic influences of local pumpage. Whenever possible, the numeric models should be calibrated to within ± 1 foot for at least three monitor wells distributed randomly within the model domain for each month of the simulation period.

For the purpose of model calibration, when using monitor data that has daily measurements, the applicant shall average those daily values for each month. For

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monitor wells in which a single measurement was made for the month, in determining whether the calibration is acceptable, the pumpage and rainfall conditions immediately preceding or during the single sampling event shall be considered.

Model calibrations will be conducted using monthly time steps for a calibration timeframe of at least 18 months. The applicant may select the calibration period for the model based on availability of representative time variant data. When long term water level monitoring data is not available, the applicant shall calibrate the model to site specific pump test data. This calibration shall be based on a comparison of actual pump test water level changes with calculated water level changes derived from the model. The pump test shall be run for a sufficient time for the water levels to approach equilibrium for the production zone and the surficial aquifer.

The simulation model run shall be conducted using monthly time steps starting with a minimum of three months of average annual demand and rainfall, followed by twelve months of 1-in-10 year drought conditions, followed by a minimum of six months of average annual demand and rainfall. The applicant shall utilize SFWMD, Part B Water Use Management System Design and Evaluation Aids, Part V, Supplemental Crop Requirement and Withdrawal Calculation, within Volume 3, Permit Information Manual for Water Use Permit Applications, to determine the 1-in-10 year drought and average rainfall conditions for the purpose of evaluating drought recharge rates.

When District staff evaluates a calibrated model for approval, the range of parameters used in the model will be checked against published ranges of values for each parameter evaluated in order to determine the reasonableness of the values used in the model. Calibrations that are achieved using parameters outside of the range of acceptable values for south Florida will not be accepted. Steady state numeric models are not acceptable for the purposes of providing reasonable assurances.

The location of all actual measured time invariant parameters used to estimate each data array shall be identified and documented for each layer in the model. Data arrays without at least three (3) actual measured values will require a sensitivity analysis to be conducted that evaluates the range of potentially acceptable values for the parameter in question. If a model is submitted that does not meet the calibration criteria, the applicant may collect additional data and revise the model. If a model is not calibrated to an acceptable level it will not be acceptable for providing reasonable assurances.

3.2 Source Specific Criteria

3.2.1 Restricted Allocation Areas

Due to concerns regarding water availability, the following geographic areas are restricted with regard to the utilization of specific water supply sources. These areas and sources include the following:

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A. Lake Istokpoga/Indian Prairie Canal System

No additional surface water will be allocated from District controlled surface water bodies over and above existing allocations. No increase in surface water pump capacity will be recommended.

B. C-23, C-24 and C-25 Canal System

No additional surface water will be allocated from District canals C-23, C-24 and C-25, or any connected canal systems that derive water supply from these District canals, over and above existing allocations. No increase in surface water pump capacity will be recommended.

C. L-1, L-2 and L-3 Canal System

No additional surface water will be allocated from District canals L-1, L-2 and L-3 over and above existing allocations. No increase in surface water pump capacity will be recommended.

D. Pumps on Floridan Wells

No pump shall be placed on a flowing Floridan well in Martin or St. Lucie County, except under the following guidelines:

1. If the pump was in place and operational prior to March 2, 1974, and is still in place or a replacement pump with a similar capacity is in place;
2. The proposed pump is installed for the purpose of increasing pressure in attached piping (e.g., drip or micro-jet irrigation systems) and not for the purpose of increasing flow over and above that flow which naturally emanates from the well. The determination of the appropriate pump capacity must occur after well construction and measurement of the actual natural flow rate. Prior to any pump installation, the Permittee shall provide measurements of flow from each well using calibrated flow equipment. The method of accounting, calibration data, corrections for well losses, proposed pump information, and the basis for the requested flow rate shall be submitted to District Staff for review and approval;
3. The applicant conducts and provides the results of a study, approved by District staff, which shows that pump installation and subsequent withdrawals will not interfere with any presently existing legal use, as defined in Section 3.7;
4. The proposed pump is installed to temporarily assist in producing the permitted allocation associated with freeze protection pursuant to Subsection 2.3.2.A.2; or,
5. The proposed pump is installed to temporarily assist in meeting allowable withdrawals for the duration of a water shortage declared pursuant to Chapter 40E-21, F.A.C.

E. Lower East Coast Regional Water Availability

In addition to all other applicable consumptive use statutory and rule provisions, the following restrictions shall apply when allocating water by permit for water use withdrawals within the Northern Palm Beach County Service Area and Lower East Coast Service Areas 1, 2 or 3.

Subsection 3.2.1.E is a component of recovery strategies for MFLs for the Everglades and the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River, as set forth in Chapter 40E-8, F.A.C., and assists in implementing the objective of the District to ensure that water necessary for Everglades restoration and restoration of the Loxahatchee River Watershed is not allocated for consumptive use upon permit renewal or modification under this rule.

1. The additional restrictions in this section shall only apply to applications for new or modified permits or for permit renewals.
2. Except as provided in this section, an applicant must demonstrate, pursuant to the impact evaluation provisions in Subsection 3.1.2, the requested allocation will not cause a net increase in the volume or cause a change in timing on a monthly basis of surface and ground water withdrawn from the Lower East Coast Everglades Waterbodies or the North Palm Beach County/Loxahatchee River Watershed Waterbodies (which are hereinafter referred to as the “Waterbodies”) over that resulting from the base condition water use.

The evaluation of water withdrawn from Waterbodies under this section shall address the impacts of the proposed use on surface and ground water from: a) integrated conveyance systems that are hydraulically connected to the subject Waterbodies and are tributary to or receive water from such Waterbodies; and b) the Waterbodies. Integrated conveyance systems that are hydraulically connected to the subject Waterbodies include primary canals used for water supply including, but not limited to, the Central and Southern Florida Project Canals, and secondary and tertiary canals that derive water from primary canals.

3. The “base condition water use” shall be as provided below, but in no case shall exceed the withdrawal permitted to the applicant as of April 1, 2006:
 - a. For the public water supply use class, the maximum quantity of water withdrawn by the applicant from the permitted source during any consecutive twelve month period during the five years preceding April 1, 2006. If a permit allocation existing as of April 1, 2006 contains an allocation based on a conversion of a water treatment system, the base condition water use shall be increased to account for the additional volume used as if the modified treatment system was operational as of April 1, 2006;

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- b. For the irrigation use class, the quantity of water calculated using Subsection 2.3.1.C to meet demands for the following: 1) the number of acres actively irrigated by the applicant over the duration of the irrigation permit existing as of April 1, 2006; or 2) if the irrigation project, or a portion thereof, has not yet been constructed pursuant to a required surface water management construction permit or environmental resource permit as of April 1, 2006, the number of acres authorized to be irrigated by such project when constructed, consistent with a water use permit existing as of April 1, 2006;
- c. For the diversion and impoundment use class, the demands of the applicant calculated pursuant to Subsection 2.3.2.C for the physical conditions of the diversion and impoundment system as of April 1, 2006; or,
- d. For other use classes, the quantity of water withdrawn by the applicant during the twelve months preceding April 1, 2006.

In determining the base condition water use, pursuant to Subsections a. through d. above, the District shall consider and allow adjustments if the applicant demonstrates that such use is not representative of normal operations due to unanticipated conditions affecting the actual quantity of water withdrawn, such as extreme climatic conditions or equipment failure. Only uses conducted consistent with the existing consumptive use permit limiting conditions shall be considered in identifying the base condition water use. The base condition water use shall not exceed that permitted as of April 1, 2006.

The base condition water use shall include water made available through implementation of offsets, alternative water supplies, or terminated or reduced base condition water uses, specifically required by permit limiting condition to prevent increased water from being withdrawn from the subject Waterbodies. Under these circumstances, the applicant shall demonstrate that such actions were implemented and function as required by the permit.

- 4. Applicants shall conduct a preliminary evaluation to determine whether the proposed use has the potential for increasing the withdrawal of water from the Waterbodies over the applicant's base condition water use. Such preliminary evaluations may include a basic analytic impact assessment described in Subsection 3.1.2.A or other acceptable evaluation pursuant to Section 3.1.

If based on a preliminary evaluation the proposed use has the potential for increasing the withdrawal of water from the Waterbodies, the following two

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evaluations will be compared to identify any changes in location, timing and volume of the withdrawals from the Waterbodies:

- a. A quantification of the withdrawal of surface and ground water from the Waterbodies under the base condition water use; and
- b. A quantification of the withdrawal of surface and ground water from the Waterbodies under the requested allocation.

In conducting this evaluation, the applicant shall consider the timing of the withdrawals as they affect the Waterbodies, i.e., the public water supply use class requires water throughout the year based on seasonal demand trends of the service area, versus the agriculture use class which uses water based on growing cycles of the particular crop.

When evaluating the effects of the proposed use on the Waterbodies, the applicant shall evaluate the resource efficiency of the use, i.e., the public water supply class demands are based on the demands of the service area and the type of treatment, and generally do not provide return flow to the source at the location of the withdrawal; whereas, the agricultural use class demands are based on the crop type, irrigation method and soil conditions, and typically provide some component of recharge at or near the point of withdrawal. The location component is evaluated based on the distance of the withdrawal from and the specific individual area of the subject Waterbodies as depicted in Figures 3-1 and 3-2, e.g., Water Conservation Area 1, 2A, or 2B, or the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River or Loxahatchee Slough.

5. If the comparison of the evaluations identified in Subsection 3.2.1.E.4, above, identifies an increase in the volume or change in timing of water requested to be withdrawn from the Waterbodies, the applicant shall do one or more of the following:
 - a. Certified project water. Identify that additional water from the Waterbodies has been made available through implementation of a project for water resource development, as defined in Section 373.019(22), F.S., and such water has been certified as available by the Governing Board, as defined in Section 1.1.
 - b. Offsets. Propose, identify a schedule for implementation, and construct and operate adequate offsets to eliminate the projected increase in volume or change in timing of withdrawals from the Waterbodies over the base condition water use. An offset will be approved if it prevents an increase in volume or change in timing of surface and groundwater withdrawn from the Waterbodies over the base condition water use. Offsets include the use of impact offsets

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[Subsection 62-40.416(7), F.A.C.], recharge systems and seepage barriers that meet the above requirement;

- c. Alternative water supply. Propose, identify a schedule for implementation, and construct and operate alternative water supplies, as defined in Section 373.019(1), F.S. An alternative water supply will be approved under this rule if it is adequate to meet the reasonable increased demands without causing an increased volume or change in timing of the withdrawal from the Waterbodies over the base condition water use;
- d. Terminated or reduced base condition water use. Identify terminated or reduced base condition water uses as stated below. The request will be approved if the applicant demonstrates that the requested allocation does not cause an increase in volume or change in timing of withdrawals from the Waterbodies over the applicant's base condition water use due to the reduction or elimination of other base condition water uses that existed on April 1, 2006. The applicant must demonstrate that water is available by providing documentation of the implementation of a substitution credit [Subsection 62-40.416(8), F.A.C.] or other modification or termination of the historic consumptive use permit prior to issuance of the proposed permit under this rule; or,
- e. Available wet season water. Identify water is available during the wet season as set forth below. The wet season water will be approved if the applicant demonstrates that water is available under the conditions described below during the wet season, provided the applicant demonstrates that such water is not required to achieve the restoration benefits to the Waterbodies pursuant to the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, North Palm Beach County Comprehensive Water Management Plan, and the Acceler8 program. Water available under these conditions shall be limited to the wet season discharges that are projected to persist following implementation of the entire Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, North Palm Beach County Comprehensive Water Management Plan, and the Acceler8 program.
 - i. Available surface water discharges during the wet season shall be identified based on best available information at the time of permit application evaluation used to quantify surface water flows from or to the restored Waterbodies, as reflected in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, North Palm Beach County Comprehensive Water Management Plan, and the Acceler8 program, in their entirety;

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- ii. Available wet season surface water discharges will be identified based on 1-in-10 drought conditions during May 1st through November 1st, as determined by annual rainfall statistics measured from gauges that are proximal to the applicant's point of withdrawal defined in Part B Water Use Management System Design and Evaluation Aids, Part IV Supplemental Crop Requirement and Withdrawal Calculation; and,
- iii. Wet season surface water requested by the applicant must be derived within the same hydrologic area where the available surface water is identified.

The District will assist the permit applicant in identifying the best available information necessary to make the determination of wet season water availability. Offsets, alternative water sources and terminated or reduced base condition water uses implemented after April 1, 2006 shall be considered in addressing requested increases in withdrawals from Waterbodies under this section. Notwithstanding, as stated in Subsection 3.2.1.E.3, water made available from the permitted source through offsets, alternative water supplies and terminated or reduced base condition water uses implemented consistent with permit limiting conditions to prevent increased water from being withdrawn from the subject Waterbodies, shall be considered in the base condition water use.

- 6. Consistent with Subsection 3.2.1.E.5 above, the permit applicant may obtain an allocation for additional water from the Waterbodies over the applicant's base condition water use, as identified below:
 - a. Certified project water. Water certified by the Governing Board as available for consumptive use through operation of a water resource development project, as provided in Section 3.2.1.E.5.a;
 - b. Temporary allocation. Water temporarily required to meet the applicant's reasonable demands while implementing an alternative water supply pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1.E.5.c or while implementing an offset identified pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1.E.5.b. The permit will be conditioned with dates and milestones for development of the alternative water supply or offset. A temporary allocation shall be reduced to be consistent with this subsection when the alternative source is projected to be available, consistent with permit limiting conditions. The temporary allocation shall be adjusted, as necessary, to reflect the offset on the Waterbodies when the offset is projected to be available, consistent with the permit limiting conditions.

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The limiting conditions governing the quantity and time period for the temporary allocation shall be based on expected due diligence of the permit applicant, as determined by applying the factors in Subsections 3.2.1.E.6.b i. through iii., below, to implement the alternative water supply or offset in an expeditious manner, not to exceed five years unless specifically approved by the Governing Board. The time period shall be determined considering the following factors:

- i. The projected time period for design, receipt of necessary authorizations, and construction of the alternative supply or offset;
 - ii. The timing of demands to be met from the alternative supply or offset;
 - iii. Other factors that indicate the reasonable period required to develop the alternative supply or offset.
- c. Water made available through implementation of offsets or the termination or reduction of base condition water use withdrawals. Water made available through implementation of offsets pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1.E.5.b or water made available through the termination or reduction of other users' base condition water use withdrawals pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1.E.5.d, consistent with permit limiting conditions; or,
- d. Available wet season water. Water available during the wet season, provided the applicant demonstrates that such water is not required to achieve the restoration benefits to the Waterbodies pursuant to the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan, North Palm Beach County Comprehensive Water Management Plan, and the Acceler8 program pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1.E.5.e. Pursuant to permit limiting conditions, additional surface water withdrawals will be permitted only when flood control regulatory releases are being made, and not when water supply deliveries are being made, from the Waterbodies.
7. Permit applicants must meet the requirements of any established MFL and water reservation, if applicable.

