WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

Board Meeting Package

March 17, 2010
4:30 p.m.

Meeting Location:

SWFWMD Headquarters
Governing Board Meeting Room
2379 Broad Street (US 41 South)
Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

MEMORANDUM

To: Water Supply Authority Board of Directors and Interested Parties

From: Jackson E. Sullivan, Executive Director

Date: March 5, 2010

Subject: Monthly Meeting of the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority

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The next meeting of the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority will be on **Wednesday, March 17, 2010, 4:30 p.m., at the SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899.**

Enclosed for your review are the following items:

- Agenda
- Minutes of the February 17, 2009 meeting
- Board Package*

Please note that if a person decides to appeal any decision made by the Board with respect to any matter considered at the above cited meeting, he will need a record of the proceedings, and for such purpose, he may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes that testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

* For persons other than Board Members and government agencies, pursuant to Board policy adopted at the March 9, 1995 Meeting, a self-addressed 8.5 x 11 inch envelope, pre-stamped and with $3.00 postage should be sent to the WRWSA at the address below. Board packages may also be obtained free of charge at the Board meeting.

Enclosures

1107 Shalimar Drive – Tallahassee, FL 32312
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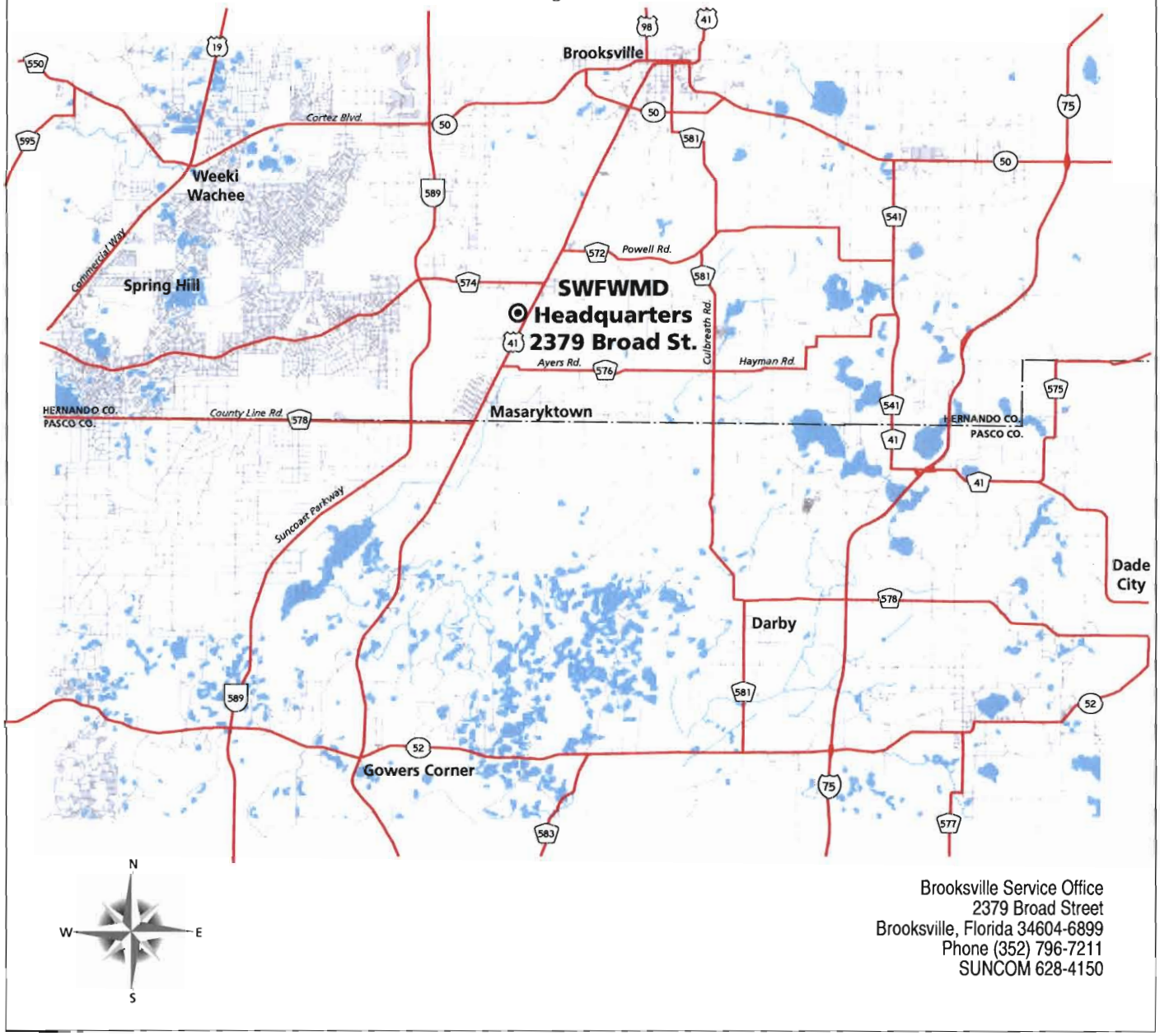
Brooksville Service Office

of the Southwest Florida Water Management District



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WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
AGENDA

SWFWMD Headquarters Governing Board Meeting Room
2379 Broad Street (US 41 South)
Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

March 17, 2010
4:30 p.m.

Item #1 Call to Order

Item #2 Roll Call

Item #3 Introductions and Announcements

Item #4 Approval of Minutes of February 17, 2010 Meeting

Item #5 WRWSA – Regional Water Supply Plan Update – Phase II – WRWSA Detailed Water Supply Planning Feasibility Analyses - Recommendations … Pete Hubbell, Principal, Water Resource Associates

Item #6 Citrus County Utilities Response to CAB Evaluation Report … Robert Knight, Director of Utilities

Item #7 Executive Director's Report ... Jack Sullivan, WRWSA

a. Bills to be Paid
b. Annual Financial Report to Department of Financial Services
c. April as Water Conservation Month Resolution
d. News Articles

Item #8 Legislative Update … Diane Salz, Legislative Consultant

Item #9 Attorney's Report ... Larry Haag, WRWSA Attorney

Item #10 Other Business

Item #11 Public Comment

Item #12 Next Meeting Time and Location ... April 21, 2010, 4:30 p.m., Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council Headquarters Conference Room, 1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200), Ocala, Florida 34474-0323

Item #13 Adjournment

4. Feb. 17, 2010
Minutes

WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES
February 17, 2010

TIME: 4:30 p.m.
PLACE: Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council
1241 SW 10th Street (SR 200)
Ocala, Florida 34471-0323

The numbers preceding the items listed below correspond with the published agenda.

1. Call to Order

Chairman Richard Hoffman called the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (WRWSA) meeting to order at 4:35 p.m. and asked for a roll call.

2. Roll Call

Mr. Jack Sullivan, Executive Director, called the roll and a quorum was declared present.

MEMBERS PRESENT
Richard Hoffman, Chairman, Sumter County Commissioner
Barbara Fitos, Vice-Chairman, Marion County Commissioner
Rose Rocco, Treasurer, Hernando County Commissioner
Jim Adkins, Hernando County Commissioner
Mike Amsden, Marion County Commissioner
Dennis Damato, Citrus County Commissioner
Stan McClain, Marion County Commissioner
John Priester, Ocala City Councilman
Mary S. Rich, Ocala City Councilwoman
Dale Swain, Bushnell City Councilman
Winn Webb, Citrus County Commissioner

MEMBERS ABSENT
Gary Bartell, Citrus County Commissioner
Joe Bernardini, Brooksville City Councilman
Christine Dobkowski, Belleview City Commissioner
John Druzbick, Hernando County Commissioner
Ken Hinkle, Inverness City Councilman
Randy Mask, Sumter County Commissioner
Jeff Stabins, Hernando County Commissioner

3. Introductions and Announcements

Mr. Sullivan introduced others in the audience.

OTHERS PRESENT
Jack Sullivan, WRWSA Executive Director
Larry Haag, WRWSA Attorney
Alys Brockway, Hernando County Utilities
Sue Famsworth, Citrus County Community Development Division
Ken Herd, SWFWMD
Cara Martin, SWFWMD
Peter Hubbell, Water Resource Associates
Connie Mullis, Legislative Assistant Senator Evelyn Lynn
Todd Petrie, Marion County Utilities
Richard Radacky, City of Brooksville
Peter Rocco, Hernando County Citizen
Joe Stapf, Hernando County Utilites
Tahla Paige, Recording Secretary

Ms. Alys Brockway, Hernando County Utilities, announced that the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) had officially declared April as "Water Conservation Month" and was asking other government municipalities and agencies to participate. Ms. Brockway stated Hernando County was already a participant, and Ms. Cara Martin, SWFWMD, had templates for brochures to get water conservation information out to the public.

Following consideration, **a motion was made by Ms. Rocco to have the WRWSA officially participate and declare the month of April as "Water Conservation Month." The motion was seconded by Mr. Adkins and carried unanimously.**

Mr. Hoffman announced Ms. Christine Dobkowski was absent due to giving birth to a healthy baby girl, and she was expected to return next month. The members expressed their congratulations.

4. Approval of Minutes of January 20, 2010 Meeting

Following consideration, **a motion was made by Mr. Damato to approve the minutes for the January 20, 2010 meeting. The motion was seconded by Ms. Rocco and carried unanimously.**

5. Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority (WRWSA) – Regional Water Supply Plan Up Date, Phase II – WRWSA Detailed Water Supply Planning Feasibility Analyses Overview

Peter Hubbell, Water Resources Associates, gave a detailed report and stated the purpose of the study was to update regional population, water demands and determine potential water supply projects to supply these needs. The planning horizon has also been expanded from 2025 to 2030. Projects are conceptualized, evaluated, ranked and prioritized according to short-term, medium-term, and long-term planning horizons within the report. Mr. Hubbell stated that the report recommendations had been included in the Board Package, but he would not cover them at this time. He indicated that the recommendations would be

covered in detail at the next Board meeting. After a detailed, clear and concise report, the WRWSA members did not have any questions.

This was an information item only.

9. Executive Director's Report

a. Bills to be Paid

Mr. Sullivan provided a handout to the Board detailing February 2010 bills that totaled $35,878.55. Mr. Sullivan recommended the Board approve the payment of those bills.

Following consideration, **a motion was made by Mr. Damato to approve payment of the February 2010 bills totaling $35,878.55. The motion was seconded by Ms. Rocco and carried unanimously.**

b. First Quarter Financial Report

Mr. Sullivan gave an overview of the report. Following consideration, **a motion was made by Ms. Rocco to approve the First Quarter Financial Report as presented. The motion was seconded by Mr. Damato and carried unanimously.**

c. Correspondence

None

d. News Articles

Mr. Sullivan provided news articles on water supply issues relating to areas both regional and statewide.

10. Governmental Consultant Report

Mr. Sullivan stated that Ms. Diane Salz sent her regrets for not attending the meeting, but the first Legislative Committee meetings are in process and she is attending those legislative meetings. Ms. Salz indicated that at the moment, there is nothing new to report, and she will keep the WRWSA apprised as legislation develops.

11. Attorney's Report

Mr. Haag, Esq., stated he did not have anything new to report to the WRWSA.

12. Other Business

None.

13. Public Comment

None

14. Next Meeting Time and Location

Next meeting is scheduled for March 17, 2010 at 4:30 p.m. at the Southwest Florida Water Management District Headquarters, Governing Board Room, 2379 Broad Street (US 41 South), Brooksville, FL 34604.

15. Adjournment

Chairman Hoffman announced there was no further business or discussion to come before the Board and adjourned the meeting at 5:45 p.m.

_____
Richard Hoffman, Chairman

_____
Jackson E. Sullivan, Executive Director

5. RWSP Recommendation

MEMORANDUM

March 5, 2010

To: **Board of Directors, WRWSA**

From: **Jack Sullivan, WRWSA**
Pete Hubbell, Principal, Water Resource Associates

Re: **WRWSA – Regional Water Supply Plan Update – Phase II – WRWSA Detailed Water Supply Planning Feasibility Analyses – Review of Recommendations**

Planning Context

As you are aware, the WRWSA and its consultants have been developing Phase II of the Master Water Supply Planning and Implementation Program known as the "WRWSA Detailed Water Supply Feasibility Analyses". Phase II was the follow-on to the WRWSA Regional Water Supply Plan Update, that was completed in 2007.

In 2005, the WRWSA established the WRWSA – Master Water Supply Planning and Implementation Program (WRWSA – MWSP&IP) which is a comprehensive process to plan for the region's water supply future. The WRWSA – MWSP&IP is a multi-year, multi-phase program that was follow-on to the WRWSA RWSPU. It contains phases for water supply planning; Identification and prioritization of water supply projects; the design of selected projects; and implementation the projects and initiatives.

This report, the WRWSA – Detailed Water Supply Feasibility, was initiated in 2007 to follow-on to the WRWSA RWSPU and is considered Phase II of the WRWSA – MWSP&IP process. Its purpose is to update regional population and water demands and determine potential water supply projects to supply these needs. As the study progressed Marion County decided to rejoin the WRWSA.

The inclusion of Marion County to the WRWSA required that the RWSPU be appended to consider existing and projected water demands in Marion County, and that the appended RWSPU outline the basis for future water supply development in the WRWSA region including Marion County. This Compendium was completed in December of 2009.

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Phase II – WRWSA Detailed Water Supply Planning Feasibility Analyses

At the February WRWSA Board meeting the consultants for the Authority, Water Resource Associates (WRA), gave an overview of the draft final Phase II report. The report contains a number of recommendations that were categorized but not dealt with in depth at the February meeting. The main objective of the March meeting is to review the report's recommendations, put the recommendations in context and answer any of the Board's questions regarding them. We will attempt to classify the recommendations from a scheduling or priority standpoint, address budget implications and other potential impacts they may have. We are not asking for Board action on these recommendations.

For your review, we have attached a summary of the recommendations and the recommendations chapter as it appears in the report.

WRWSA Board and Technical Review Committee (TRC) Review and Evaluation Process

As a reminder, the TRC will be given an overview of the recommendations at their meeting earlier in the afternoon of March 17. We will also be discussing comments that the TRC has on the report in general.

Formal comments to the report have been requested by March 21, 2010 and we anticipate requesting formal approval of the Phase II report at the Board's April 21, 2010 meeting. Please note that by formally approving the report does not approve or endorse the recommendations in Phase II. They will be considered and become discussion items for future Board meetings and potential workshops.

As a reminder the Phase II report is posted on the WRA website and can be accessed using Board and TRC members log-in and password. If you have difficulty accessing the site contact either Pete Hubbell (phubbell@wraconsultants.com) or Rita Garrison (rgarrison@wraconsultants.com).