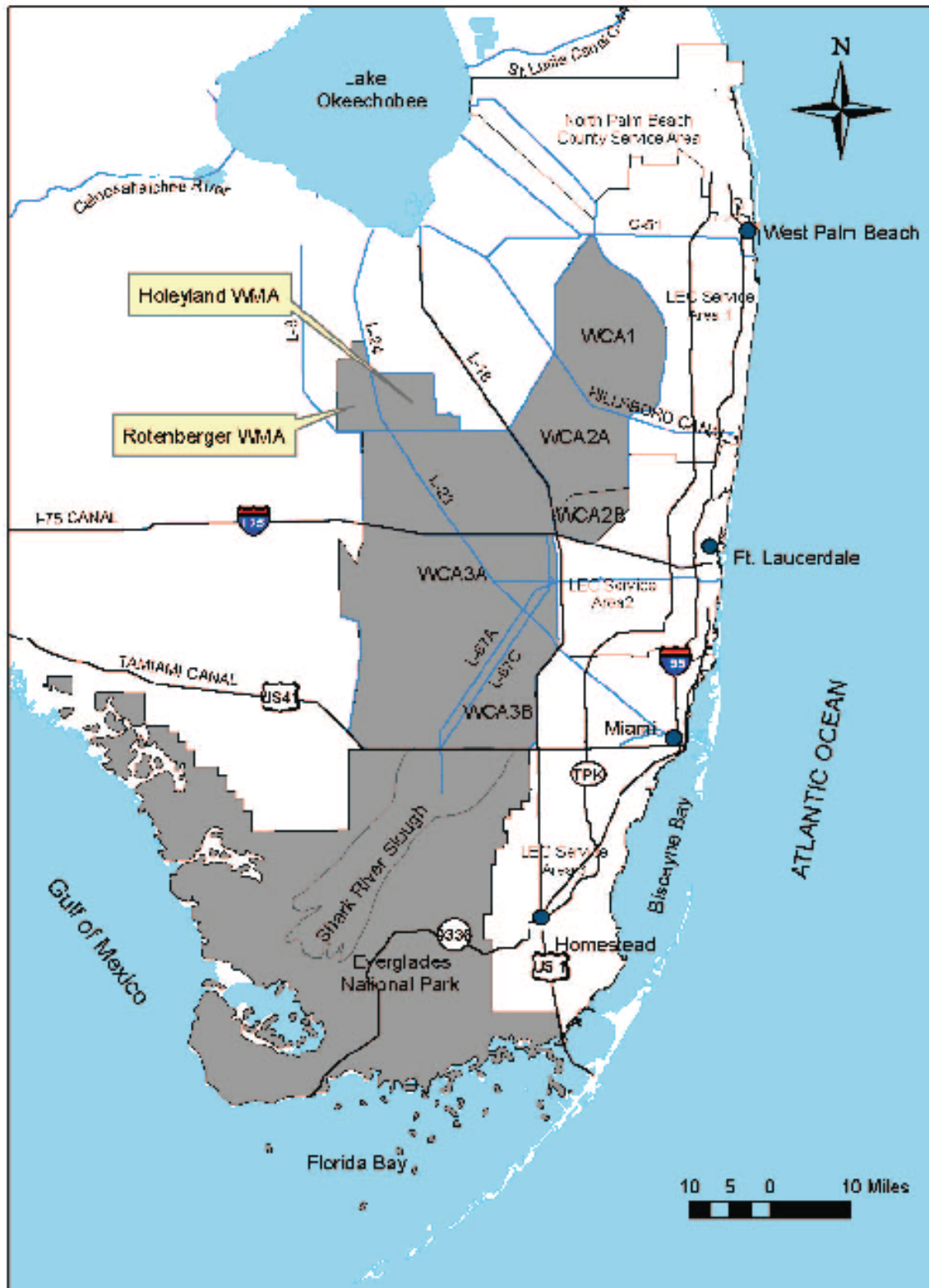
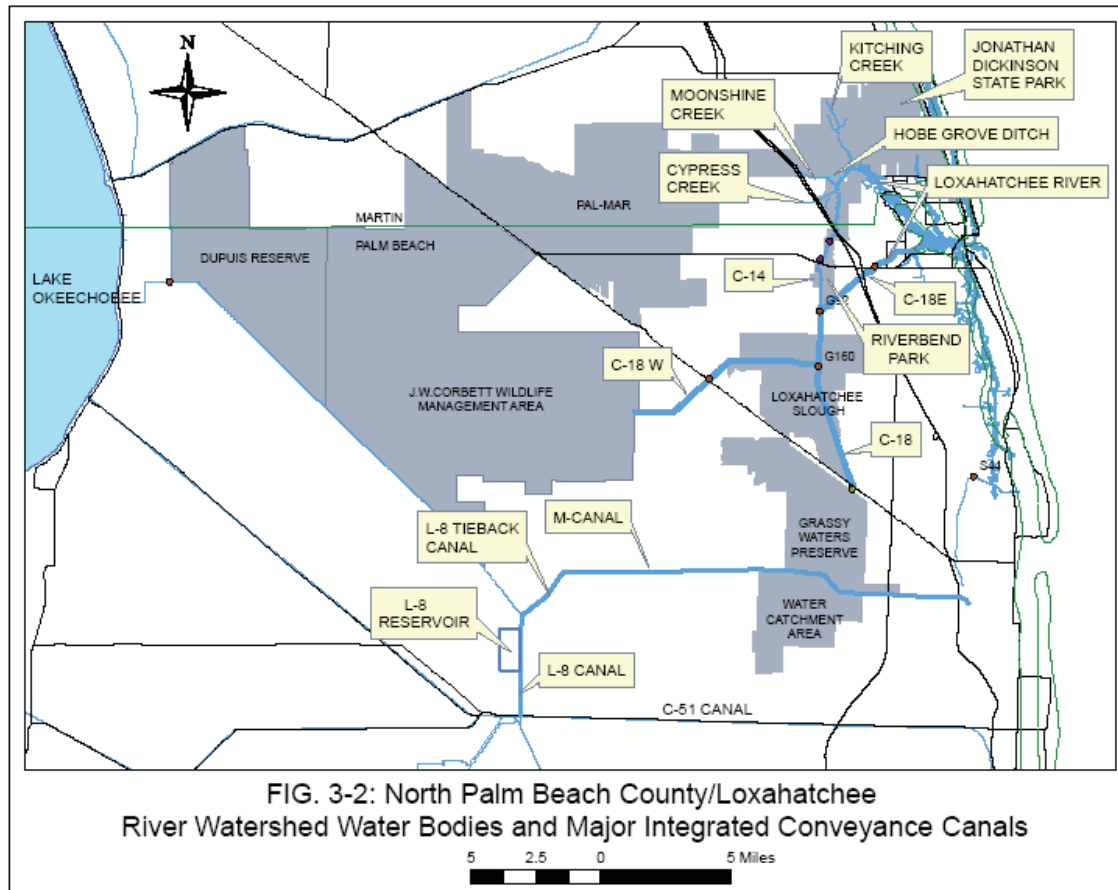


FIG. 3-1: Lower East Coast Everglades Waterbodies and Major Integrated Conveyance Canals



F. Lake Okeechobee Service Area Water Availability

The following restrictions shall apply when allocating surface water derived from the Lake Okeechobee Waterbody for consumptive use within the Lake Okeechobee Basin as depicted in Figure 3-3. This rule is a component of the recovery strategy for MFLs for Lake Okeechobee, as set forth in Chapter 40E-8, F.A.C., to address lower lake management levels and storage under the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' interim Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule (LORS), adopted to protect the public health and safety (April 28, 2008). Compliance with this rule along with the other criteria contained in the Applicant's Handbook implements the objectives of the District to protect the public health and safety, to prevent interference among legal users of Lake water, to be consistent with the MFL recovery strategy as defined in Rule 40E-8.421, F.A.C., and to ensure that water necessary for Everglades restoration is not allocated for consumptive use.

1. The rule applies to applications for new projects, existing unpermitted projects, modifications to existing projects, and permit renewals for existing projects located within the Lake Okeechobee Basin as depicted in Figure 3-3, that propose to use surface water from the "Lake Okeechobee Waterbody," defined as:
 - a. Lake Okeechobee as identified in subsection 40E-8.021(12); or,

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- b. Integrated conveyance systems that are hydraulically connected to and receive water from Lake Okeechobee such as the Caloosahatchee River, the St. Lucie Canal, or secondary canal systems that receive Lake Okeechobee water for water supply purposes via gravity flow or by pump.

This section does not apply to groundwater withdrawals such as withdrawals from wells, mining, and dewatering, or to projects that request to use a volume of water less than or equal to 3 MGM from the Lake Okeechobee Waterbody.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, an applicant must demonstrate the requested allocation will not cause a net increase in the volume of surface water withdrawn from the Lake Okeechobee Waterbody over the entire "base condition water use" as defined in Subsections 3.2.1.F.2 a. through d., below. In determining the base condition water use, pursuant to Subsections 3.2.1.F.2 a. through d. below, the District shall consider and allow adjustments if the applicant demonstrates that such use is not representative of normal operations due to unanticipated conditions affecting the actual quantity of water withdrawn, such as extreme climatic conditions or equipment failure.
 - a. Public Water Supply Use Class: the maximum quantity of water withdrawn by the applicant from the Lake Okeechobee Waterbody during any consecutive twelve month period between April 1, 2001 and January 1, 2008, consistent with the conditions of the existing permit. If a permit allocation existing on January 1, 2008 contains an allocation based on a conversion of a water treatment system, the base condition water use shall be increased to account for treatment losses of the new treatment plant as if the treatment system was operational during the above stated time interval;
 - b. Irrigation Use Classes: the quantity of water calculated using Subsections 2.3.1.C and 3.9.1 considering:
 - i. The maximum number of acres actively irrigated by the applicant between April 1, 2001 and January 1, 2008 along with the associated crop type and irrigation method used. When determining the numbers of acres actively irrigated, data regarding historic crop plantings will be evaluated however short term reductions in historic plantings caused by disease or poor market conditions are not to be used in determining the actively irrigated acreage; or,

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- ii. If the irrigation project, or a portion thereof, has been authorized but not yet constructed pursuant to the conditions of a surface water management construction or environmental resource permit or authorization existing on January 1, 2008, the base condition water use will be calculated based on the number of acres and crop type identified in the environmental resource and water use permit or authorization in place as of January 1, 2008;
 - c. Diversion and Impoundment Use Class: the demands of the applicant calculated pursuant to Subsection 2.3.2.C for the physical conditions of the diversion and impoundment system as of January 1, 2008. In situations where historic uses were supplied by the diversion and impoundment project but not expressly identified or incorporated in the diversion and impoundment permit, the base case condition water use will be as calculated to include the historic demands served by the diversion and impoundment project between April 1, 2001 and January 1, 2008, consistent with the conditions of the existing permit;
 - d. Other Use Classes: the maximum quantities of water withdrawn by the applicant (annual and maximum month) between April 1, 2001 and January 1, 2008, consistent with the conditions of the existing permit.
- 3. Applicants shall provide reasonable assurances that the requested allocation will not cause a net increase in the volume of surface water withdrawn from the Lake Okeechobee Waterbody over the entire base condition water use. This demonstration is provided when the following criteria are met on a project by project scale as calculated pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1.F.2, above:
 - a. Permit Renewals: Those projects which timely seek re-issuance of a previous permit without modifications.
 - b. Modifications that Maintain or Reduce Base Condition Water Use Calculated Pursuant to the Existing Permit: Examples of such modifications include changes to withdrawal facilities, irrigated acreage, crop type within the permitted use class, or irrigation efficiency that results in an allocation that is equal to or less than the project's base condition water use calculated pursuant to the existing permit. In the event that the modification results in a use that is less than the project's base condition water use, the applicant will be required to calculate the reduction from the project's base condition water use associated with the requested modification.

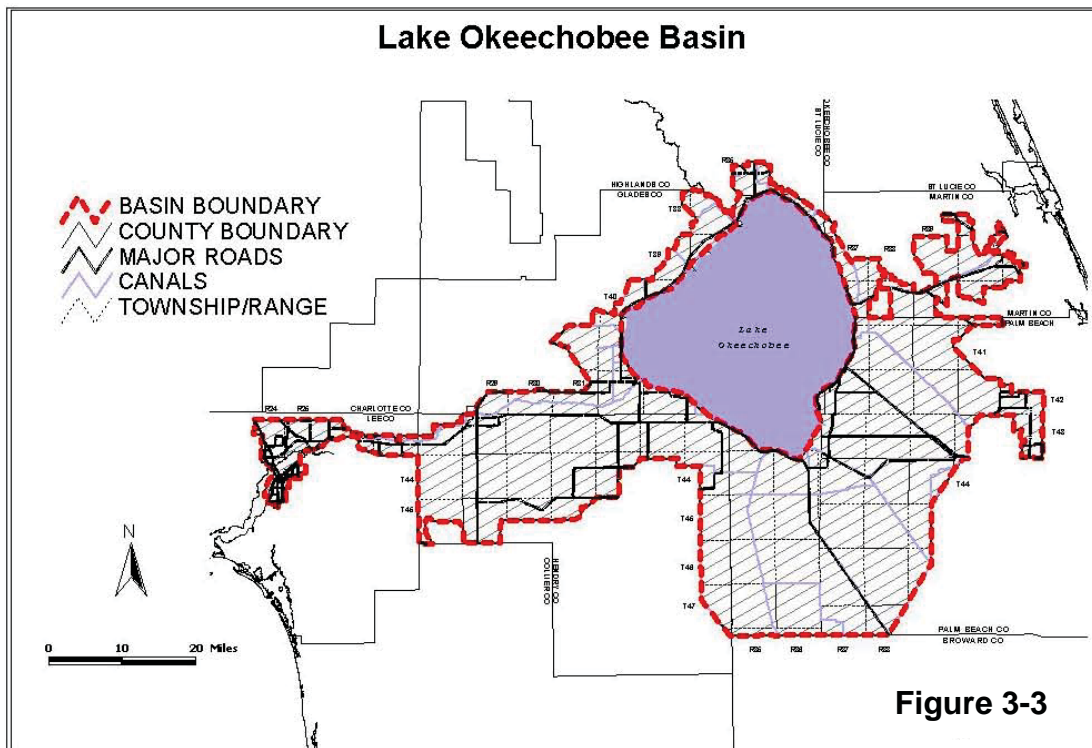
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- c. New Projects, Existing Unpermitted Projects, or Modifications Requesting Base Condition Water Use in Excess of the Amount Calculated Pursuant to the Previous Permit: Except for those uses as identified in Subsection 3.2.1.F.4 as an incompatible use, allocations will be provided from the following sources:
- i. Certified Project Water. Water provided from an operational water resource development project, as defined in Section 373.019(22), F.S., that has been certified by the Governing Board for allocation to consumptive uses, as defined in Section 1.8;
 - ii. Lake Okeechobee Waterbody Withdrawals Offset by Alternative Sources. An alternative source of water that is demonstrated to replace the volume, including timing, of water proposed to be withdrawn from the Lake Okeechobee Waterbody over the base condition water use. Examples of offsets include recharge provided by reclaimed water applied to provide recharge to the Waterbody in equal or greater amounts than the proposed increase over the base condition water use;
 - iii. Alternative Water Supply. Water provided from a source not restricted under this section such as groundwater, reclaimed wastewater or stored stormwater; or,
 - iv. Unassigned, Terminated, or Reduced Base Condition Water Use. The requested allocation is for available base condition water use calculated pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1.F, above, that was not authorized by an existing permit (i.e. "unassigned"), permitted base condition water use that has been made available through a permit which was terminated after January 1, 2008, or water made available pursuant to a modification made after January 1, 2008 which reduced the permitted base condition water use of an existing permit. In the event of competition for allocation of available base condition water use, those projects that seek an allocation of water in volumes equal to or less than that which was previously permitted to that project and/or used by that project shall be a positive consideration when determining which project best serves the public interest. Prior to February 28, 2010, the Governing Board reserves the right to restrict the re-allocation of terminated base condition water use if it determines that such water is demonstrated to improve the performance of an MFL waterbody under

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recovery in terms of shortening the frequency or duration of projected MFL violations or improve the performance of meeting a restoration target as defined in an approved District restoration plan or project while also considering if alternative water supplies are available, whether the proposed use is ancillary to an agricultural use and other relevant public interest considerations. On or after February 28, 2010, the Governing Board reserves the right to restrict the re-allocation of unassigned, terminated, or reduced base condition water use, if it determines that such water is demonstrated to improve the performance of an MFL waterbody under recovery in terms of shortening the frequency or duration of projected MFL violations or improve the performance of meeting a restoration target as defined in an approved District restoration plan or project while also considering if alternative water supplies are available, whether the proposed use is ancillary to an agricultural use and other relevant public interest considerations.