Staff Recommendation:

For information only. No Board action is required.

DETAILED WATER SUPPLY FEASIBILITY ANALYSES
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 POPULATION AND WATER DEMAND

13.1.1 Update population and water demand figures every five years concurrently with SWF and SJRWMDs.

13.1.2 Track water uses other than public supply as they might impact public water supply uses.

13.1.3 Track large water users within the region (e.g. 30,000 gp month) to determine if such use will affect WRWSA planning efforts.

13.1.4 Participate with WMDs to monitor and study the impact of Domestic Self Supply (DSS) [private wells].

13.2 HYDROGEOLOGIC DATA COLLECTION AND MONITORING

13.2.1 Monitor LFA and SA data collection in south Marion and north Sumter Counties to determine if the LFA is a viable source of future water supply.

13.2.2 Facilitate a coordinated monitoring program for hydrogeologic information in the southeast portions of Marion County and northeast portions of Sumter County.

13.2.2 Facilitate a common set of resource evaluation methods, educate members on appropriate supply strategies and advocate on their behalf with the WMDs.

13.2.3 Work with WMDs to determine, prioritize and fund needed hydrogeologic studies in the region.

13.3 REGIONAL GROUNDWATER ASSESSMENT

13.3.1 Work with SWF and SJR WMDs to address different GW models so that models are applied in a consistent manner.

13.3.2 Work with WMDs to provide consistency on boundary conditions.

13.3.3.1 Continue to monitor MFL establishment by WMDs.

13.3.3.2 Working with the WMDs develop a better understanding of the Surficial Aquifer System and Surficial Resources

13.4 WATER CONSERVATION

13.4.1 WRWSA should develop a comprehensive plan that targets and prioritizes water conservation programs using the SWFWMD Non-Agricultural Water Conservation Modeling.

13.4.2 Work with local governments and the SWFWMD to develop strategies for implementing aggressive water conservation programs in order to meet the 150 gpcd requirement established by WMDs.

13.5 RECLAIMED WATER

13.5.1 Take a proactive role in the analyses and promotion of reclaimed water projects for its members.

13.5.2 Prepare sub-regional reclaimed water plans. Develop priority projects and multi-year budgets for a 10-year period. Plans would be submitted with applications by member governments for WMD cooperative funding.

13.5.3 Establish a Reclaimed Water Workgroup to liaison with statewide workgroup.

13.5.4 Work with WMDs to ensure cooperative funding for beneficial water projects within the region.

13.6 WATER SUPPLY PROJECT OPTIONS

13.6.1 Fresh Groundwater

i. North Sumter wellfield and NW Marion wellfield recommended for short-term implementation
ii. Citrus wellfield and NE Marion wellfield recommended for Mid or Long-term implementation.

13.6.2 Alternative Water Supply Development

iii. Lake Rousseau and North Sumter Conjunctive Use AWS recommended for Mid or Long-term implementation
iv. Crystal River Power Plan Desalination project recommended for Mid or Long-term implementation
v. Withlacoochee River near Holder – Reservoir project and the Withlacoochee River Aquifer Recharge near Trilby project are not recommended.
vi. WRWSA should monitor SJRWMD activities with the Coquina Coast Desal project and the Ocklawaha River surface water project to determine the impact of those projects on water supply projects within the region.

13.6.3 Pipeline Corridors for future AWS delivery – A feasibility study should be performed to identify and subsequently acquire lands for the pipeline corridor

13.6.4 Land acquisition – The WRWSA should work cooperatively with SWFWMD to acquire the necessary land for the North Sumter wellfields.

13.6.5 Monitor the adoption of an MFL for Lake Rousseau and when adopted, initiate substantive public discussion whether to utilize Lake Rousseau or the Crystal River Desal plant for AWS.

13.6.6 Conduct an on-going dialogue with Progress Energy, SWFWMD to ensure that the potential for desalination will not be overlooked. Land to locate the desal facility should be prioritized if desalination is prioritized above Lake Rousseau as an AWS source.

13.7 WATER SUPPLY PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

13.7.1 Incentives for a regional approach to groundwater development as well as AWS should be pursued by the WRWSA with WMDs.

13.7.2 Work with WMDs to establish a common understanding of resource conditions for utilities to meet AWS conditions in local WUPs in an environmentally and economically sound manner.

13.7.3 Work with member governments to provide supporting information for local government 10-year facility work plans.

13.8 WRWSA WATER SUPPLY REGIONAL FRAMEWORK

13.8.1 A visioning session or series of workshops should be scheduled to determine the implications of establishing a Regional Framework for development of an AWS delivery system.

13.8.2 Prepare a comprehensive review of the WRWSA governance documents to reflect recommendations and initiatives approved from the Regional Framework visioning session(s).

13.8.3 Review the funding mechanisms to support the administrative, technical and operations functions of the Authority.

Chapter 13 – Recommendations

13.0 Introduction

This recommendations chapter of this WRWSA – Detailed Water Supply Feasibility Analyses is an attempt to develop and raise a series of recommendations, observations and options for consideration by the WRWSA and member governments. The following are not prioritized or set in any sequential order but are important to consider by the WRWSA in these relatively uncertain times with respect to sustainable water supply for its members. The recommendations can set the stage for considerable discussion and deliberation with the WRWSA Board as they consider the existing and future role of the Authority and the potential impact for its members and the region.

13.1 Population and Water Demand

13.1.1 Population and Projected Water Demand Updates

Updates of the population and water demand within the WRWSA are important to keep water supply planning as viable and current as possible. These updates should take place on a regular basis, every five-years, concurrently with the SWFWMD update of their RWSP. However, if the population projection updates from BEBR demonstrate a dramatic departure from the previous projections an update should be considered at that point. When interpreting SWFWMD demand projections, utilities should consider the effect of the compliance per capita rules.

13.1.2 Tracking of Water Use Types and Quantities

The WRWSA should track closely water uses other than public supply. Although public supply is and will continue to be the largest of the water use increases (70%), all other water uses are also projected to increase. Trends in agricultural, industrial/commercial and recreational water use can change, either increasing or decreasing at an unanticipated rate and potentially impacting the WRWSA public supply water use planning.

13.1.3 Large Water Use Tracking

Potential large water users of all water use types should be tracked by the WRWSA. WUP and CUP applications to the SWFWMD and the SJRWMD for demands over a certain water quantity threshold should be requested from the water management districts to determine if the proposed water use will affect the WRWSA planning efforts.

13.1.4 Domestic Self-Supply Water Consumption

Domestic self supply (DSS) water use within the WRWSA is projected to increase from an estimated 17.63 mgd in 2005 to 30.22 mgd in 2030, a 71% increase. This increase could be further exacerbated by stringent compliance per capita rate requirements instituted by the SWFWMD and contemplated by the SJRWMD. The use of domestic wells within the service areas of public supply utilities could have a positive impact on per capita rates but a net negative impact to the water resources of the area.

The impact of DSS to the water resource is not fully understood but is being analyzed by both water management districts. The WRWSA should participate in these discussions and support efforts to quantify and determine the potential impact of DSS on the availability of water resources and the potential impacts to the water resource.