4. Incompatible Use Type: Requested allocations for new public water supply uses that exceed 3 MGM or increases in existing uses above the project's base condition water use calculated pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1.F.2.a, above, shall not be permitted from the Lake Okeechobee Waterbody.
5. Requests for temporary increases over the project's base condition water use from the Lake Okeechobee Waterbody shall be granted to accommodate increased demands during a reasonable time period while alternative sources are constructed provided all other consumptive use permit criteria are satisfied. The duration of the temporary increase shall be determined based on a construction schedule for the alternative source to be implemented with due diligence and defined in permit conditions. Additionally, the permit shall include requirements to reduce the allocation to the base condition water use in accordance with this construction schedule.



3.2.2 Area of Special Concern

If the District determines that the application is in an area of special water concern because of either limitations on water availability or other potentially adverse impacts associated with the proposed withdrawal, then:

- A. Allocation of water shall be restricted or denied for irrigation purposes when reclaimed water is available and is economically, technically and environmentally feasible;
- B. Irrigation shall be restricted to the use of a micro-irrigation system or the irrigation allocation limited to the quantity of water equivalent to the efficiency achieved by a micro-irrigation system; or,
- C. Monitoring programs shall be imposed to delineate the cone of depression surrounding a withdrawal.

3.3 Evaluation of Impacts to Water Resources

This Section establishes the standards and thresholds for protection of wetlands and other surface waters from harm pursuant to the condition for permit issuance in Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C., including ensuring a water use shall not be harmful to the water resources of the area and is otherwise consistent with the overall objectives of the

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District. The standards and thresholds specified herein shall apply to all water uses, including applications for the initial use of water and modifications and renewals of consumptive use permits, and authorized water uses, herein referred to as the "water use". In its evaluation of the applicant's water use, the District shall consider the extent of hydrologic alterations caused by the applicant's water use, except as otherwise provided herein.

To provide reasonable assurances of compliance with the condition of issuance in Rule—40E-2.301, F.A.C., an applicant must demonstrate that hydrologic alterations caused by the water use shall not adversely impact the values of wetland and other surface water functions so as to cause harm to the:

- A. Abundance and diversity of fish, wildlife and listed species; and,
- B. Habitat of fish, wildlife, and listed species.

For the purposes of this Section, an adverse impact to the value of wetland and other surface water functions in violation of the above shall constitute "harm."

This Section requires assessment of whether impacts of a water use constitute harm. If a water use would cause harm, then the applicant must comply with the elimination or reduction of harm provisions pursuant to Subsection 3.3.5, and mitigation requirements of Subsection 3.3.6.

Impacts to wetlands and surface water bodies associated with wetland enhancement, restoration, creation, preservation or other mitigation permitted pursuant to Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., or other wetland regulatory program implemented by a local, regional, or federal governmental entity, shall be considered under this Section.

Impacts on wetlands and other surface waters not caused by the water use, including, but not limited to, impacts caused by existing surface water management activities, drainage, water table lowering, roads, levees and adjacent land uses, are not considered under this Section.

The hydrologic characteristics resulting from construction or alterations undertaken in violation of Chapter 373, F.S., or District rule, order or permit shall be evaluated based on historic, pre-violation conditions, as if the unauthorized hydrologic alteration had not occurred.

3.3.1 Wetlands and Other Surface Waters

A. Delineation

Wetlands and other surface waters within the area of influence of the water use, delineated pursuant to Rules 62-340.100 through 62-340.600, F.A.C., as ratified by Section 373.4211, F.S., are subject to this subsection, except as provided in Subsection 3.3.1.B, below.

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In accordance with subsection 62-340.300(1), F.A.C., reasonable scientific judgment shall be used to evaluate the existence and extent of a wetland or other surface water, including all reliable information, such as visual site inspection and aerial photo interpretation, in combination with ground truthing. In addition, relevant information submitted pursuant to Chapter 62-340, F.A.C, in support of an ERP/SWM Permit shall be considered. Field delineations of wetlands and other surface waters boundaries shall be required if such boundaries are in dispute.

In determining the location and category of wetlands and other surface waters, the applicant may consult several sources of information for guidance, as part of the information identified in Subsection 3.3.2. This includes the staff reports of previously issued ERP and SWM Permits for the site and adjacent sites, NWI Maps, Land Use/Land Cover maps, NRCS soils maps, formal and informal wetland determinations conducted by the District, and wetland maps produced by local governments. District staff may inspect the site to confirm the location, categorization and delineation of wetlands and surface waters, and other site specific information. Site specific topographical data including elevations of hydrologic indicators, wetland boundary and bottom elevations shall be required in the event that the categorization of a wetland or other surface water is in question. In the event that access to offsite wetlands or other surface waters has been denied by the property owner, the District and the applicant shall mutually agree on a method of establishing the locations, categorizations and delineations of the offsite wetlands or other surface waters.

B. Exclusions

Harm to the following wetlands and other surface waters shall not require elimination or reduction of harm and mitigation, under this Section:

1. Isolated wetlands one half (1/2) acre or less in size unless:
 - a. The wetland or other surface water is used by threatened or endangered species; [Nothing herein is intended to relieve an applicant of the obligation to comply with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) rules pertaining to listed species, and with the Federal Endangered Species Act.]
 - b. The wetland or other surface water is located in an area of critical state concern designated pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S.; or,
 - c. The wetland or other surface water is connected by standing or flowing surface water at seasonal high water level to one or more wetlands, where the combined wetland acreage is greater than one half acre.
2. Wetlands or other surface waters which have been authorized to be impacted to the extent established in a construction approval through an ERP or a SWM Permit issued under Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S.

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3. Constructed water bodies including borrow pits, mining pits, canals, ditches, lakes, ponds, and water management systems, not part of a permitted wetland creation, preservation, restoration or enhancement program. However, consideration of the design functions of water management systems shall be considered by Section 3.6, Existing Offsite Land Uses.
4. Wetlands or other surface waters to the extent they have been specifically authorized to be impacted or mitigated pursuant to Subsections 3.3.5, 3.3.6, or 3.3.7 in a consumptive use permit, unless the applicant proposes additional impacts.

3.3.2 Permit Application Submittals

The following shall be included in the applicant's submittal:

- A. For purposes of determining whether the wetland or other surface water is excluded under Subsection 3.3.1.B., the applicant shall provide supporting documentation, including a scaled map and recent aerial photograph marked with the wetland or other surface water location and reason for being excluded under Subsection 3.3.1.B. If it is demonstrated that the wetland or other surface water is excluded under Subsection 3.3.1.B., no additional information submittals shall be required under this Section.
- B. For wetlands or other surface waters that are not excluded under Subsection 3.3.1.B, scaled maps and recent aerial photographs that identify:
 1. The area of influence of the water use;
 2. In accordance with Subsection 3.3.1.A., the locations of all wetlands and other surface waters that occur within the area of influence of the water use, including wetlands and other surface waters located outside the applicant's property boundaries;
 3. The locations of existing and proposed withdrawal facilities; and,
 4. The categorization of each wetland or other surface water located within the area of influence of the water use as described in Subsection 3.3.3.
- C. Information about the current condition of the wetlands and other surface waters and the hydrology.
- D. Information regarding the potential impact of the water use on the wetland or other surface water in its current condition.

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- E. Information regarding site specific considerations required to be submitted pursuant to Subsection 3.3.4.C.
- F. Where there is potential for harm, information required to determine the extent of elimination or reduction of harm pursuant to Section 3.3.5 and mitigation required under Subsection 3.3.6, including an assessment of the use of the wetlands and other surface waters by listed species.
- G. A monitoring plan to assess the effects of the water use, if required. A monitoring plan shall be required when necessary to provide continued verification that no harm is occurring due to the water use, such as when the cumulative impacts of water uses approach the numeric thresholds in Subsection 3.3.4.B or when the applicant elects to use an alternative simulation condition or evaluation methodology pursuant to the narrative standard of Subsection 3.3.4.A.
- H. If the applicant asserts the exclusions in Subsections 3.3.1.B.2 or 3.3.1.B.4 or considerations in Subsection 3.3.7 apply to wetlands or other surface waters within the cone of influence of the proposed water use, the applicant must provide appropriate information supporting this assertion, including relevant information from the permit file.

3.3.3 Categorization of Wetlands and Other Surface Waters

Wetlands and other surface waters subject to consideration under this Subsection are grouped into three categories based on their normal hydrologic characteristics and their susceptibility to harm as a result of hydrologic alteration from water use withdrawals. Normal hydrologic characteristics are defined as the hydropattern that would occur without the impact of any authorized or unauthorized water uses.

In cases where existing surface water management "works" have permanently altered the normal hydrologic characteristics of the wetland or other surface water, the categorization shall be based on the resulting hydrology caused by the permanent alteration. Alterations that can effect wetland hydrology include canals, ditches, roads, structures or levees. The hydrologic characteristics resulting from construction or alterations undertaken in violation of Chapter 373, F.S., or District rule, order or permit, shall be evaluated based on historic, pre-violation conditions, as if the unauthorized hydrologic alteration had not occurred.

Wetlands and other surface waters are subject to evaluation under this Section, in accordance with the following:

Category 1: Natural lakes, deep ponds, rivers, streams, deepwater slough systems, coastal intertidal wetlands, and cypress strands that are permanently flooded throughout the year, except in cases of extreme drought. These include "permanently flooded" and "intermittently exposed" surface waters in the NWI maps.

Category 2: Seasonally inundated wetlands including cypress domes, emergent marshes, cypress strands, mixed hardwood swamps, or shrub swamps and exhibit

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standing water conditions throughout most of the year. These include "semi-permanently flooded" or "seasonally flooded" wetlands in the NWI maps.

Category 3: Temporarily flooded and saturated wetlands including wet prairies, and shallow emergent marshes, as well as seepage slopes, bayheads, hydric hammocks, and hydric flatwoods. These include "temporarily flooded" and "saturated" wetlands in the NWI maps.

This subsection shall be applied on a case by case basis to categorize wetlands and other surface waters based on their normal hydrologic characteristics and susceptibility to harm as a result of hydrologic alterations from water use withdrawals.

3.3.4 "No Harm" Standards and Thresholds

To demonstrate that no harm will occur to wetlands and other surface waters, reasonable assurances must be provided by the applicant that the narrative standard for Category 1, 2 and 3 wetlands and other surface waters in Subsection 3.3.4.A is met.

For Category 2 wetlands, demonstration that the narrative standard is met shall be achieved through complying with the numeric threshold set forth in Subsection 3.3.4.B, unless such threshold is deemed by the District to be inapplicable due to the site specific considerations identified in Subsection 3.3.4.C. Site specific considerations may render the numeric threshold inapplicable. In these cases, the applicant shall demonstrate that harm as defined in the narrative standard in Subsection 3.3.4.A will not occur, notwithstanding the numeric threshold.

The analysis for determining harm shall include an assessment of the projected hydrologic alterations caused by the water use and a cumulative assessment encompassing other existing legal uses, and resulting impact on the wetlands and other surface waters. In circumstances of cumulative contributions to harm, an applicant shall only be required to address its relative contribution of harm to the wetlands and other surface waters.

In the evaluation of the applicant's water use, the District shall consider the extent of hydrologic alterations to wetlands and other surface waters caused by the applicant's water use based upon analytical or numerical modeling, or monitoring data, as required by Subsection 3.1.1 and this Subsection.

The determination of harm shall consider the temporary nature of water use drawdowns and seasonal application of certain water uses. Such consideration includes a determination of whether the hydrologic alteration is constant or if it recovers seasonally.

A. Narrative Standard

For Category 1, 2, and 3 wetlands and other surface waters, an applicant shall provide reasonable assurances that hydrologic alteration caused by the water use shall not

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adversely impact the values of wetland and other surface water functions so as to cause harm to the:

1. Abundance and diversity of fish, wildlife and listed species; and,
2. Habitat of fish, wildlife, and listed species.

B. Numeric Thresholds for Category 2 Wetlands

Unless site specific considerations identified pursuant to Subsection 3.3.4.C exist indicating the following numeric threshold for Category 2 wetlands is not applicable, the water use shall not be considered harmful when the modeled drawdown resulting from cumulative withdrawals in the unconfined aquifer beneath all portions of the wetland is less than 1.0 feet.

Water use withdrawals shall be modeled based on a maximum monthly allocation simulated for 90 days without recharge and as otherwise directed under Subsection 3.1.2. If the applicant chooses to use an alternative simulation condition, the narrative standard in Subsection 3.3.4.A shall apply.

C. Site Specific Considerations

Site specific information shall be submitted by the applicant, if requested by the District or if otherwise deemed relevant by the applicant, for determining whether the narrative standard in Subsection 3.3.4.A is met, including whether the numeric threshold in Subsection 3.3.4.B is applicable. The applicant shall provide site specific information on the local hydrology, geology, actual water use or unique seasonality of water use, including, but not limited to:

1. Site specific hydrologic or geologic features that affect the projected drawdown shall be evaluated, including the existence of clay layers that impede the vertical movement of water under the wetland, preferential flow paths, seepage face wetlands that receive high rates of inflow, or the effects of soil depth and type on moisture retention, to the degree that actual field data support how these factors affect the potential for impacts of the water use on the wetland or other surface water.
2. If the applicant asserts that the actual water use has not caused harm to wetlands or other surface waters, site specific information on the condition of the wetlands or other surface waters in question must be provided in conjunction with pumpage records or other relevant evidence of actual water use to substantiate the assertion. Applicable monitoring data as described in Subsection 3.1.1 shall be submitted, if available.
3. Other relevant factors or information in assessing the potential for harm to wetlands and other surface waters, such as the condition, size, depth, uniqueness, location, and fish and wildlife utilization, including listed species, of the wetland or other surface water.

3.3.5 Elimination or Reduction of Harm

To the extent that harm is determined, the applicant shall modify the project design or water use, to the extent practicable, to eliminate or reduce harm to protected wetlands and other surface waters.

Modifications to the project or water use include developing alternative water supply sources, modification of pumpage, relocation of withdrawal facilities, implementation of water conservation measures and creation of hydrologic barriers.

A proposed modification that is not technically capable of being implemented, not economically viable, or adversely affects public safety through the endangerment of lives or property, is not considered “practicable”. In determining whether a proposed modification is practicable, consideration shall be given to:

- A. Whether the wetlands and other surface waters have been impacted by authorized activities other than the water use (such as development, adjacent land use, drainage activities, operations of Works of the District, or an ERP or SWM Permit), and will continue to be impacted by such activities;
- B. The cost of the modification for elimination or reduction of harm compared to the environmental benefit such modification would achieve, including consideration of existing infrastructure; and,
- C. As applicable for permit renewals, the considerations provided in Subsection 3.3.7.