13.2 Hydrogeologic Data Collection and Resource Monitoring

13.2.1 Monitor Lower Floridan Aquifer (LFA) and Surficial Aquifer Data Collection Activities

Hydrogeologic data collection and resource monitoring remains an important initiative within the WRWSA to better understand the groundwater resources of the region. Groundwater modeling and other interpretative analyses are hampered by the lack of comprehensive data on the aquifer systems. This is particularly evident in northeast Sumter and southeast Marion Counties where the hydrogeology is complex and aquifer characteristics and water quality are highly variable.

This is also an area where traditional groundwater supplies are limited due to potential impacts to MFLs that have been established on several lakes in the area and other surficial features. The LFA in this area is a potential water supply source for both potable and non-potable uses. However, the LFA is not well studied in the area and its aquifer characteristics and water quality appear to be highly variable. The WRWSA role in assisting the SWRWMD and SJRWMD in data collection is important to verify whether the LFA is a viable water source for future development.

13.2.2 Develop and Coordinate Resource Monitoring Program between SWFWMD and SJRWMD in Northern Sumter and Southern Marion County

As mentioned, the area in northern Sumter and southern Marion Counties has a high degree of uncertainty and an understanding of the aquifer system. This in part is due to the limited availability of hydrogeologic information that has been generated. This is also an area where SWFWMD and SJRWMD have differing opinions on the amount of groundwater that is available for development; which is in part due to the use of different planning criteria for potential impacts to wetlands.

The WRWSA should continue to be engaged in this issue and facilitate a coordinated monitoring program between the districts. An emphasis of WRWSA engagement should be at the regulatory level to ensure that resource evaluation during permitting is consistent for members in the region. As groundwater supplies diminish, the WRWSA should facilitate the development of a common set of resource evaluation methods, educate members on appropriate supply strategies and advocate on their behalf with the WMDs. This will ensure that adequate attention and resources are directed at this rapidly growing area with significant water demands.

13.2.3 Funding for Hydrogeologic Studies

The WRWSA should continue to work closely with the SWFWMD and the SJRWMD to determine, prioritize and fund needed hydrogeologic work within the region. This hydrogeologic

information provides the basis for water supply availability and is critical to meaningful and cost-effective water supply planning and regulation within the WRWSA.

13.3 Regional Groundwater Assessment

13.3.1 Groundwater Models

The ND Model (utilized by the SWFWMD) requires a complete peer-reviewed calibration and the NCF Model (utilized by the SJRWMD) requires updating. The conceptual representation of the surficial aquifer in Marion and Sumter Counties must be similar in both models. Recharge, which has been addressed differently in the ND and NCF Models, must be applied in a consistent manner so that comparable results are generated. The WMDs and member communities are increasing their investments in hydrogeologic data collection in the region. This new field data will provide insight to the function of the aquifer system, so the knowledge should be coordinated with member communities through the WRWSA and the WMDs. As additional information is gained, the ND Model has the potential to offer precise predictions of aquifer system behavior due to its transient capabilities and fully three-dimensional representation of the aquifer formations.

13.3.2 Groundwater Model Boundary Conditions

As groundwater supplies reach their sustainable limits in many areas of Florida, regional aquifer level declines could affect water supply management strategies in the WRWSA region. To assess this affect, boundary conditions of the WMD models have been adjusted to reflect projected aquifer level declines from outside the region. However, these boundary adjustments currently reflect regional aquifer declines that the SJRWMD has determined to be unacceptable and thus further groundwater development will not be allowed by their regulatory program. We believe that this approach may be overly conservative. As regional withdrawals increase over time, this practice has the potential to distort estimates of groundwater availability in the models used in the WRWSA. Currently, groundwater model boundary conditions utilized by the SJRWMD consider projected water demand and associated groundwater withdrawals which create drawdown results that overestimate impacts to environmental features in the area.

Further coordination on groundwater modeling and associated boundary conditions must continue between the SWFWMD, SJRWMD and the WRWSA to ensure consistent management and water supply development strategies within the WRWSA.

13.3.3 Resource Assessment

13.3.3.1 MFLs

MFLs need to be adopted in a timely manner for the WRWSA region. A number of springs, rivers and lakes are scheduled for completion by SWFWMD and SJRWMD within the next five (5) years. These MFLs will protect area water resources and the environment from significant harm due to water withdrawals and determine limits on additional groundwater and potential surface water withdrawals.

As detailed in this report, for waterbodies and watercourses where MFLs have yet to be adopted, proxy thresholds were established as a resource constraint on water development for

this interim period. As MFLs are established and adopted the WRWSA must review, comment and track their progress. If the adopted MFLs differ significantly from the proxy thresholds established for the report, analysis should occur to determine if this difference will have significant impact on recommendations or prioritization from the report. As with past initiatives, proposed MFLs within and surrounding the WRWSA should continue to be analyzed.

13.3.3.2 Surficial Aquifer System and Surficial Resources

A better understanding of the relationship between surficial water resources and the aquifer system within the region is needed. The impact of cumulative aquifer level decline on wetlands and lakes located in the region's sandhill areas is poorly understood. In the SJRWMD area of jurisdiction within Marion County, a restrictive 0.35-foot WMD threshold for aquifer decline has been applied to wetlands perched 20-feet above the water table which are unlikely to be affected by groundwater withdrawals. Additional monitoring, analysis, and field data collection will improve the understanding of surficial water resources.

13.4 Water Conservation

13.4.1 WRWSA Role in Regional Water Conservation

The WRWSA has had a comprehensive program for supporting water conservation within the region for over 10-years. This program has provided grant monies to fund conservation initiatives based on proposals submitted by WRWSA members. This has developed into the WRWSA Regional Water Conservation Program which disseminates water conservation information, funds water conservation programs and initiatives and co-funds water conservation coordinators for county governments. The importance of this program and the WRWSA role in water conservation cannot be overemphasized with diminishing water supplies and compliance per capita requirements from the SWFWMD.

Water conservation information from the "SWFWMD Non-Agricultural Water Conservation Modeling" should be utilized by the WRWSA and its members to develop cost effective conservation programs that directly target high per capita usage. This District model analyzes local government demographics and determines the best combination of conservation programs that have the highest potential of success for a given community. The WRWSA should develop a comprehensive plan that targets and prioritizes water conservation programs that will be effective in reducing water demands for member governments. This "WRWSA - Water Conservation Initiative (Conservation Initiative)" should target members with high compliance per capita rates and assist in tailoring water conservation strategies and initiatives that will reduce water usage utilizing the SWFWMD model.

The Conservation Initiative should develop a five (5) year water conservation program that prioritizes and develops budgets for member government conservation initiatives. The Conservation Initiative will better direct WRWSA funding through its cooperative conservation funding program. It will also demonstrate to the SWFWMD a regional and comprehensive approach to water conservation that will prioritize cost-effective initiatives for funding through their Cooperative Funding Initiative.

13.4.2 SWFWMD Compliance Per Capita

Water demand projections for the 2030 planning horizon will vary dramatically utilizing planning numbers based on historical per capita rates versus projections based on the compliance per capita rate instituted by SWFWMD and contemplated by the SJRWMD. Within SWFWMD alone, approximately 21 mgd of water will be saved by 2030 when analyzing unadjusted per capita rates. Compliance per capita rates are not only important to WRWSA member governments because of the regulatory consequences but also the ability to delay costly water supply development projects.

The WRWSA should work with its members and the District to develop strategies for implementing aggressive water conservation programs. Compliance per capita rates must be met by each individual utility by 2018. Fifty percent of the required per capita rate must be reached by 2014. Demand reduction initiatives can take considerable time to be funded, implemented and results realized. Member governments must act aggressively in order to ensure that they remain within SWFWMD regulatory compliance.

13.4.3 "SWFWMD Non-Agricultural Water Conservation Modeling" (SWFWMD Model)

As mentioned, based on the implementation of the compliance per capita requirements by the SWFWMD, the WRWSA should take an active role in assisting member governments in meeting the new standard. The WRWSA should facilitate workshops and individual meetings with the SWFWMD and WRWSA members to assist in the utilization of the SWFWMD Model. The SWFWMD Model based on individual member government demographics will target the most effective conservation programs and initiatives for implementation.

The results of these workshops and meetings will be a series of prioritized, cost-effective water conservation programs and initiatives. This information will be incorporated into the "WRWSA - Water Conservation Initiative" that will be used for project ranking and funding.

13.5 Reclaimed Water

13.5.1 WRWSA Role in Regional Reclaimed Water Supply Planning

The water supply role of reclaimed water will continue to increase and expand over time in the WRWSA region. Working with member governments, the WRWSA should take a proactive role in the analyses and promotion of reclaimed water projects for its members. The goal is to articulate the need for reclaimed water to supplant the development of new water sources, prevent resource impacts and offset high compliance per capita rates. Strategies for a WRWSA role in reclaimed water planning should be developed as described below.

13.5.2 Subregional Planning – WRWSA Reclaimed Water Implementation Plan (Reclaimed Plan)

Subregional Reclaimed Plans should be developed which articulate the need for specific projects and obstacles and opportunities for their implementation. The Reclaimed Plans would identify projects that are cost-effective and will have the greatest impact in their subregion.. The WRWSA Reclaimed Plans would be developed in cooperation with member governments and utilize information provided by member governments, the WRWSA, and the SWFWMD and

SJRWMD. The Plans would develop both priority projects and multi-year budgets for a 10-year period. The Reclaimed Plans would be updated periodically and would be submitted together with member governments Cooperative Funding Initiative applications to lend support that those reclaimed projects fit into a regional reclaimed water strategy.

13.5.3 WRWSA Reclaimed Water Workgroup

Though some regions of Florida have experienced great success with reclaimed water supplies, other regions have not been so fortunate. A statewide workgroup is developing policy recommendations to facilitate the addition of reclaimed water customers to utility systems. A WRWSA reclaimed workgroup could be a liaison to state policy efforts and develop strategies specific to the WRWSA region to enhance beneficial use of this resource. The workgroup would be composed of member governments and representatives from FDEP, SWFWMD and the SJRWMD, and would meet periodically to discuss reclaimed water issues in the WRWSA.

13.5.4 Cost-Share Funding for Beneficial Reuse Projects

Utilizing the Reclaimed Plan, the WRWSA should work with SWFWMD and SJRWMD to ensure cooperative funding for beneficial reclaimed water projects in the region. A long-term plan that is tied and prioritized to offsetting water demands, preventing resource impacts, and lowering per capita rates should gain support because it will ensure that District monies will be geared towards the most cost-effective and meaningful projects.

13.6 Water Supply Project Options

13.6.1 Potable Traditional Water Supply Development

Within the WRWSA – Detailed Water Supply Feasibility Analyses the following projects have been the focus of the analyses of the WRWSA region: **Fresh Groundwater:** Sumter Wellfield; Citrus Wellfield; Northwestern Marion Wellfield; and the Northeastern Marion Wellfield. Each of these projects reflects the cost-competitiveness of utilizing dispersed groundwater versus potable alternative water supplies.

The Sumter and Northwestern Marion Wellfields are recommended for possible implementation in the Short-Term (0-20 years). The Citrus and Northeastern Marion Wellfields are recommended for possible implementation in the Mid-Term or Long-Term (15-35 or 30-50 years).

13.6.2 Potable Alternative Water Supply Planning

Within the WRWSA – Detailed Water Supply Feasibility Analyses the following projects have been the focus of the long range AWS analyses of the WRWSA region: **Surface Water:** Lake Rousseau; Withlacoochee River near Holder – Reservoir; and the North Sumter "Conjunctive Use" Supply. **Aquifer Recharge:** the Withlacoochee River Aquifer Recharge near Trilby, and **Seawater:** Crystal River Power Plant Seawater Desalination. Each of these projects reflects the higher costs of utilizing potable alternative water supplies versus traditional groundwater supplies. Flexible strategies are needed to ensure that suitable supplies are available when

groundwater is depleted and AWS is required to meet future water demands in the WRWSA region.

None of the potable AWS projects are recommended for possible implementation in the Short-Term (0-20 years), and further updates will be needed to refine these complex and challenging projects as growth occurs over time. The **Surface Water:** Lake Rousseau and North Sumter "Conjunctive Use" Supply projects are recommended for possible implementation in the Mid-Term or Long-Term (15-35 or 30-50 years). The **Seawater:** Crystal River Power Plant Seawater Desalination is recommended for possible implementation in the Mid-Term or Long-Term (15-35 or 30-50 years). The **Surface Water:** Withlacoochee River near Holder – Reservoir project is not recommended for possible implementation due to the high cost of the reservoir. The **Aquifer Recharge:** the Withlacoochee River Aquifer Recharge near Trilby project is not recommended for WRWSA implementation, but may be pursued by other entities.

Additional study is underway by the SJRWMD on the Lower Ocklawaha River and desalination from the east coast of Florida (Coquina Coast Desalination Plant). These two projects are being considered for utilities on the east- coast of Florida and certain inland locations. These projects could potentially provide alternative water supply to WRWSA members, but are not evaluated by the WRWSA.

These additional AWS opportunities being investigated outside of the WRWSA could factor into the decision process for one (1) or more AWS projects for future development. The WRWSA must be a part of the ongoing dialogue and planning processes that are continuing forward. The WRWSA should keep abreast of work that is being done by the SJRWMD on the Ocklawaha River and Coquina Coast Desalination as well as alternative water supply efforts in Lake County. The studies focusing on the viability of these sources as water supplies could factor into the AWS planning for the WRWSA, along with actual patterns of growth and further technical studies in the WRWSA.

13.6.3 Pipeline Corridors

One of the long term challenges facing the WRWSA region is the long distance between the potable alternative water supply sources and the population centers. Transmission may account for over 50% of the cost for these supplies. Corridors for alternative water supply delivery should be acquired well in advance of this need, so that transmission can be constructed while avoiding interferences and cost overruns. Planning efforts should seek to reduce these transmission distances before the potable alternative water supply projects are needed.

The most significant long range corridor need is from the alternative water supply sources in Citrus County south to Hernando County. A feasibility study should be performed to identify and subsequently acquire lands for the pipeline corridor. The study should review public ROWs and easements, subsurface utilities, and roadway expansion plans. The same corridor could be used to interconnect Citrus County's northern and southern service areas, which will be a significant need in the mid-term. The study should be coordinated closely among Citrus County, Hernando County, and the WRWSA.

13.6.4 Land Acquisition

The highest land acquisition priority is for the Northern Sumter Wellfield. In this area, The Villages is proceeding with additional conservation efforts and importing more reclaimed water for beneficial supply. The City of Wildwood is testing the LFA for suitability as an additional local source. Wide-ranging resource monitoring efforts are also underway in this area. SWFWMD regulatory is not yet able to determine the quantity of dispersed groundwater that is needed, so a participation agreement with the utilities can not be developed. However, some amount of dispersed groundwater will likely be required in this area and the locations where it can be safely developed are limited. Working cooperatively with the WRWSA, SWFWMD should consider acquisition of suitable lands for the wellfield. This will ensure that the Northern Sumter Wellfield is available to meet the service requirements when it is needed.