The District shall not require the applicant to implement design modifications to reduce or eliminate harm when the ecological value of the functions provided by the wetlands and other surface waters to be adversely affected is low based on site specific analysis, and the proposed mitigation will provide greater long term ecological value.

3.3.6 Mitigation of Harm

Upon determination by the District that elimination or reduction of harm is not practicable, the District shall consider proposals for mitigation. Mitigation is required to offset the harm to the functions of wetlands and other surface waters caused by the water use as described herein.

In certain cases, mitigation cannot offset impacts sufficiently to yield a permissible project. Such cases often include activities that harm OFWs, habitat for listed species, or wetlands or other surface waters not likely to be successfully recreated.

Mitigation shall not be required for impacts to wetlands and other surface waters previously mitigated through federal, state or local permit authorizations, such as other consumptive use permits, ERPs, or SWM Permits.

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The District shall assess the condition of the wetland or other surface water as it exists at the time of the application submittal when determining mitigation requirements.

For permit renewals, mitigation requirements shall also be determined based on the provisions in Subsection 3.3.7.

Application of Environmental Resource Permit Provisions in Determining Mitigation Requirements

- A. In the application of Section 3.3, the following ERP provisions within the Environmental Resource Permit Applicant's Handbook, Volume I (General and Environmental), regarding mitigation, shall be applied:

Subsection 10.2.2.3 regarding Assessment of Impacts;
Subsection 10.3.1 regarding Types of Mitigation, specifically Subsections 10.3.1.1, 10.3.1.3, and 10.3.1.8;
Subsection 10.3.2 regarding Guidelines for the Amount of Mitigation;
Subsection 10.3.3 regarding Mitigation Proposals;
Subsection 10.3.4 regarding Monitoring Requirements for Mitigation Areas;
Subsection 10.3.5 regarding Protection of Mitigation Areas;
Subsection 10.3.6 regarding Mitigation Success; and,
Subsection 10.3.7 regarding Financial Responsibility for Mitigation.

The above sections are herein incorporated by reference through Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C.

- B. Mitigation to offset the proposed harm shall be provided within the same drainage basin as the proposed harm, unless the applicant demonstrates that mitigation proposed outside of the drainage basin can fully offset the harm. Drainage basins, for purposes of this section, are set forth in Figure 10.2.8-5 of the Environmental Resource Permit Applicant's Handbook, Volume I (General and Environmental), herein incorporated by reference.
- C. In determining whether mitigation proposed outside of the drainage basin fully offsets the harm, consideration shall be given to the effect on the values of the remaining wetland and other surface water functions within the drainage basin, if the harm is mitigated outside of the drainage basin.

3.3.7 Consideration of Elimination or Reduction, and Mitigation of Harm, for Consumptive Use Permit Renewals

In addition to the considerations in Subsections 3.3.5 and 3.3.6, for renewal of a consumptive use permit, the determination of whether elimination or reduction, and mitigation, will be required for impacts to wetlands or other surface waters not identified or expressly authorized to be impacted by the previous consumptive use permit, shall be made considering the following:

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- A. The existing wetland and surface water functions;
- B. The degree to which the wetland or other surface water functions are reasonably expected to recover if the withdrawal is reduced or eliminated;
- C. The projected impacts on the existing functions of the wetlands or other surface waters from continuing the water use;
- D. Whether the wetland or other surface water is connected by standing or flowing surface water to, or is part of, an OFW, Aquatic Preserve, state park, or other publicly owned conservation land with significant ecological value; and,
- E. As part of the fish and wildlife utilization considerations in subsections A, B, and C, above, special consideration shall be given to whether the wetland or other surface water is used for resting, nesting, breeding, feeding or denning by listed species.

3.4 Saline Water Intrusion

A water use permit application will be denied if the application requests freshwater withdrawals that would cause harm to the water resources as a result of saline water intrusion. Harmful saline water intrusion occurs when:

- A. Withdrawals result in the further movement of a saline water interface to a greater distance inland toward a freshwater source except as a consequence of seasonal fluctuations; climatic conditions, such as drought; or operation of the Central and Southern Flood Control Project, secondary canal systems, or stormwater systems.
- B. Withdrawals result in the sustained upward movement of saline water. Sustained upward movement is the level of movement that persists when the withdrawals have ceased. When the saline interface occurs beneath the point of withdrawal, the maximum amount of pumpage from any well shall be constrained as follows:

$$Q = \frac{2\pi}{3} (b-l)^2 \frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho} K$$

Where: Q is the maximum safe yield of well

b is the thickness of fresh water

l is the distance between top of aquifer and well screen

p is the density of fresh water

$\Delta\rho$ is the change in density of fresh water

K is the hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer

In order to provide reasonable assurances that harmful saline water intrusion will not occur, the Applicant shall demonstrate that:

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1. A ground water divide (mound of fresh water) greater than one foot higher than the potentiometric head at the saline water source exists between the withdrawal point and the saline water source (defined by the location of the 250 mg/L isochlor); or,
2. A hydrologic analysis of groundwater flow demonstrates that there will be no further net inflow of groundwater from the saline water source toward the withdrawal point; except as a consequence of seasonal fluctuations; climatic conditions, such as drought; or operation of the Central and Southern Flood Control Project, secondary canal systems, or stormwater systems, or,
3. Other evidence shows saline water intrusion will not cause harm to the wellfield and water resource, if pumpage is allowed or increased. Should the Applicant's proposed withdrawals occur in an area where the saline water interface is unstable (as demonstrated by increases in measured chloride concentration levels within the influence of the proposed use), the applicant shall determine the cause of the saline movement and the extent of future movement through the duration of the permit and shall demonstrate that the proposed withdrawal will not cause harmful saline intrusion through the duration of the permit.

3.4.1 Use of Saline Water

The District encourages the use of the lowest water quality for the use intended, while also providing for the long-term protection of the water resources. The use of saline water is permitted by the District as a source of supply for all uses. The use of saline water may cause limited increases in salinity but not to the extent of interfering with any presently existing legal use of water, otherwise harming water resources, or rendering the resource no longer usable by the permittee. In order to provide reasonable assurances that harmful increases in salinity will not occur in violation of this section, the applicant must demonstrate that:

- A. The quality of the proposed source will be adequate for the intended use throughout the duration of the permit;
- B. The proposed use will not cause harm to presently existing legal use of water as defined in Section 3.7 of this Applicant's Handbook; and,
- C. The proposed use of water will not cause harm to freshwater sources that come in contact with saline water as a result of the proposed use. Under the following conditions, the use of saline water will not be considered harmful to the receiving water body under this subsection:
 1. The affected receiving water body is non-productive or low yielding in nature (hydrologic conductivity of less than 10 feet per day);
 2. The saline source water will discharge directly to tide after use;

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3. The saline source water will be diluted to less than 200 mg/L chloride concentration prior to use; or,
4. The impacts of the saline water use are compatible with surrounding land uses.

Any use of saline water that comes into contact with fresh water as a result of the proposed use will require a detailed water quality monitoring program as a limiting condition of any permit issued. This rule is not intended to allow the District to consider disposal of concentrate resulting from desalination of saline water in determining compliance with the consumptive use permit conditions for issuance.

3.5 Pollution of the Water Resources

The issuance of a water use permit shall be denied if the withdrawals would cause significant degradation of surface or ground water quality through the induced movement of pollutants into a water resource that is not polluted. Significant water quality degradation may result from altering the rate or direction of movement of pollutants, as evidenced by the predicted influence the water withdrawals would have on inducing movement of the pollutants or as indicated by a sustained increase in background levels in pollutant concentrations.

3.6 Existing Offsite Land Uses

3.6.1 General Considerations

Pursuant to paragraph 40E-2.301(1)(b), F.A.C., a permit applicant must demonstrate that the proposed withdrawal will not cause harm to offsite land uses, as defined in this Section. This Section does not establish a property right in water; but prohibits harm from a consumptive use withdrawal to certain land uses that are dependent upon water being on or under the land surface based on the considerations set forth below.

3.6.2 Specific Considerations

Whether a particular offsite land use is considered under this Section depends on whether there is a reasonable expectation that water will continue to exist on or under the land surface. When determining whether there is a reasonable expectation in the occurrence of water for a particular offsite land use, the District will consider: 1) the historic natural and artificial hydrologic variations on the property; 2) the purpose and nature of the water or water source, such as surface water management or water quality treatment; and 3) the practicability of protecting the land use without supplementation (for example, restricting consumptive uses from impacting water levels in a cow pond versus supplementing water levels in the cow pond with another water source). This Section is not intended to protect wetlands and other surface waters, which are protected against harm pursuant to paragraph 40E-2.301(1)(c), F.A.C., and Section 3.3.

Only land uses that existed prior to the initiation of the consumptive use are protected under this Section. When a permit modification is considered under this Section, only the land use existing at that time of the pending application is considered. The responsibility to mitigate for harm to an offsite land use only extends to offsite land uses

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that predate the request for modification and only applies to harm projected to occur due to the requested modification. For permit renewals, the applicant is required to demonstrate that the allocation being renewed will not cause harm to land uses that existed at the time the allocation or portions of the allocation were first authorized either through an original permit or permit modification, consistent with the above provisions.

The following offsite land uses are protected from harm caused by a consumptive use withdrawal under this Section, when consistent with the considerations identified above:

- A. Significant reduction in water levels on the property to the extent that the designed function of the water body and related surface water management improvements are damaged; not including aesthetic values. The designed function of a water body is that identified in the original permit or other governmental authorization issued for the construction of the water body. In cases where a permit was not required, the designed function shall be determined based on the purpose for the original construction of the water body (e.g., fill for construction, mining, or drainage canal).
- B. Damage to agriculture, including damage resulting from reduction in soil moisture resulting from consumptive use; or,
- C. Land collapse or subsidence caused by reduction in water levels associated with consumptive use.

The applicant must identify those land uses that are potentially impacted from the withdrawal, such as sinkhole prone areas, seepage irrigated crop lands, and surface water management systems. The applicant must demonstrate that the resulting change in water levels related to the proposed consumptive use will not cause harm, as described above.

In order to receive protection under this rule, the impact on a land use must be the result of a consumptive use withdrawal. Impacts to land use can occur as a result of many different activities, such as drainage activities, reduced rainfall, regional trends, and other non-consumptive use related influences. Impacts from these non-consumptive use influences will not be protected or mitigated for under this Section. Sufficient technical and scientific proof of the cause and effect of the alleged land use impact must exist, demonstrating that associated consumptive use harms the offsite land use.

If the applicant cannot provide reasonable assurance that a proposed withdrawal will not harm an offsite land use, the applicant must submit a mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall identify actions necessary to mitigate once the impact has occurred, or is imminent. Such actions must be sufficient to provide water consistent with the authorized use and will require a permit modification if required by Rule 40E-2.331, F.A.C. As necessary to offset the harm, mitigation will include pumpage reduction, replacement of the impacted individual's equipment, relocation of wells, change in withdrawal source, or other means.

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The permittee shall mitigate harm to offsite land uses that was caused in whole or in part by the permittee's withdrawals, consistent with the approved mitigation plan. The mitigation plan will require a permittee to mitigate immediately, or upon the actual occurrence of harm. The determination of when mitigation is required is based upon the likelihood that the harm is projected to occur.

3.7 Interference with Existing Legal Users

To obtain a water use permit the applicant must provide reasonable assurance that it will not interfere with any existing legal use of water, pursuant to Section 373.223(1)(b), F.S. In general, a permit applicant must provide reasonable assurances that the proposed withdrawal of water, together with other exempt or permitted withdrawals within the cone of influence of the proposed withdrawal, will not result in interference with existing legal uses.

3.7.1 Definition of "Existing Legal Use"

The determination of whether a water use is an existing legal use in the relation to the proposed withdrawal must be made under this analysis. Existing legal uses are protected from interference from other existing legal uses established subsequent to the establishment of the existing legal use. An existing legal use is defined by the terms and limiting conditions of the permit authorizing the withdrawal, if any. A use of water not permitted nor exempt pursuant to Part II of Chapter 373, F.S., is not an existing legal use.

The following criteria describe application of the existing legal use protection when permit modifications or renewals occur:

- A. When a permit modification is considered under this rule, only the existing legal uses existing at that time of the pending application are considered existing legal uses. The responsibility to mitigate for interference to an existing legal use only extends to interference to existing legal uses that predate such request and only applies to impacts that occur due to the requested modification.
- B. For permit renewals, the applicant is required to demonstrate that the allocation being renewed will not interfere with existing legal uses that existed at the time the allocation, or portions of the allocation, were first authorized either through an original permit or permit modification, consistent with the above provisions.
- C. Individual uses served by a permitted diversion and impoundment permit, are considered to be existing legal uses for purposes of this rule. However, interruption of service to uses served by a diversion and impoundment project, when such interruption is due to project operations of the diversion and impoundment project, shall not be considered interference under this Section.

3.7.2 Definition of Interference with Existing Legal Use

Interference to an existing legal use is defined as an impact that occurs under hydrologic conditions equal to or less severe than a 1-in-10 year drought event that results in the:

- A. Inability to withdraw water consistent with provisions of the permit or exempt use, such as when remedial structural or operational actions not materially authorized by existing permits must be taken to address the interference;
- B. Change in the quality of water pursuant to primary State Drinking Water Standards to the extent that the water can no longer be used for its authorized purpose, or when such change is imminent; or,
- C. Inability of an existing legal user to meet its permitted demands without exceeding the permitted allocation.
- D. If the proposed use is an ASR system, the applicant shall identify all existing legal uses within the area of influence and provide reasonable assurance that the operation of the proposed ASR system will not cause interference per the criteria contained in Subsections 3.7 and Subsection 3.10.

3.7.3 Mitigation Requirements for Interference with Existing Legal Uses

If the permit applicant cannot provide reasonable assurance that a proposed withdrawal will not interfere with existing legal uses, the applicant must submit a mitigation plan. The mitigation plan shall identify actions necessary to mitigate for interference once the impact has occurred, or is imminent. Such actions must be sufficient to provide water consistent with the authorized use and will require a permit modification if required by Rule 40E-2.331, F.A.C. As necessary to offset the interference, mitigation will include pumpage reduction, replacement of the impacted individual's equipment, relocation of wells, change in withdrawal source, or other means.

Once the permit is issued, the permittee shall mitigate interference with existing legal uses that was caused in whole or in part by the permittee's withdrawals, consistent with the approved mitigation plan. The mitigation plan will require a permittee to mitigate immediately, or upon the actual occurrence of an interference. The determination of when mitigation is required is based upon the likelihood that the interference is projected to occur.

3.8 Otherwise Harmful

The issuance of a permit shall be denied if the withdrawal or use of water would otherwise be harmful to the water resources.

3.9 Minimum Flows and Levels

Applications for consumptive use permits for water uses that directly or indirectly withdraw water from MFL water bodies must meet the criteria in this section, in addition to all other conditions for permit issuance in **Chapters 40E-2 or 40E-20**, as applicable.

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Applications that meet the criteria contained in this section are considered to comply with paragraph 40E-2.301(1)(l), F.A.C. Consumptive use permit applications shall be reviewed based on the recovery or prevention strategy approved at the time of permit application review.

3.9.1 Evaluations for MFL Water Bodies Subject to a Recovery Strategy

Evaluations for direct or indirect withdrawals from MFL water bodies that are subject to a recovery strategy:

A. Permit Renewals

A request for renewal of an existing permitted allocation, which directly or indirectly withdraws water from a MFL water body, shall meet the requirements of this section if: 1) the impact of the withdrawal of water will be corrected through implementation of a recovery strategy; and 2) the level of impacts from the allocation approved in the expiring permit are no greater under the requested renewal.

If the level of certainty under the expiring permit is changed to a 1-in-10 year level of certainty by rule (e.g., a golf course irrigation level of certainty changed from a 1-in-5 to a 1-in-10 year level of drought) the levels of impact from the withdrawal of water under the expiring permit shall be normalized to a 1-in-10 drought level of certainty in order to evaluate the impact of the withdrawal of water.

B. New or Modified Permits – Direct Withdrawals-

A request for a new or increased permit allocation which directly withdraws water from a MFL water body, shall meet the requirements of this section, if:

1. Sufficient additional water has been made available for the new or increased portion of the requested allocation via certification of a project or project phase of the recovery strategies, as certified by the District, pursuant to paragraph 40E-8.421(1)(e), F.A.C. Water made available from a certified project or project phase of a recovery strategy for new or increased uses will be allocated based on the criteria in the Basis of Review and Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C.; or,
2. The request incorporates a District approved alternative measure or source that prevents additional impacts to the MFL water body from the new or increased portion of the requested allocation. An example of an acceptable alternative measure is an aquifer storage and recovery system, which stores excess water during the wet season in order to minimize new or increased withdrawals during the dry season. The permit conditions shall require the District approved alternative measure or source to be operating or otherwise available concurrently with the new or increased use.

C. New or Modified Permits – Indirect Withdrawals

A request for a new or increased permit allocation which indirectly withdraws water from a MFL water body, shall meet the requirements of this section, if the new or increased use is consistent with the recovery strategy as delineated in the applicable regional water supply plan.

3.9.2 Evaluations for MFL Water Bodies Subject to a Prevention Strategy

Evaluations for direct or indirect withdrawals from MFL water bodies that are subject to a prevention strategy:

A. Permit Renewals

A request for renewal of an existing permitted allocation that directly or indirectly withdraws water from a MFL water body shall meet the requirements of this section if the level of impacts from the allocation approved in the expiring permit are no greater under the requested renewal. If the level of certainty under the expiring permit is changed to a 1-in-10 year level of certainty by rule (e.g., a golf course irrigation level of certainty changed from a 1-in-5 to a 1-in-10 year level of drought) the levels of impact from the withdrawal of water under the expiring permit shall be normalized to a 1-in-10 drought level of certainty in order to evaluate the impact of the withdrawal of water.

B. New or Modified Permits

A request for a new or increased permit allocation that directly or indirectly withdraws water from a MFL water body, shall meet the requirements of this section if the request is consistent with the prevention strategy(ies) as delineated in the applicable regional water supply plan.

3.9.3 Maximum Developable Limits

Reasonable assurances shall be provided that the proposed use shall not cause harmful drawdowns so as to mine semi-confined freshwater aquifers on the Lower West Coast. The potentiometric head within the Lower Tamiami aquifer, Sandstone aquifer and mid-Hawthorn aquifer shall not be allowed to drop to less than 20 feet above the top of the uppermost geologic strata that comprises the aquifer at any point during a 1-in-10 drought condition. This criteria must be met except in areas closer than 50 feet from any existing pumping well. Reasonable assurances shall consider actual measured water level data for the affected area for the most recent 1-in-10 drought condition combined with the calculated drawdowns for all permits issued since that drought located within the area of influence of the requested allocation combined with the requested allocation.

3.10 Aquifer Storage Recovery Systems

Applicants for ASR systems authorized per Rule 40E-5.041, F.A.C., shall demonstrate that the provisions of Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C., are met during: a) diversion of the water for storage; b) the time period in which the water is introduced into an aquifer for storage and stored within the aquifer; and c) recovery of the stored water. Unless otherwise noted Subsection 2.3.2.G or below, the criteria used to demonstrate that the

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provisions of Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C., are met are contained in applicable sections in the Applicant's Handbook.

The applicant shall demonstrate that the diversion of water for storage in an ASR system shall not cause harm to the water resource as outlined in Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C., during the wet and dry seasons. As part of this demonstration, the applicant shall provide reasonable assurances that the wet season demands for the ASR diversions do not cause harm to wetlands and other surface waters or harmful saline water intrusion. The applicant shall identify the area of influence based on the volume of water calculated under Subsection 2.3.2.G, above. The area of influence of an ASR system shall address two factors: 1) the area affected by the pressure change resulting from the injection and removal of stored water; and, 2) the orientation of the stored fresh water and associated buffer zone. The applicant shall identify all existing legal uses within the area of influence and provide reasonable assurance that the operation of the proposed ASR system will not cause interference per the criteria contained in Subsection 3.7.

3.11 Water Reservations

3.11.1 Picayune Strand and Fakahatchee Estuary

A permit applicant shall provide reasonable assurances that the proposed use will not withdraw water reserved under subsections 40E-10.041 (1) and (2), F.A.C., except that water uses less than 100,000 gallons per day associated with land management or public access/recreation shall be permissible. Compliance with the following criteria constitutes reasonable assurances that water reserved in Subsections 40E-10.041 (1) and (2), F.A.C., will not be withdrawn. Water not reserved under Subsections 40E-10.041 (1) and (2), F.A.C., shall be allocated pursuant to Subsections 3.11.1 A and B, below.

For this section, the following definitions apply:

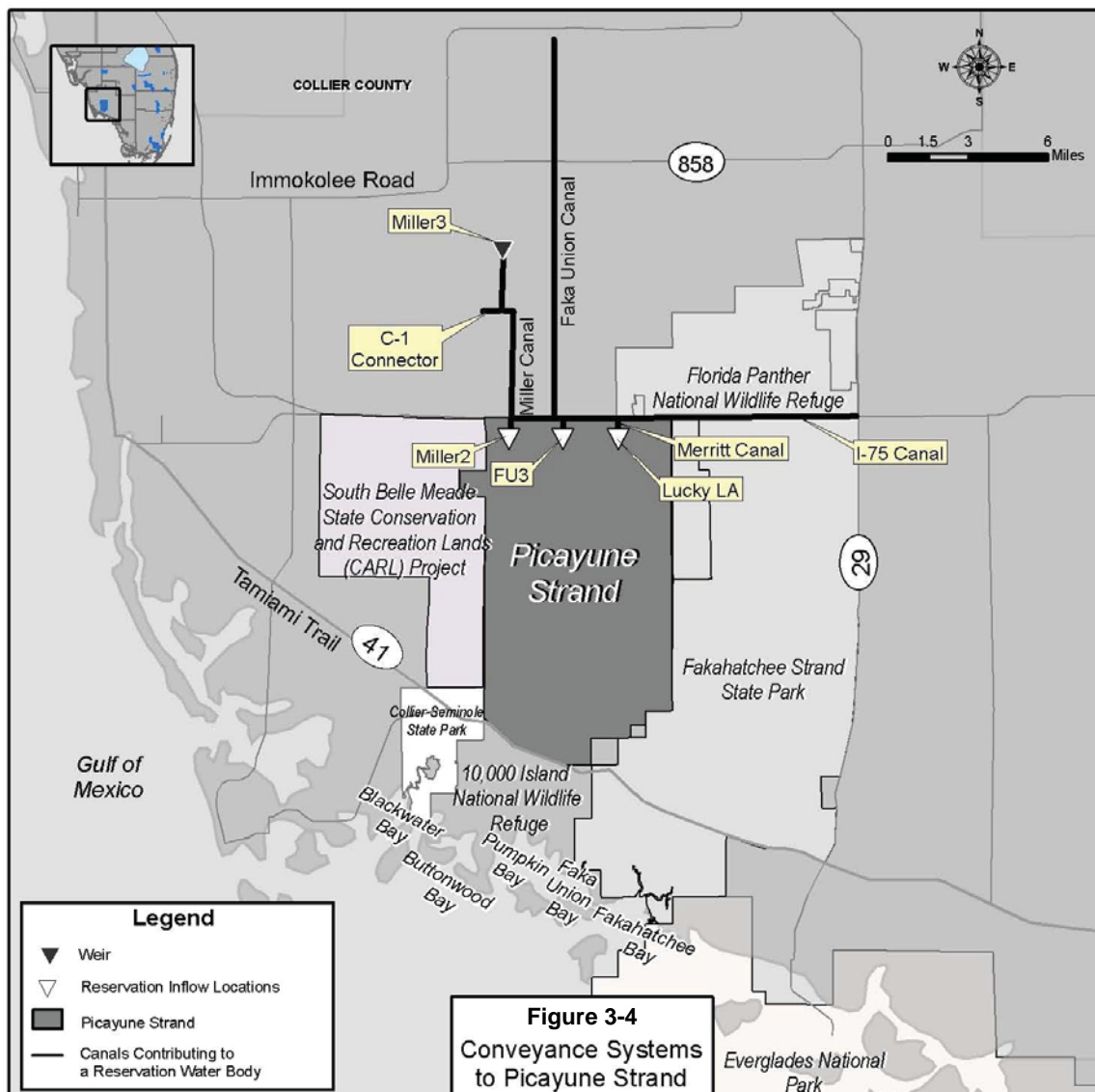
Direct Withdrawals from Groundwater: Water pumped from a well(s) constructed within the boundaries of the Picayune Strand or Fakahatchee Estuary into the water table or unconfined portions of the Lower Tamiami aquifer.

Indirect Withdrawals from Groundwater: a) a groundwater withdrawal from a well(s) constructed outside the boundaries of Picayune Strand and Fakahatchee Estuary into the water table or Lower Tamiami aquifer that results in a 0.1 foot or greater drawdown in the water table aquifer at any location underlying the Picayune Strand or the Fakahatchee Estuary, as determined by an evaluation conducted pursuant to Subsection 3.1.2.A; or b) a groundwater withdrawal that causes a water table drawdown of 0.1 foot or greater underlying any canal identified in Figure 3-4, as determined by an evaluation conducted pursuant to Subsection 3.1.2.A.

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Direct Withdrawals from Surface Water: Withdrawal of surface water from facilities physically located within the Picayune Strand or Fakahatchee Estuary boundaries.

Indirect Withdrawal from Surface Water: Withdrawal of surface water from any canal identified in Figure 3-4.



A. The following uses do not withdraw reserved water:

1. Withdrawals from the Sandstone aquifer, Mid-Hawthorn aquifer or the Floridan Aquifer Systems;
2. Withdrawals authorized by Subsection 40E-2.061(2), F.A.C. (General Permit by Rule for Short-Term Dewatering);

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3. A renewal of a water use authorized by a permit existing on July 2, 2009. If the level of certainty under the permit being renewed is changed to a 1-in-10 year level of certainty pursuant to Subsection 2.3.1.C (e.g., a golf course irrigation level of certainty changed from a 1-in-5 to a 1-in-10 year level of drought), the resulting 1-in-10 year allocation shall be authorized;
4. A permit modification that does not change the source, increase the allocation or change withdrawal locations, such as replacement of existing wells with similar construction and at similar locations, crop changes that do not change the allocation or timing of use, or decrease in allocation;
5. A permit modification that does not result in a direct or indirect withdrawal as demonstrated through an analysis conducted consistent with Subsection 3.1.2.A. When a modification to an existing permit is requested, the 0.1 foot threshold for determining a direct or indirect withdrawal will be applied to the effect of the modification only. The change in the drawdown solely associated with the applicant's proposed modification is calculated at the location of the 0.1 foot drawdown contour associated with the existing permit. If the change in drawdown associated with the proposed modification is less than 0.1 foot, the applicant's modification does not withdraw reserved water;
6. A proposed new use that does not result in a direct or indirect withdrawal as demonstrated through an analysis conducted pursuant to Subsection 3.1.2.A;
7. A proposed new use with a direct or indirect withdrawal and no greater impact, including changes in timing, on a reservation water body than the terminated or reduced permit existing on July 2, 2009 within the same project site. This evaluation will be conducted pursuant to Subsection 3.1.2;
8. A proposed new use or proposed modification of a permit with an indirect withdrawal that does not withdraw reserved water from the Picayune Strand or the Fakahatchee Estuary. The determination that reserved water is not withdrawn shall be demonstrated by conducting the Model Impact Evaluation in Subsection 3.11.1.B, below.

B. Model Impact Evaluation-

If required by Subsection 3.11.1.A, above, the applicant shall demonstrate water reserved for the Picayune Strand and Fakahatchee Estuary will not be withdrawn by conducting the following Model Impact Evaluation. A pre-application meeting between the applicant and District staff is strongly recommended to be conducted prior to initiating model development.

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1. Defining Scope of Model Evaluation
 - a. For groundwater withdrawals, identify the cone of influence of the proposed withdrawal per Subsection 3.1.2.A. Based on this analysis, the applicant shall identify which reservation inflow locations (set forth in Figures 1-2 and 1-3 in Chapter 40E-10, F.A.C.) and conveyance system(s) identified on Figure 3-4 are potentially influenced by the proposed withdrawal.
 - b. For surface water withdrawals, identify the reservation inflow locations, reservation water body (set forth in Figures 1-2 and 1-3 in Chapter 40E-10, F.A.C.), and conveyance system(s) identified on Figure 3-4 that are potentially influenced by the proposed withdrawal.
2. Conditions of Model Development
 - a. **Boundary Conditions:** The model domain and resolution of grid cell size shall be identified using professional standards for model development considering the area of influence, while avoiding boundary condition biases. At a minimum, boundaries shall be situated sufficiently distant from the area of interest or in such a manner as to prevent non-representative impacts from specified boundary conditions on predicted stages and/or flow in the area of interest.
 - b. **Surface and groundwater interactions:** Surface and groundwater model codes that have undergone professional peer review and are representative of the physical system being simulated shall be used. Where integrated surface water and groundwater models are applied, time steps will be selected with consideration given to the resolution of the available data and the resolution necessary for quantifying flow volumes. Surface waters and overland flow time steps not exceeding 4 hours in length, canal flows time steps not exceeding 3 minutes, and groundwater time steps not exceeding 6 hours in length shall be considered acceptable. Alternative time steps may be used providing they produce an acceptable calibration as described in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2.f. For the purposes of model calibration, the time steps used for simulating stages shall be averaged and flows shall be summed to produce daily values for comparison to measured data.
 - c. **Hydrologic Conditions:** Rainfall and evapotranspiration shall be simulated based on data collected from 1988 through 2000 for the model domain.
 - d. **Land Use/Water Use:** The model shall simulate 2000 land use existing on December 31, 2000 within the model domain (as

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identified in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2.a, above). The water use withdrawal data used for the model calibration shall reflect actual use during the period of 1988 through 2000. In the case of irrigation type uses, a supplemental crop irrigation module from the model code selected per Subsection 3.11.1.B.2 shall be acceptable for calculating variable demands.