Land acquisition opportunities for other groundwater and AWS projects identified in this report should also be considered by the District's land acquisition programs as tracts of land are evaluated, scored and prioritized for potential purchase.

13.6.5 Lake Rousseau

Current water treatment technology, available resource assessment tools and projected demands suggest that Lake Rousseau will be the most cost-effective WRWSA potable alternative water supply project. This understanding may evolve in the future as additional study occurs; currently, the most significant presumption is that sufficient yield will be available in the absence of an adopted MFL. The Lower Withlacoochee River MFL is scheduled for adoption by the SWFWMD in 2011. The adoption of this MFL will enable the WRWSA to initiate a substantive dialogue on whether seawater desalination or surface water development should be prioritized.

13.6.6 Seawater Desalination at Crystal River

The cooling flows at the Crystal River Power Plant offer significant advantages to a seawater desalination facility. The synergy of the combined operation is that the cooling flows can dilute the discharge of saline concentrate from the RO process which would otherwise be very costly to dispose of. Likewise, the Cross Florida Barge Canal offers water quality that is considerably less saline than seawater for inflow to the RO plant. However, large freshwater discharges from Lake Rousseau (both from operational and non-operational inflows) into the canal will provide unprecedented operational challenges to developing this source. These inflows of freshwater provide significant swings in water quality that will have to be considered in the design of the facility.

Land to locate the desalination facility is also in short supply in the area of the Crystal River Power Plant. An ongoing dialogue and coordination with Progress Energy, the SWFWMD and the WRWSA should occur to ensure that the potential for desalination will not be overlooked as future plans for energy production in the area mature.

6. CCU Response to CAB

Board of County Commissioners
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
3600 W. Sovereign Path
Suite 202
Lecanto, Florida 34461
Telephone: (352) 527-7650 Fax: (352) 527-5429
Citrus Springs/Dunnellon/Inglis/Yankeetown area - Toll Free (352) 489-2120
TTY Telephone: (352) 527-5312
www.bocc.citrus.fl.us

February 10, 2010 WRL-10-01

Mr. Jack Sullivan, Executive Director
Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority
2379 Broad Street,
Brooksville, FL, 34604

Subject: Citrus County Utilities Comments Regarding the Black & Veatch Audit Recommendations

Mr. Sullivan:

Summary: Although we have no particular disagreement with the findings and recommendations issued by Black & Veatch in the audit of the Charles A. Black facility, we would urge you to obtain permission from your board to move forward on the assessment of the potential routes of easements from the Charles A. Black facility. Beyond that, we do have additional information that we can shed on the findings/recommendations:

1. Regarding the restriction from running certain wells simultaneously: This was explained during the on-site inspection of the facility. The current generator does not have the KW to run both wells plus the high service pumps and other power needs of the facility simultaneously. It is not a hydraulic problem. It was simply designed with a smaller generator. Wells 3 & 4 are the smallest production wells associated with the facility. Well #7 our largest producer has a back-up generator. We have also budgeted for the purchase of a large portable generator to operate Well # 6 in an emergency. We also already have portable generators capable of running wells 3, 4 or 5 in conjunction with each other if necessary. If necessary Wells #1 & 2 at CAB II can support CAB I in an emergency. We see no further action as needed on this item.

2. Regarding the slight leakage at the tank seal: This is how the seal is designed. Similar to pump shaft packing, it gets readjusted occasionally when leakage rises. The leak is very intermittent (once every 3-5 years) and is of no significant quantity. We have already been in contact with the Crom people and they said such intermittent leaks around link seals are not uncommon. The seal merely needs to be tightened which we have had to do only a few times since 1991. They even offered to replace the seal when we empty the tank. When we do so, the link seal will be replaced.

3. Regarding operating levels of various wells: We have had to rely on one or another well more than once to maintain storage levels, but that was due to planned preventative maintenance or emergency repairs to other wells. Both are allowed events under which individual wells may exceed their individual monthly permit allowances. We do endeavor to monitor the average annual daily flow (AADF) at each well and peak monthly demands to more evenly distribute well run times and pumpage from each well. This is a good practice (and recommendation) since it tends to even out and maximize well and pump life and makes us less vulnerable to relying only on certain wells when they all should be used in a rotating fashion.

4. and 5.: Both recommendations are in regards our new water use permit: These were addressed and included in the permit renewal that was presented to the WRSWA for their approval and co-signature during their January, 2010 meeting.

6. Regarding the sizing and routes of up-sized distribution mains leaving the plant: Before the effects of the various conservation programs kicked in and we were approaching our permit limits, we had preliminary engineering performed. During discussions you had with the WRWSA Board, you mentioned the possibility that Charles A. Black might be looked at as a regional facility to serve more that just the needs of Citrus County Utilities. That is when I notified you that there might be a possible problem with additional right of ways that may be necessary to accomplish such a goal. From our own internal needs, because of the impact of conservation programs, we do not need additional distribution mains from that facility for many years to come. Nevertheless, we desire to be part of the regional plan, endorse that action and will cooperate in any way we can.

In summary, we have no issues with the recommendations presented in the Black & Veatch study, but again would petition that the last item be reviewed to see if the WRWSA board would authorize a more detailed follow up investigation and assessment of easement routes from the Charles A. Black facility.

Sincerely,

Robert Knight,
Director, Water Resources Department

CC: Brad Thorpe, County Administrator
Eber Brown, Deputy County Administrator
Robert B. Battista, County Attorney
Robert Merkel, Operations Manager

7.a. Bills to be Paid

7.a. Bills to be Paid

BILLS TO BE PAID FOR MARCH 2010
WILL BE HANDED OUT AT THE BOARD MEETING

7.b. Annual Financial Report

Certification for 2009

User ID: **300057** Role: **LGE**
Unit ID: **300057 - Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority**

Pursuant to Section 218.32(1)(a), Florida Statutes, to successfully complete and submit the Annual Financial Report (AFR), "The chair of the governing body and the chief financial officer of each local governmental entity shall sign the annual financial report submitted ... attesting to the accuracy of the information included in the report."

To complete the Certification requirement, identify and respond to the three legal clauses on this page, input the names and titles of the applicable officers, have the officers identify the terms and conditions that certify the entire AFR and sign off on the package by checking the agreement box.

When complete, and the "Submit AFR" button is clicked, you will not be able to update any of the AFR information without contacting DFS.