- e. Project Features and Operations: Model simulations shall include project features and operations of the Picayune Strand Restoration Project utilized to simulate the flows identified in Rule 40E-10.041, F.A.C.
- f. Model Calibration: To calibrate the model, the model output shall be compared to the affected flow probability distribution(s) in Rule 40E-10.041 and surface water, groundwater stage, and flow data from monitoring sites located within the model domain. The model shall be considered calibrated when surface water and groundwater stage and flow are calibrated as required by Subsections i., ii., and iii., below, and the resulting flow probability distribution curves from the applicant's model are consistent with the magnitude and timing of flows in the flow probability distribution curves identified in Rule 40E-10.041, F.A.C., for the time period including 1988 through 2000. In the event that the simulated model output for a monitoring site(s) or the flow probability distribution(s) does not meet these criteria, the applicant shall provide a justification of the deviation. If such justification adheres to documented physical conditions in the field and comports with professionally accepted principles of hydrology, the monitoring sites or flow probability distribution(s) that do not meet the criteria shall be accepted.
 - i. Groundwater Stage Data: The mean error determined by comparing the model calculated groundwater stage as described in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2.b with the corresponding measured data shall not exceed 1.0 foot for the time period including January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1999. If the mean error is exceeded at a monitoring location, the groundwater calibration shall be considered acceptable when the absolute mean error of all the groundwater monitoring locations within the model domain do not exceed 1.0 foot and the deviation between the model simulation value and the measured value is explained as set forth in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2.f.
 - ii. Canal Stage Data: The average mean error determined by comparing the model simulated surface water stages as described in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2.b with the corresponding

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measured data should not exceed 0.3 foot for the time period including January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1999.

- iii. Flow Data: The mean error determined by comparing the model simulated surface water flow as described in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2.b with the corresponding measured data shall not exceed ten percent for the time period including January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1999.

3. Impact Evaluation

Once the model is calibrated, applicants shall demonstrate that water reserved for the Picayune Strand and Fakahatchee Estuary will not be withdrawn, based on the following:

- a. “Without scenario”: All existing legal uses at the effective date of the rule shall be represented using the allocation in the permit. For the purposes of this evaluation and Subsection b, below, the annual allocation shall be distributed on a monthly basis based on the use type. For a public water supply use type, the monthly distribution shall be calculated based on the measured monthly pumpage divided by the annual total pumpage using the average of the three most recent representative years. Representative years shall not include years with water shortage restrictions, years with plant failures or other years that are not representative of normal pumpage. For an irrigation use type, the monthly distribution shall be determined using the Blaney-Criddle distribution calculated for each project pursuant to “Part B Water Use Management System Design and Evaluation Aids” of the Volume III, Permit Information Manual for Water Use Applications referenced in the “Applicant’s Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District,” which is incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C., the annual allocation and the associated monthly distribution shall be simulated using the calibrated model developed in accordance with the criteria identified in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2 in order to generate a daily flow data for each represented inflow location identified in Subsection 3.11.1. These data shall be presented as daily hydrographs as well as seasonal and period of record flow probability curves.
- b. “With Scenario”: The “with scenario” includes all existing legal uses at the time of the evaluation of the application and the proposed use and pending applications for which the evaluation under this subsection is being conducted. The annual allocation and the associated monthly distribution shall be simulated using the calibrated model developed in accordance with the criteria

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identified in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2 in order to generate a daily flow data for each represented inflow location identified in Subsection 3.11.1. These data shall be presented as daily hydrographs as well as seasonal and period of record flow probability curves.

- c. The resulting flow volume distributions of the “with” and “without” scenarios shall be compared to determine whether the proposed use withdraws reserved water. Withdrawals of reserved water occur when the simulated flow volume probability curve(s) of the “with scenario” differs in flow distribution when compared to the “without scenario” at any of the inflow locations identified in Subsection 3.11.1.B.1

4. Alternative Model Evaluations

Applicants may propose alternative modeling evaluations in order to provide reasonable assurances that the proposed project does not withdraw water reserved under Rule 40E-10.041 F.A.C. Such modeling shall evaluate the impacts of the proposed project on the reservation water body under a representative range of hydrologic conditions for which the water reservations have been established (e.g. wet, average, dry hydrologic conditions). Proposed alternative modeling evaluations shall be submitted in writing to the District for review and comment prior to conducting such modeling either in a pre-application meeting or as part of the permit application. District staff shall approve those model approaches which utilize documented model codes that have undergone professional peer review and accurately represent the physical system; are calibrated consistent with the criteria contained in Subsection 3.11.1.B.2.f i., ii., and iii. or other appropriate criteria; accurately represents impacts to inflows of reserved water into the reservation water body as described in Rule 40E-10.041 F.A.C.; and represents existing legal uses and the proposed project withdrawals.

5. Reduced or Terminated Permit Impacts

If an existing legal use at the effective date of the rule has been reduced or terminated and results in increased inflows that result from the reduced or terminated use into the reservation water body, the applicant may seek an allocation that withdraws such increased inflows at any of the inflow locations identified in Subsection 3.11.1.B.1. provided that the waters reserved in Rule 40E-10.041, F.A.C., are not reduced as demonstrated through an analysis conducted pursuant to subsection 3.11.1.B.3 or 4. The quantity of increased inflow shall be available for allocation unless the Governing Board determines that allocation of the water is not consistent with the public interest under Section 373.223(1)(c), F.S.

In the event these criteria cannot be met, the applicant shall modify the application to otherwise meet the requirements of this Section.

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3.11.2 North Fork of the St. Lucie River

The North Fork of the St. Lucie River water reservation, as stated in Rule 40E-10.051, F.A.C., protects Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan project water needed for protection of fish and wildlife within the North Fork of the St. Lucie River. Applications deemed complete prior to the conditions identified in subsection 40E-10.051(1), F.A.C., and which otherwise satisfy the requirements of Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., as applicable, are determined not to use the water reserved pursuant to Rule 40E-10.051, F.A.C.

3.11.3 Nearshore Central Biscayne Bay

A permit applicant shall provide reasonable assurances that the proposed use will not withdraw water reserved under subsection 40E-10.061(1), F.A.C. Compliance with the following criteria constitutes reasonable assurances that water reserved in Rule 40E-10.061, F.A.C., will not be withdrawn. Water not reserved under Rule 40E-10.061, F.A.C., shall be allocated pursuant to this Subsection.

For this section, the following definitions apply:

Direct withdrawal: Withdrawal of surface water from facility intakes physically located within the surface water column of Nearshore Central Biscayne Bay as depicted on Figure 3-1 in Chapter 40E-10, F.A.C. No direct withdrawals shall be authorized pursuant to this rule.

Indirect withdrawal: Withdrawal of surface water from facility intakes physically located within the surface water column of any canal reach identified in Figure 3-1 in Chapter 40E-10, F.A.C.

The following uses do not withdraw reserved water:

- A. Withdrawals of groundwater;
- B. Withdrawals authorized by Rules 40E- 2.061 (General Permits by Rule) and dewatering operations that 1) will not exceed a maximum of ten 10) mgd, with a maximum of 1,800 mg total pumpage; and 2) will not exceed a total duration of one year for the entire project;
- C. Renewals of indirect withdrawals authorized by a permit existing on July 21, 2013;
- D. A permit modification involving an indirect withdrawal authorized by a permit existing on July 21, 2013 that does not change the source, increase the allocation or change withdrawal locations, such as replacement of existing

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surface water pumps or intakes, crop changes that do not change the allocation or timing of use, or decrease in allocation;

- E. A new indirect withdrawal with no greater allocation and impact, including changes in timing, than a terminated or reduced permit that was existing on July 21, 2013 and occurs upstream of the same coastal structure; and,
- F. Indirect withdrawals which do not withdraw reserved water as defined in Rule 40E-10.061 F.A.C.

3.11.4 Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Reservoir

The Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Reservoir Water Reservation, as stated in subsection 40E-10.041(3), F.A.C., protects Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan project water needed for the protection of fish and wildlife within the Caloosahatchee River. Applications deemed complete prior to the conditions identified in subsection 40E-10.041(3), F.A.C., and which otherwise satisfy the requirements of Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., as applicable, are determined not to use the water reserved pursuant to subsection 40E-10.041(3), F.A.C.

4.0 MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

To ensure continuing compliance with the conditions of permit issuance, monitoring and reporting activities shall be required as special limiting conditions of the permit pursuant to Section 5.0 of this Basis of Review. The details of all required monitoring plans shall be submitted by the applicant for District review and approval as part of the water use permit application and shall be a condition of permit issuance. The permit will require implementation of the approved monitoring programs.

4.1 Withdrawal Quantity

The following subsections identify the withdrawal quantity monitoring requirements for withdrawal facilities within the District.

4.1.1 Water Flow Monitoring and Calibration

Proper accounting for water use is essential to establish that the use is a reasonable-beneficial use of the resource and in the public interest. In addition, proper accounting of the various water uses enables the District to better estimate water use and to implement water shortage plans.

All Permittees with an average daily allocation of greater than 100,000 gallons, or irrigation water users located within the South Dade County Water Use Basin (as designated in Figure 21-11, Chapter 40E-21, F.A.C.), with an average daily allocation of greater than 300,000 gallons, are required to monitor and report withdrawal quantities from each withdrawal facility or point of diversion. In addition, all permittees that obtain multiple noticed general permits for contiguous areas whose combined average daily allocation exceeds 100,000 gallons (300,000 gallons within the South Dade County

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Water Use Basin) are required to monitor and report withdrawal quantities from each withdrawal facility or point of diversion.

If applicable, permittees shall submit the following forms electronically or at the address provided on the form. Alternatively, the permittee may submit documentation with the information required by the forms below.

<u>Form No.</u>	<u>Form Title</u>
1378	Water Use Pumpage Form, incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C.
1389	Crop (Freeze) Protection Form, incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C.

A reliable, repeatable water use accounting system must be identified to monitor water usage from all withdrawal facilities, in accordance with permit conditions. The District considers a reliable water use accounting method to be accurate within +/- 10 percent of the actual flow. For pumped systems, acceptable water use accounting systems include flowmeters, or clocks which totalize pump operation. For gravity flow systems, acceptable methods include the use of rated water control structures. Water control structure rating curves certified by a professional engineer shall be submitted at the time of permit application and updated at a minimum of the five years as required in the permit limiting conditions. Rating curves for water control structures shall consider multiple headwater/tailwater conditions indicative of their site specific conditions. Irrigation quantities will be calculated based on the measured headwater/tailwater conditions to the water control structure rating curves and submitted to the District at the frequency specified in the permit limiting conditions.

Permit applicants must submit documentation of the water use accounting method and calibration method as a part of the permit application. Prior to the use of any authorized facility, the approved water use accounting method must be operating and the initial calibration submitted to the District. Recalibration results for the water use accounting method shall be submitted to the District every five years from permit issuance.

If applicable, permittees shall submit the following forms electronically or at the address provided on the form. Alternatively, the permittee may submit documentation with the information required by the forms below.

<u>Form No.</u>	<u>Form Title</u>
1387	Flow Meter Accuracy Calibration Report Form, incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C.
1388	Alternative Method Calibration Report Form, incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C.

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Withdrawal quantities for each permitted withdrawal facility shall be calculated monthly and reported to the District semi-annually, unless otherwise conditioned on a greater frequency due to the potential for resource harm. Permittees, whose full demands are met through a combination of their own withdrawals or other sources, such as reclaimed water or water sales agreements, shall report the monthly totals supplied from sources other than their own withdrawals, unless the use of those sources are reported to another state agency, in which case the District shall obtain the water use information from said agency.

For special districts with withdrawal facilities that supply several individual users, such as diversion and impoundment systems and sub-basins within the Everglades Agricultural Area Water Use Basin which collectively derive their water supply from District operated structures, the water use shall be monitored at the primary withdrawal facilities. Individual surface water users within such systems do not need to submit individual pumpage reports, unless otherwise required by a water shortage order or as a part of a District permit compliance action.

The District advises diversion and impoundment permit applicants and surface water users within such systems that retaining accurate records of the types of crops, irrigated acreage, and duration of irrigation of such crops is relevant information for assessing system efficiency. In the event the District determines the diversion and impoundment system is inefficiently using water, then the District, at a minimum, will require the diversion and impoundment system or surface water users within such systems, as appropriate, to implement additional monitoring and conservation measures. Inefficient use of water by a diversion and impoundment permittee includes consideration of such factors as withdrawals in excess of the permit conditions in a drought condition less severe than a 1-in-10 year drought event and use of water in excess of that quantity of water calculated pursuant to Section 2.3.2. Such additional measures could include internal surface water quantity withdrawal monitoring or irrigation system efficiency assessment by a mobile irrigation lab.

For those special districts in which water is passed through the project, the permittee may be required to report the volumes of water that flow out of the project if necessary to quantify the water consumed by the project.

4.1.2 Water Loss

The implementation of leak detection programs by utilities with unaccounted-for water losses of greater than 10% is required. Such leak detection program must include water auditing procedures, in-field leak detection efforts and leak repair. The program description should include the number of man-hours devoted to leak detection, the type of leak detection equipment being used and an accounting of the water saved through leak detection and repair. It is the policy of the District to encourage public water supply systems to have no more than 10% unaccounted-for water losses.

4.2 Water Quality

The following subsections identify water quality monitoring requirements within the District.

4.2.1 Saline Water Monitoring

The purpose of saline water monitoring is to ensure that harmful saline water intrusion, whether lateral from a surface or groundwater saline source, vertical from an aquifer containing lower quality water, or a combination of both, does not occur. Saline water monitoring is accomplished by routine sampling of the discharge water from production wells or from separate monitor wells. However, in areas of known saline water movement, separate monitor wells are required to be designed and constructed expressly for the purpose of saline water intrusion monitoring. The dissolved chloride concentration and the water level elevation, referenced to NGVD 1929, shall be measured. Frequency of measurements may be weekly, monthly, or quarterly, and will be identified in the permit limiting conditions. The data shall be reported using Form No. 1377, Water Quality Report Form, incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C. Alternatively, the permittee may submit documentation containing the information required by the Water Quality Report Form.

Applicants shall submit a saline water monitoring program for review and approval when:

- A. The withdrawal facility is within one mile of a saltwater body including canals and tidal creeks;
- B. The withdrawal facility is located seaward of the 250 mg/L chloride line mapped at the base of the aquifer or located seaward of a line between two adjacent salinity control structures;
- C. The land on which the withdrawal facility is located is between the Intracoastal Waterway and the Atlantic Ocean; between a tidal creek and the Atlantic Ocean; between a tidal creek and the Gulf of Mexico; or between the Intracoastal Waterway and the Gulf of Mexico;
- D. Saline water is located either above or below the producing zone;
- E. A history of saline water intrusion or increasing chloride concentrations exists for either ground water or surface water in the vicinity of the withdrawal facility;
- F. Staff evaluation indicates that, at projected withdrawal rates, saline water intrusion may occur to the extent that the existing treatment process will no longer be capable of producing potable water;
- G. Staff evaluation indicates that, at projected withdrawal rates, saline water intrusion may occur in neighboring withdrawal facilities; or,

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- H. Staff evaluation indicates saline water may come in contact with a fresh water source as a result of the proposed use.

Guidelines for establishing a saline water monitoring program, as well as sampling, sample handling, and analysis guidelines, are available from the District.

4.2.2 Pollution Source Monitoring

The purpose of pollution source monitoring is to ensure withdrawals do not cause harmful movement of contaminants in violation of state water quality standards. Movement of contaminants consistent with a state approved remediation plan is not considered harmful. In order to effectively monitor a pollution source, separate monitor wells must be installed and monitored to evaluate withdrawal effects on movement of the pollution. The applicant shall submit a pollution source monitoring program identifying chemical constituents, monitoring frequencies, and well construction details and locations to the District for review and approval when the project's withdrawals have the potential for a direct influence on a contaminant plume.

4.3 Hydrologic and Ecologic Monitoring

The following subsections identify hydrologic and ecologic monitoring requirements that are deemed necessary to ensure wetlands and other surface waters, offsite land uses, existing legal users, and the water resources of the District are not harmed by the withdrawal.

4.3.1 Water Level Monitoring

The purpose of water level monitoring programs is to ensure existing legal uses, offsite land use, and water resources, are not harmed by lowered water levels. Applicants shall submit a water level monitoring program to the District for review and approval when:

- A. A saline water monitoring program or a pollution source monitoring program is required (see Subsections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2);
- B. A wetland hydrobiologic monitoring program is required (see Subsection 4.3.2);
or,
- C. Uncertainty in computer modeling or data exists to define the drawdown resulting from withdrawals from ground water or surface water sources and to ensure that existing legal uses, offsite land use, water resources, and wetland and surface water functions are not harmed by withdrawals.

4.3.2 Wetland and Other Surface Waters Monitoring

Wetland monitoring shall be required to ensure that harm to wetland and other surface waters does not occur. Monitoring shall consist of various types of data collection, such as ground water and surface water levels, surface water quality, biological parameters, ground and aerial photography, rainfall, pumpage, and land cover assessments. Guidelines for establishing a wetland hydrobiologic monitoring program are available from the District. The applicant shall submit a wetland hydrobiologic monitoring program

to the District for review and approval when the impacts of the proposed use, either individually or cumulatively with other permitted users, produces drawdowns approaching the applicable drawdown criteria in Section 3.3.

4.3.3 Aquifer Storage and Recovery Systems Monitoring

An ASR monitoring program will be required in the event there is a potential for interference with an existing legal user or harm to the water resources. Such a monitoring program will include monitor well(s) to measure aquifer pressure and water quality. In addition, monitoring of the quantities of water that is stored and recovered shall be measured and reported for permitted ASR systems.

4.4 Compliance Reports

Except for permits issued pursuant to subsection 373.236(6), F.S., permits issued for a duration of 20 years or longer shall require submittal of a compliance report under subsection 373.236(4), F.S., once every ten years, when necessary to maintain reasonable assurances that the conditions for issuance can continue to be met. Permits issued for greater than 20 years pursuant to subsection 373.236(6), F.S. shall require submittal of a compliance report once every five years. The report shall include sufficient information to maintain reasonable assurance that the permittee's use can continue, for the remaining duration of the permit, to meet the conditions for issuance set forth in the rules existing when the District issued the permit.

In accordance with subsection 373.236(4), F.S., after reviewing this report, the District will modify the permit if required to ensure that the use of water authorized by the permit can continue to meet the conditions for issuance set forth in the rules existing when the District issued the permit. As required by Sections 120.569 and 120.60, F.S., the District shall provide notice of intent to modify the permit. For all water use classes, when economic conditions or population growth rates result in the actual water use being lower than permitted water use, a modification to reduce the permitted allocation shall only be made by the District when there is no reasonable likelihood that the allocation will be needed during the permit term. For agricultural water use permits for irrigation, reductions in actual use compared to permitted consumptive use that are due to weather events, crop diseases, nursery stock availability, or changes in crop type shall not result in a permit modification by the District to reduce the permitted allocation during the term of the permit. Additionally, in order to incentivize conservation of water, if actual water use is less than permitted water use due to documented implementation of water conservation measures, the permitted allocation shall not be modified by the District due to these circumstances during the term of the permit.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter the Districts' authority to reduce permitted consumptive use under circumstances not addressed by this section, nor be construed to alter the water conservation requirements of the permit for the duration of the permit.

5.0 PERMIT CONDITIONS

Water use permits shall be conditioned, as necessary, to ensure that the permitted use continues to meet the conditions for issuance in Rule 40E-2.301, F.A.C. There are two categories of permit conditions that will be applied to water use permits. Standard Conditions contain general information and operational constraints that generally apply to all water uses unless waived or modified by the District upon a determination that the conditions are inapplicable to the use authorized by the permit. Not all special conditions are imposed on each permit as they vary among use classes, sources, geographic locations, and other permit-specific factors.

5.1 Standard Permit Conditions

5.1.1 Overall Compliance/Notification

All water uses authorized by this permit shall be implemented as conditioned by this permit, including any documents incorporated by reference in a permit condition. The District may revoke this permit, in whole or in part, or take enforcement action, pursuant to Section 373.136 or 373.243, F.S., unless a permit modification has been obtained to address the noncompliance.

The Permittee shall immediately notify the District in writing of any previously submitted material information that is later discovered to be inaccurate.

5.1.2 Other Permits Required

The Permittee is advised that this permit does not relieve any person from the requirement to obtain all necessary federal, state, local and special district authorizations.

5.1.3 Change of Ownership/Legal Control

The Permittee shall notify the District in writing within 30 days of any sale, transfer, or conveyance of ownership or any other loss of permitted legal control of the Project and/or related facilities from which the permitted consumptive use is made. Where Permittee's control of the land subject to the permit was demonstrated through a lease, the Permittee must either submit a new or modified lease showing that it continues to have legal control or documentation showing a transfer in control of the permitted system/project to the new landowner or new lessee. All transfers of ownership are subject to the requirements of Rule 40E-1.6107, F.A.C. Alternatively, the Permittee may surrender the consumptive use permit to the District, thereby relinquishing the right to conduct any activities under the permit.

5.1.4 Water Shortage

Nothing in this permit should be construed to limit the authority of the District to declare a water shortage and issue orders pursuant to Chapter 373, F.S. In the event of a declared water shortage, the Permittee must adhere to the water shortage restrictions, as specified by the District. The Permittee is advised that during a water shortage, reports shall be submitted as required by District rule or order. The Permittee is advised that during a water shortage, pumpage, water levels, and water quality data shall be

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collected and submitted as required by District orders issued pursuant to Chapter 40E-21, F.A.C.

5.1.5 Property Rights Not Conveyed

This permit does not convey to the Permittee any property rights or privileges other than those specified herein, nor relieve the permittee from complying with any applicable local government, state, or federal law, rule, or ordinance.

5.1.6 Inspection

With advance notice to the Permittee, District staff with proper identification shall have permission to enter, inspect, observe, collect samples, and take measurements of permitted facilities to determine compliance with the permit conditions and permitted plans and specifications. The permittee shall either accompany District staff onto the property or make provision for access onto the property.

5.1.7 Modification/Use Class/Other Changes

- A. The Permittee may seek modification of any term of an unexpired permit. The Permittee is advised that Section 373.239, F.S., and Rule 40E-2.331, F.A.C., are applicable to permit modifications.
- B. The Permittee shall notify the District in writing 30 days prior to any changes to the project that could potentially alter the reasonable demand reflected in the permitted allocation. Such changes include, but are not limited to, change in irrigated acreage, crop type, irrigation system, large users agreements, or water treatment method. Permittee will be required to apply for a modification of the permit for any changes in permitted allocation.

5.1.8 Violations

If any condition of the permit is violated, the permit shall be subject to review and modification, enforcement action, or revocation pursuant to Chapter 373, F.S.

5.1.9 Existing Legal Users

The Permittee shall mitigate interference with existing legal uses that was caused in whole or in part by the Permittee's withdrawals, consistent with the approved mitigation plan. As necessary to offset the interference, mitigation will include pumpage reduction, replacement of the impacted individual's equipment, relocation of wells, change in withdrawal source, or other means.

Interference to an existing legal use is defined as an impact that occurs under hydrologic conditions equal to or less severe than a 1-in-10 year drought event that results in the:

- A. Inability to withdraw water consistent with provisions of the permit, such as when remedial structural or operational actions not materially authorized by existing permits must be taken to address the interference; or,

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- B. Change in the quality of water pursuant to primary State Drinking Water Standards to the extent that the water can no longer be used for its authorized purpose, or such change is imminent.

5.1.10 Harm to Natural Resource/ Saline Intrusion/Pollution

The Permittee shall mitigate harm to the natural resources caused by the Permittee's withdrawals, as determined through reference to the conditions for permit issuance. When harm occurs, or is imminent, the District will require the Permittee to modify withdrawal rates or mitigate the harm. Harm, as determined through reference to the conditions for permit issuance includes:

- A. Reduction in ground or surface water levels that results in harmful lateral movement of the fresh water/salt water interface,
- B. Reduction in water levels that harm the hydroperiod of wetlands,
- C. Significant reduction in water levels or hydroperiod in a naturally occurring water body such as a lake or pond,
- D. Harmful movement of contaminants in violation of state water quality standards, or,
- E. Harm to the natural system including damage to habitat for rare or endangered species.

5.1.11 Off-site Impacts

The Permittee shall mitigate harm to existing off-site land uses caused by the Permittee's withdrawals, as determined through reference to the conditions for permit issuance. When harm occurs, or is imminent, the District will require the Permittee to modify withdrawal rates or mitigate the harm. Harm as determined through reference to the conditions for permit issuance, includes:

- A. Significant reduction in water levels on the property to the extent that the designed function of the water body and related surface water management improvements are damaged, not including aesthetic values. The designed function of a water body is identified in the original permit or other governmental authorization issued for the construction of the water body. In cases where a permit was not required, the designed function shall be determined based on the purpose for the original construction of the water body (e.g. fill for construction, mining, drainage canal, etc.)
- B. Damage to agriculture, including damage resulting from reduction in soil moisture resulting from consumptive use; or,
- C. Land collapse or subsidence caused by reduction in water levels associated with consumptive use.

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5.2 Special Permit Conditions

- A. This permit is issued to:
- B. This permit shall expire on (expiration date).
- C. Use classification is (primary water use type and secondary water use types).
- D. Source classification is: (source classification)
- E. Allocation:
Total annual allocation is (recommended actual allocation) _____ MG
(_____ GPD or MGD).
Total maximum monthly allocation is (recommended maximum monthly allocation) MG.

Allocation from a specific source (aquifer, facility, or facility group):

Maximum annual allocation from (a specific source) shall not exceed (the recommended maximum annual allocation by source) MG (_____ GPD or MGD)

Maximum monthly allocation from (a specific source) shall not exceed (recommended maximum monthly allocation by source) MG (_____ GPD or MGD)

These allocations represent the amount of water required to meet the water demands as a result of rainfall deficit during a drought with the probability of recurring one year in ten. The Permittee shall not exceed these allocations in hydrologic conditions less than a 1-in-10 year drought event. Compliance with the annual allocation is based on the quantity withdrawn over a 12-month time period. Compliance with the maximum monthly allocation is based on the greatest quantity withdrawn in any single month. The annual allocation expressed in GPD or MGD is for informational purposes only.

If the rainfall deficit is more severe than that expected to recur once every ten years, the withdrawals shall not exceed that amount necessary to continue to meet the reasonable-beneficial demands under such conditions, provided no harm to the water resources occur and:

1. All other conditions of the permit are met; and
2. The withdrawal is otherwise consistent with applicable declared Water Shortage Orders in effect pursuant to Chapter 40E-21, F.A.C.
3. Allocation from a specific source (aquifer, water body, facility or facility group)

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- F. Withdrawal facilities:
- G. The Permittee shall submit all data as required by the implementation schedule for each of the limiting conditions to: SFWMD at www.sfwmd.gov/ePermtting, or the Regulatory Support Bureau, MSC 9611, P.O. Box 24680, West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680.
- H. The Permittee must submit the appropriate application form incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.101, F.A.C., to the District prior to the permit expiration date in order to continue the use of water.
- I. The Permittee shall implement the following operating plan:
- J. This permit supersedes and/or cancels the following water use permit(s):
- K. This is an existing project. An Environmental Resource or surface water management permit will be required prior to any change in land use or modification of the drainage system.

5.2.1 Use Class

A. Public Water Supply

1. The Permittee shall notify the District within 30 days of any change in service area boundary that results in a change in demand that affects its permitted allocation. The allocation shall be modified to effectuate such change.
2. The Permittee shall implement the wellfield operating plan submitted in support of the permit application, as described in the District staff report.
3. The Permittee shall determine unaccounted-for distribution system losses. Losses shall be determined for the entire distribution system on a monthly basis. Permittee shall define the manner in which unaccounted-for losses are calculated. Data collection shall begin within six months of Permit issuance. Reporting shall be submitted to the District on a yearly basis from the date of Permit issuance.
4. The Permittee shall maintain an accurate flow meter at the intake of the water treatment plant for the purpose of measuring daily inflow of water.
5. The Permittee shall maintain an accurate flow meter at the point of discharge from the treatment plant for the purpose of measuring the daily flow of water.
6. The Standard Water Conservation Plan described in Subsection 2.3.2.F.1.a of the Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District and the Staff Report,

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must be implemented in accordance with the approved implementation schedule described in (location of the schedule).

7. The Goal-Based Water Conservation Plan described in Subsection 2.3.2.F.1.b of the Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District and the Staff Report must be implemented in accordance with the approved implementation schedule described in (location of the schedule).
8. The Permittee shall provide annual status reports to the District that summarizes the Aquifer Storage and Recovery cycle testing activities. The first reports shall be submitted by (first due date).
9. The Permittee shall notify the District within 30 days of entering into an inter-local agreement, contract, or other similar instrument to deliver or receive water outside of its service area or to serve a demand not identified to determine the allocation described in this permit. A copy of such agreement shall be provided to the District. The monthly volume of water delivered and/or received via each inter-local agreement, contract, or other similar instrument shall be submitted to the District on a quarterly basis.

B. Irrigation

The condition listed below is applicable to all irrigation use classes. Subsections 5.2.1.C through 5.2.1.E contain additional permit conditions for the specific irrigation use class.

For new or increased allocations over previously permitted allocations from sources not categorized as sources of limited availability, the Permit shall expire within five years of issuance to the extent that permitted acreage has not been planted consistent with the timelines contemplated in the Permit, or to the extent the allocation has otherwise been abandoned pursuant to Section 373.243, F.S.

C. Landscape Irrigation

1. Permittee must comply with the water conservation plan submitted pursuant to Subsection 2.3.2.E.1 of the Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District and described in the Staff Report.
2. Landscape irrigation shall be restricted to the hours and days described in Rule 40E-24.201, F.A.C., or alternative landscape irrigation conservation measures adopted by local government ordinance in accordance with Rule 40E-24.301, F.A.C.
3. Withdrawal from the surface water source(s) for irrigation shall be equal to the amount of water used for replacement/recharge on a monthly basis (for example, the volume of water withdrawn from the lake must be the

same volume of water put into the lake), except when the surface water drainage system is discharging. The replacement/recharge of groundwater into surface water is for water quality treatment or supplementation and not the artificial maintenance of lake levels.

4. The amount of water used for irrigation replacement/recharge shall not exceed the amount of water withdrawn from the surface water source(s) on a monthly basis (for example, there cannot be more water put into the lake than is pumped out of the lake). The replacement/recharge of groundwater into surface water is for water quality treatment or supplementation and not the artificial maintenance of lake levels.