Save was successful

Have You Experienced a Financial Emergency in this year?	○ Yes	◉ No
If Yes, Have You Compiled With Section 218.503(2), Florida Statues?	○ Yes	○ No
Auditor General Rule: Section 10.554(1)(h)6.b): If applicable, does the Annual Financial Report agree with the Audited Financial Statement? (Do total revenues and expenditures per fund group on the AFR balance to the audited Statement of Revenues and Expenditures?) If no audit was required and the Data Element Worksheet has been completed, please choose Yes.	◉ Yes	○ No

Chief Financial Officer

☑ I Agree to the Terms and Conditions

Name: Jackson E. Sullivan

Title: Executive Director

Chairman/Elected Official

☑ I Agree to the Terms and Conditions

Name: Richard Hoffman

Title: Chairman

Save | Cancel | Submit AFR

Unit Information

Unit ID: 300057 Year: 2009

Unit Name: Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority

Unit Status: Active Unit Dependency: Independent

Location Information

Name: Mr. Jackson E. Sullivan

Title: Executive Director

Phone: (850) 385-0220

Fax: (352) 732-0542

Address:

1107 Shalimar Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32312

Contact Information

Name: Mr. Mark White, CPA

Title: CPA

Phone: (352) 732-3872

Email: dcd@purvisgray.com

Address:

443 E. College Avenue
Tallahassee, FL 32301

AFR Details

Original AFR

AFR Status: In Process

AFR Recieved Date:

Audit Recieved Date:

Submission Type:

Debt Information

Long-Term Debt: $0

Audit Information

Was an audit performed? Yes

Audit Performed Date: 12/21/2009

Auditor Name: Purvis, Gray & Company, LLP

Address:
443 East College Avenue
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Certification

Chief Financial Officer

Name:

Title:

Chairman/Elected Official

Name:

Title:

	Yes	No
Have You Experienced a Financial Emergency in this year?	☐	☐
If Yes, Have You Compiled With Section 218.503(2), Florida Statues?	☐	☐
Auditor General Rule: Section 10.554(1)(h)6.b): If applicable, does the Annual Financial Report agree with the Audited Financial Statement? (Do total revenues and expenditures per fund group on the AFR balance to the audited Statement of Revenues and Expenditures?)	☐	☐

Revenues Report for FYE 2009

Account Code	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Permanent	Enterprise	Internal Service	Pension	Trust	Component Units	Total
337300 - Local Government Unit Grant - Physical Environment						143,426					143,426
343300 - Service Charge - Water Utility						304,200					304,200
361100 - Interest						13,298					13,298
361300 - Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments						-23,661					-23,661
Grand Total						437,263					437,263

Expenditures Report for FYE 2009

Account/Object Code	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Permanent	Enterprise	Internal Service	Pension	Trust	Component Units	Total
533.30 - Water Utility Services - Operating Expenses						357,141					357,141
533.80 - Water Utility Services - Grants and Aids						305,160					305,160
Grand Total						662,301					662,301

Component Unit	Type	Total Revenues	Total Expenditues	Total Debt

7.c. Water Conservation

WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION 2010-1

A RESOLUTION OF THE WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS DESIGNATING APRIL AS WATER CONSERVATION MONTH.

WHEREAS, water is a basic and essential need of every living creature; and

WHEREAS, the State of Florida, the Southwest Florida and St. Johns River Water Management Districts and the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority designate April as water conservation month, typically a month when water needs are most acute, and we urge every consumer to become more aware of the need to save water and to take appropriate measures to conserve and protect this vital natural resource; and

WHEREAS, droughts and water shortages serve as a reminder that Florida's water resources, no matter how diverse, are finite; and

WHEREAS, every business, industry, homeowner and visitor can make a difference in conserving our vital water resources; and

WHEREAS, the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority Board of Directors supports and encourages water conservation measures within the Withlacoochee Region; and

WHEREAS, the support of April as Florida's Water Conservation Month reinforces conservation messages and efforts put forth by the Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS hereby proclaims April 2010, as Water Conservation Month in the Withlacoochee Region.

SECTION 2. The WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS urges all residents within the region to become more aware of the need to save our precious water supply and to take appropriate measures to conserve and protect water, a vital natural resource.

ADOPTED in Regular Session this 17th day of March 2010, A.D.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
WITHLACOOCHEE REGIONAL
WATER SUPPLY AUTHORITY

_____
Richard Hoffman, Chairman

Attest:

_____
Jackson E. Sullivan, Executive Director

7.d. News Articles

Ocala Star-Banner
March 3, 2010

OUR OPINION

Editorial: Mandate water conservation

Published: Wednesday, March 3, 2010 at 6:30 a.m.

After nearly a half-decade of unrelenting and unwelcome pressure on local governments and utilities to pony up hundred of millions of dollars to pump Central and North Florida's lakes and rivers to meet the region's long-term water needs, the St. Johns River Water Management District is suddenly embracing a new, more economical strategy.

The district is proposing a series of new conservation policies aimed not at mining our surface waters, but - at long last - at trying to preserve our precious groundwater supply, the latter being far cleaner and less costly than the former.

To that we say, amen and hallelujah!

The St. Johns board is scheduled to hold a public meeting Monday afternoon in Palatka to discuss a series of new conservation proposals for its 16-county district. It is a new and welcome direction for the water district which, in recent years, has made pumping and piping water from the Ocklawaha and the St. Johns rivers its principal strategy for ensuring that taps from Jacksonville to Ocala to Orlando keep flowing as the district's population grows and its groundwater supply dwindles.

The meeting, of course, will likely only be a starting point, but there is no doubt that conservation should be a first step in any long-range water supply strategy. Not only does it cost far less to conserve what water we have than to find new sources of it, but it is indisputably more environmentally friendly. Marion County Commissioner Stan McClain put it bluntly: Conservation is a no-brainer.

And it is doable, especially in the St. Johns territory, which has a comparatively poor record when it comes to routine conservation. According to district figures, counties like Marion and Orange consume well in excess of 200 gallons per day per person, while the statewide average is about 150 gallons per day. The best models for water conservation in Florida are Pinellas and Sarasota counties on the Gulf coast, both of which have enacted strict conservation programs and use less than 100 gallons per day per person - with virtually no public backlash.

There will no doubt be some spirited debate about just how far district-mandated conservation measures should go, but St. Johns officials are on target to start by looking at lawn irrigation practices and water reuse. It is one of Florida's great environmental shames that an estimated 50 percent of our fresh water supply is used to keep our lawns green and our flowers blooming, especially since we know we have an insufficient water supply for the future. Encouraging drought-resistant, "Florida friendly" landscaping should also be part of any conservation initiative.

The district also is on the right track to review the tiered-pricing of the various utilities within its service area to ensure they are aggressive enough to truly discourage water waste. While consumers and utility operators may grumble at higher prices, they are proven to be effective in discouraging unneeded water consumption.

Finally, whatever conservation measures St. Johns official ultimately settle on - and we strongly urge them to move expeditiously - should be uniform throughout the district. Ideally, the Florida Legislature will get in on the act and mandate a set of statewide water conservation measures for what is inarguably a statewide crisis.

Citrus County Chronicle
Feb. 10, 2010

New guidelines will help equalize levels in Tsala Apopka lakes

Agency changed rules, which went into effect Feb. 2

By Special to the Chronicle

A change to water management guidelines for the Tsala Apopka chain of lakes means that more than 23 million gallons of water per day has been flowing into the Tsala Apopka Lake since Feb. 2. The Floral City, Inverness and Hernando pools are now receiving equal shares of Withlacoochee River water.

The Southwest Florida Water Management District changed water control guidelines to try to bring up the levels of the three pools equally. And District Operations personnel began managing the lake system under the new guidelines in January. The Withlacoochee River has risen with the recent wet weather, and on Feb. 2, the District began using river water to fill the lakes.

The guidelines affect the way water from the Withlacoochee River flows into the pools and the way water flows between the pools.

"Historically, the way we've managed the water control structures has resulted in the Floral City pool getting Withlacoochee River water before the Inverness and Hernando pools," said Mike Holtkamp, District Operations director. "Under the new guidelines all three pools will share the river water equally whenever it is available."