D. Golf Course irrigation

1. The Permittee must comply with the water conservation plan submitted pursuant to Subsection 2.3.2.E.1 of the Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District and described in the Staff Report.
2. Golf course irrigation is prohibited between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., except as follows:
 - a. Irrigation using a micro-irrigation system is allowed anytime.
 - b. Users whose average annual allocation is made up of 75% or greater volume of reclaimed water for irrigation may irrigate at anytime.
 - c. Irrigation of, or in preparation for, planting, new golf courses and recreational areas is allowed at any time of day for one 30-day period provided irrigation is limited to the amount necessary for sod or plant establishment. Irrigation of newly seeded or sprigged golf course areas is allowed any time of day for one 60-day period.
 - d. Watering in of chemicals, including insecticides, pesticides, fertilizers, fungicides, and herbicides, when required by law, recommended by the manufacturer or constituting best management practices, is allowed anytime within 24 hours of application.
 - e. Irrigation systems may be operated anytime for maintenance and repair purposes.
3. Withdrawal from the surface water source(s) for irrigation shall be equal to the amount of water used for replacement/recharge on a monthly basis (for example, the volume of water withdrawn from the lake must be the same volume of water put into the lake), except when the surface water

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drainage system is discharging. The replacement/recharge of groundwater into surface water is for water quality treatment or supplementation and not the artificial maintenance of lake levels.

4. The amount of water used for irrigation replacement/recharge shall not exceed the amount of water withdrawn from the surface water sources(s) on a monthly basis (for example, there cannot be more water put into the lake than is pumped out of the lake). The replacement/recharge of groundwater into surface water is for water quality treatment or supplementation and not the artificial maintenance of lake levels.

E. Agriculture

The Permittee shall complete Form No. 1376, Report of Planting and Harvest of Seasonal Crops Form, incorporated by reference in subsection 40E-2.091, F.A.C., and submit it with Form No. 1378, Water Use Pumpage Report Form, incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C.

F. Diversion and Impoundment

1. The independent secondary user permittee must advise the diversion and impoundment permittee prior to applying to the District for a proposed change in surface water allocation from the diversion and impoundment system.
2. The dependent secondary users listed herein must advise the District and the diversion and impoundment permittee prior to any change in demands.
3. The diversion and impoundment system permittee is responsible for all violations of diversion and impoundment permit terms, except the violations of the dependent secondary users.
4. Within 90 days of the diversion and impoundment permittee agreeing to the inclusion of a dependent secondary user consistent with the requirements in Subsection 2.3.2.C.2.a, the diversion and impoundment permittee is responsible for submitting a request for a permit modification to the District to include the dependent secondary user.
5. All dependent secondary users must comply with the terms of their agreement with the diversion and impoundment entity and applicable terms of this permit.
6. This is an independent secondary use permit within a diversion and impoundment system; therefore, the duration may be modified or reduced such that it will not exceed the expiration date of the associated diversion and impoundment permit.

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G. Dewatering

1. A copy of the permit, its limiting conditions, and dewatering plan is required to be kept on site at all times during dewatering operations by the lead contractor or site manager.
2. At least 72 hours prior to initial dewatering, the Permittee shall contact the District to allow for a site visit to verify:
 - a. The location and design of the recharge trenches and on-site retention areas where dewatering water will be retained;
 - b. The location of monitoring facilities; and,
 - c. Other site-specific issues related to the protection of the resource or other existing legal users.

Failure of the Permittee, or the Permittee's representative, to notify the District before dewatering commences will result in enforcement action.

If necessary, the District shall conduct a site visit.

Notification of commencement of dewatering can be made by contacting:

3. All dewatering water shall be retained on the Permittee's land. Off-site discharge of dewatering effluent shall not be made.
4. Off-site discharge may be made via the facilities and conditions that follow:
5. Turbidity measurements of the dewatering water shall be made daily prior to discharge and submitted to the District weekly. If turbidity levels in the dewatering water exceed 29 NTU above background conditions in the receiving water body, the Permittee is required to cease dewatering operations and correct the situation until monitoring demonstrates turbidity standards are met.
6. The Permittee shall not lower the water table below the following depths:
7. The excavation shall be constructed using sound engineering practices. If the excavation or dewatering activities endanger the properties of adjacent owners (through erosion, side wall collapse, flooding, etc.), the Permittee shall cease operations until a method to prevent such occurrences is found and instituted. The Permittee shall be responsible for finding and instituting methods to stop such occurrences.

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8. The Permittee shall immediately cease dewatering when continued dewatering would create a condition hazardous to the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of the District.
9. The Permittee shall be responsible for clearing shoaling, if the Permittee's dewatering operation creates shoaling in adjacent water bodies.
10. The Permittee shall conduct dewatering activities in adherence to the following operating plan:
11. Within 30 days of completion of the dewatering operation, all dewatering facilities (such as impoundments, conveyances, and recharge trenches) shall be filled and regraded to ground elevation or to otherwise comply with the Environmental Resource Permit.
12. At least two weeks prior to commencing dewatering, the Permittee shall provide site specific dewatering plans for each proposed dewatering activity to the District for review and approval. Permittee shall not initiate dewatering prior to receiving written notification from district staff, that the proposed dewatering activity is consistent with the approved master permit.
13. Pursuant to Section 2.3.2.B.2 of the Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District, neither maximum monthly nor annual allocation volumes are specified.

H. Mining Dewatering

The Permittee is advised that this Permit does not relieve the Permittee of complying with all county, state, and federal regulations governing these operations, maintenance, and reclamation of the borrow pit.

I. Industrial/Commercial/Power Plant

Permittee must comply with the water conservation plan submitted in compliance with Subsection 2.3.2.D.1 of the Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District and described in the Staff Report.

5.2.3 Compliance, Monitoring, and Reporting

The following subsections contain additional compliance, monitoring, and reporting permit conditions.

A. Pumpage

These conditions apply to permits with an average annual allocation greater than 100,000 gallons per day or, if in the South Miami-Dade Agricultural Area, greater than 300,000 gallons:

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1. Prior to any withdrawals at the project, the Permittee shall provide the results of the calibration testing of the identified water accounting method(s) and equip all existing and proposed withdrawal facilities with approved water use accounting method(s) pursuant to Subsection 4.1.1 of the Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications.
2. Every five years from the date of Permit issuance, the Permittee shall submit re-calibration data for each withdrawal facility.
3. Monthly withdrawals for each withdrawal facility shall be reported to the District semi-annually. The water accounting method and means of calibration shall be stated on each report.
4. Permittees, who are dependent on other sources of water supply such as reclaimed water or water sale agreements to meet a portion of their demands, shall include the monthly volumes from all other sources in the report to the District, unless the use of those sources is reported to another state agency, in which case the District will obtain the water use information from said agency. The water accounting method and means of calibration shall be stated on each report.

B. Wetlands and Other Surface Waters

Within six months of permit issuance, the Permittee shall implement the Wetland/Environmental Monitoring Program described in the District staff report prepared in support of recommendation for permit issuance.

C. Water Levels

Within six months of permit issuance, the Permittee shall implement the Water Level-Monitoring Program described in the District staff report prepared in support of recommendation for permit issuance.

D. Saline Water

1. The Permittee shall develop a saline water intrusion monitoring program. Within three months of permit issuance, an updated or a preliminary proposal shall be submitted to District staff for approval. The purpose of this program shall be to ensure that harmful saline water intrusion does not occur. The Program shall include the name of the facilities/sample points to be monitored and their locations, method of water quality analysis, and frequency of data collection. The monitoring program shall be implemented upon District approval.
2. The Permittee shall implement the following saline water intrusion monitoring program:
3. If the chloride ion concentration of water collected from the well(s), pump(s), or monitoring station(s) exceeds the stipulated concentration(s)

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or demonstrates an increasing trend, additional assurances shall be required to demonstrate that the conditions for permit issuance will continue to be met.

E. Water Quality

1. The Permittee shall develop a water quality monitoring program. Within three months of permit issuance, an updated or a preliminary proposal shall be submitted to district staff for approval. The purpose of this program shall be to ensure that harmful contamination does not occur. The program shall include the name of the facilities/sample points to be monitored and their locations, method of water quality analysis, and frequency of data collection. The monitoring program shall be implemented upon District approval.
2. The Permittee shall implement the following water quality monitoring program:

F. Other Reports

1. Pursuant to Section 373.236(4), F.S., every ten years from the date of permit issuance, the Permittee shall submit a water use compliance report for review and approval by District Staff to SFWMD at www.sfwmd.gov/ePermitting, or Regulatory Support, MSC 9611, P.O. Box 24680, West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680.
2. Pursuant to Section 373.236(6), F.S., every five years from the date of permit issuance, the Permittee shall submit a water use compliance report for review and approval by District Staff to SFWMD at www.sfwmd.gov/ePermitting, or the Regulatory Support Bureau, P.O. Box 24680, West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680.

G. Alternative Water Supply

The Permittee shall develop alternative water supplies (including reclaimed water), at a minimum, in accordance with the schedules described in the District staff report and Exhibit XX. The Permittee shall provide annual updates of the status of all alternative water supply projects. The status report shall include work completed to date, expenditures, and any anticipated changes in timelines.

H. Reclaimed Water

1. Upon notification from the District of the availability of reclaimed water pursuant to Section 373.250, F.S., the Permittee shall investigate the feasibility of obtaining reclaimed water and actively participate in discussions and negotiations with potential suppliers of reclaimed water when the supplies become available.

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2. Should reclaimed water become unavailable, the Permittee shall apply to the District for an emergency water use permit prior to temporarily increasing withdrawals above the permitted allocation.
3. If reclaimed water becomes available prior to the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee shall apply for a modification of the water use permit to reflect that portion of the allocation which is to be provided for by reclaimed water. The permittee is required to request a permit modification when an agreement has been executed between both parties, the transmission lines are constructed to the project site, and the necessary on-site modifications and authorizations are obtained.
4. The Permittee shall continue to investigate the feasibility of utilizing reclaimed water as an alternative water supply for this project. To this end, the Permittee, or its successor, shall provide the District with periodic reclaimed water feasibility reports, to be submitted at five (5) year intervals commencing on (date 5 years from permit issuance) and continuing through the duration of this water use permit. Such reclaimed water feasibility reports shall evaluate the feasibility of utilizing reclaimed water and specifically consider: 1) whether a suitable reclaimed water supply source is available and permitted; 2) whether reclaimed water supply lines are available at the property boundary in sufficient capacity to serve Permittee's needs; 3) whether the Permittee is capable of accessing the reclaimed water source through distribution lines; 4) whether use of reclaimed water is technically, environmentally, and economically feasible; and 5) whether use of reclaimed water would adversely affect requirements contained in Permittee's surface water drainage permit, if appropriate.

I. Public Water Utilities Reuse Information Updates

1. Public water utilities that control, either directly or indirectly, a wastewater treatment plant, and which have determined pursuant to Section 403.064, F.S., that use of reclaimed water is feasible, must provide the District with annual updates of the following information: 1) the status of distribution system construction, including location and capacity of lines; 2) a summary of uncommitted supplies for the next year; 3) copies of any new or amended local mandatory reclaimed water reuse zone ordinances; and 4) a list of end-users who have contracted to receive reclaimed water and the agreed upon quantity of water to be delivered.
2. Public water utilities that control, either directly or indirectly, a wastewater treatment plant, and which had determined, at the time of issuance of its consumptive use permit and pursuant to Section 403.064, F.S., that reuse of reclaimed water was not feasible must advise the District of any change in this determination that may occur during the term of the consumptive use permit. In the event the utility determines reuse has become feasible,

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then the District will require the utility to provide the information listed in Subsections 2.2.4.A and 5.2.1.H.1.

J. Water Wells

1. The Permittee shall secure a well construction permit prior to construction, repair, or abandonment of all wells, as described in Chapter 40E-3, F.A.C.
2. If a proposed well location is different from a location specified in the application, the Permittee shall submit to the District an evaluation of the impact of pumpage from the proposed well location on adjacent existing legal uses, pollution sources, environmental features, the saline water interface, and water bodies one month prior to all new well construction. The Permittee is advised the proposed well locations and resulting impacts must be in compliance with all permitting criteria and performance standards in effect at that time.
3. The Permittee shall submit to the District an updated "Section IV – Sources of Water" of Form No. 1379, Water Use Permit Application Form within 90 days of completion of the proposed wells identifying the actual total and cased depths, pump manufacturer and model numbers, pump types, intake depths and type of meters.
4. The Permittee shall submit to the District an updated "Section IV – Sources of Water" of Form No. 1379, Water Use Permit Application Form within six months of permit issuance, identifying which wells have been properly plugged and abandoned according to subsection 40E-3.531(3), F.A.C., and which wells are to be maintained as water level monitoring wells.
5. Within six months of permit issuance, the Permittee shall plug and abandon the following wells in accordance with Chapter 40E-3, F.A.C.: (individual wells identified based on project specifications).
6. The Permittee shall submit to the District a well survey that shall include the following: well cased depth, well total depth, and chloride ion concentration of the water in wells not having this information listed in updated "Section IV – Sources of Water" of Form No. 1379, Water Use Permit Application Form. This survey shall be submitted for the following wells within six months of permit issuance: (individual wells identified based on project specifications).
7. The Permittee shall submit to the District an updated "Section IV – Sources of Water" of Form No. 1379 Water Use Permit Application Form within 90 days of installation of the proposed pumps identifying the surface water source, local drainage district (if applicable), pump type, diameter,

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capacity and horsepower, intake elevation (feet, NGVD), and water use accounting method.

8. If at any time there is an indication that the well casing, valves, or controls leak or have become inoperative, repairs or replacement shall be made to restore the system to an operating condition. Failure to make such repairs shall be cause for filling and abandoning the well, in accordance with procedures outlined in Chapter 40E-3, F.A.C.

K. Specific Region Special Conditions

1. A "Water Rights Compact Among the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the State of Florida, and the South Florida Water Management District," which confirms tribal rights has been approved. Exercise of tribal rights in the future may impact allocations sought by the Permittee in future permit modifications and renewals.
2. The property which is the subject of this Permit is located in the area covered by Chapter 40E-63, F.A.C, (Works of the District within the Everglades). This special condition is intended to notify the Permittee that this property may be subject to additional or new permitting or water quality requirements as specified in Chapter 40E-63, F.A.C.
3. The Permittee shall be subject to all the stipulations agreed to in any executed landowner agreement reached between the Permittee, the District and the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Such stipulations may impact allocations sought by the Permittee in future Permit modifications and renewals.
4. Upon notification from the District, water withdrawals from a source classified as "S" pursuant to Rule 40E-22, F.A.C., shall be terminated when the minimum level specified in Rule 40E-22, F.A.C. is reached. The following source and minimum level shall apply: [source and minimum level to be added consistent with Rule 40E-22.262, F.A.C.]
5. The Permittee and the Lake Worth Drainage District have previously entered into an interlocal agreement for mitigation of impacts. It is acknowledged and agreed by the Permittee that this modification of the permit shall be incorporated into and made part thereof the interlocal agreement.
6. The Permittee will be responsible for mitigation to domestic uses, including but not limited to those shown in the District staff report for this permit, in the event that declining water levels result in domestic uses suffering a loss of water supply and the event is confirmed by application of the following factors by District staff. Factors used in determining mitigation responsibility include, but are not limited to, water level

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monitoring data, local pumpages, and climatic conditions. Failure by the Permittee to mitigate any adverse impacts that occur as a result of the Permittee's withdrawals, for which mitigation responsibility has been determined, will be considered a permit violation.

7. Prior to any permanent pump installation on Floridan aquifer wells in Martin or St. Lucie counties, the Permittee shall provide measurements of flow from each well using calibrated flow equipment. The method of accounting, calibration data, corrections for well losses, proposed pump information, and the basis for the requested flow rate shall be submitted to the District for review and approval. Staff approval will be granted if the natural flow rate of the well is greater than that of the proposed pump.
8. Temporary pumps installed on Floridan aquifer wells in Martin or St. Lucie counties to increase flow for freeze protection withdrawals must be removed within 72 hours of the conclusion of the freeze event.