Under the new guidelines, when levels in the Withlacoochee River and Tsala Apopka lake system permit, the District will open water control structures to send one third of the available river water to each of the three pools. Under the old guidelines, river water would flow only into the Floral City pool until it reached a minimum level, and only then would the District begin to flow river water into the downstream Inverness pool. Once the Inverness pool reached its minimum level, only then would river water flow into the downstream Hernando pool.

"Now we're trying to manage the Tsala Apopka system in a more equitable way," Holtkamp said. "Once all three pools have reached their adopted minimum levels, we'll try to bring up the elevations in the three pools equally, and share river water flows equally."

As water levels rise in the pools, District Operations personnel will adjust control structures between them to try to balance the pool levels. Rainwater runoff that fills each of the three pools will stay in its pool until the pool reaches its minimum level. Once the pool reaches its minimum level, the District will open structures to try to raise the levels of the pools that haven't reached their minimum levels.

"Our goal is to be equitable between all competing interests and conserve as much water in the Tsala Apopka system as possible," Holtkamp said.

The new minimum lake levels were adopted by the District Governing Board in October 2006. The new water management guidelines were developed in 2009, and the District began operating water control structures on the Tsala Apopka system under the new guidelines in January.

Citrus County Chronicle
Feb. 20, 2010

Always close to land

By Chris Van Ormer

Some early settlers of Citrus County came here for the long haul, and their descendants remain, still farming the same land, showing the county's agricultural heritage runs deep.

John Thomas, a cattle rancher, can look back to ancestors who came here before there was a Citrus County.

"Sharp was my grandmother's maiden name. They came here in 1881 from Camilla, Ga.," Thomas said.

It was not until June 2, 1887, that Citrus County came into being. The land mass formerly known as Hernando County was divided into three parts: The northernmost section became Citrus County and the southernmost Pasco County.

Thomas' forebears would leave to serve in the military, such as going off to World War I, but they'd come back to farm, build the cattle herd and plant the crops.

"They bought the old homestead in 1940," Thomas said. "We've still got that land. I wouldn't sell it as long as I'm physically able to take care of it."

Thomas' father worked the farm, but he helped. His father told him that he needed to work outside of the farm because it wouldn't support all the family. So Thomas worked in construction most of his adult life. Since the death of his father, Thomas has gone back to running the farm as a cow and calf operation.

"It's the quality of life," Thomas said. "The money means a lot, but the peace of mind is more important."

The people in the county who farm likely could earn more money in other endeavors, but they say the lifestyle more than makes up for it.

"I've been around cattle all my life," said Thomas's wife, Ella, a member of the Rooks family, representing generations of Florida cattle ranchers.

"Everything west of (County Road) 491 was cattle," Thomas said.

The land around and including Sugarmill Woods was home to between 15,000 and 20,000 head of cattle belonging to the Norris Cattle Co., Thomas said. Cattle roamed down to Weeki Wachee.

"They were the old Florida scrub cattle," Thomas said. "In the 1950s, they started breeding them with Angus, Hereford and Brahma."

Scrub cattle or cracker cows were descended from stock brought over by the Spanish in the 16th century. After 400 years of natural selection, scrub cattle have become resistant to heat, diseases and parasites.

But for good health, Thomas said the Brahma is the backbone of the herd. He and other cattlemen use selective breeding for healthy cattle, and also use other breeds, including Charolais.

"They're just tough," Thomas said of the Brahmas, "but I don't mean the meat is tough. It's tender. You've got to keep enough Brahma in your herd. If you don't, you have to breed it back in, and it takes 3, 5, 7 years to get Brahma back into a herd."

He keeps half a dozen bulls in a private pasture in Inverness. Four of the bulls are Brahmas that Thomas calls frisky as the 1,200-pound bovines aggressively tussle for hay and pellets.

Thomas gets to use the land for grazing, and it helps the landowner claim an agricultural exemption on 20 acres.

When Thomas was a youngster, he and his family grew lots of watermelon, cantaloupes and many kinds of vegetables. They bought feeder piglets from a market in Ocala and sold them back when the pigs put on weight.

When Thomas retired, he went back to full-time cattle ranching, raising feeder calves that are shipped to feedlots as soon as they are weaned and are sold on an Internet video auction.

The next generation looks likely to stay with the family tradition of ranching in Citrus County. The Thomases have two daughters who both have master's degrees in agricultural sciences from the University of Florida. One daughter is an extension agent with Sumter County and the other is a livestock agent for Lake County.

Through the families of each of their parents, the daughters could inherit ranch land.

"We like keeping the land together," Thomas said. "Once it's gone, you can't buy the land again."

***

Ranching, mining and public service mark the lives of the Brooks family, who arrived in the county in the 1800s from Alabama.

James Brooks, also known as Jimmy, is descended from William Brooks, the county's first tax assessor. Brooks' father was the county's supervisor of building inspections. He was born and raised in Brooksville, although the county seat of Hernando County was named for another Brooks. But the family homestead is in Citrus County.

Brooks' great-grandfather, the tax assessor, purchased a 500-acre farm on County Road 480 in about 1912. As recently as 1983, according to Chronicle archives, Brooks' grandmother, Cora Landrum Brooks, then 85, was actively working the farm as she always had, just like her parents, Jesse Landrum and Martha Priest.

"I was close to my grandmother," Brooks said. "She taught me values of live, as did my parents. She loved to hunt. At 80, she killed her last deer."

Brooks recently retired as the community affairs program manager for the Southwest Florida Water Management District, where he worked for 35 years. Like his father before him, who came back from World War II, was once mayor of Brooksville and owned a Ford dealership, Brooks is getting back to the land.

"At one time, there were 1,000 acres," Brooks said about his ranch. "My wife and I live on the remaining 200 acres."

They have had to sell land that belonged to his grandmother, including her old house.

"The house was built out of rough-cut timber," Brooks said. "The foundation was solid limestone cut from caves with a cross-cut saw. I remember crawling underneath and seeing them."

Once sold, the new owner chose not to preserve the house.

"Most of our agriculture has been primarily cattle," Brooks said. "At one time, we had 20 acres of citrus."

He remembers a time when citrus was a going industry in the county. But he also remembers a bad freeze in 1962 and another in 1985. Not as many growers are taking the risk with citrus these days.

Brooks raises feeder calves up to 350 pounds to take to market in Webster. Then they are transferred to feedlots.

"We've always had cows," Brooks said. "My family's been doing this for 100 years."

Brooks' oldest son, who is in law enforcement, lives on the farm and has a part of the property.

"He's the only one so far who has shown much interest," Brooks said.

He has younger children who could yet decide they like the rural life. It's a way of life Brooks finds comfortable.

"A lot of people don't know about agriculture in Citrus County and its commitment to the community," Brooks said. "It may not give you the biggest reward. It may not be the best economically. But it gives you the most in personal satisfaction and personal fulfillment, and a lot of personal freedom."

Close to her 85th birthday celebration in 1983, Cora Landrum Brooks said it best: "This has been a very satisfying life. I am truly blessed. My children and grandchildren all live here in Citrus County. We are a close family and we have always been close to the land."

Plant City Courier & Tribune
Feb. 24, 2010

Residents criticize groundwater pumping

By GEORGE H. NEWMAN

gnewman@tampatrib.com

Complaints and cries for help were heard loud and frequently during a Feb. 17 public hearing on the impact of groundwater pumping during January's record cold.

Residents complained that the unprecedented pumping of groundwater by strawberry farmers who were protecting their crops contributed to the loss of wells, roads and homes.

About 300 people who live in eastern Hillsborough County attended the workshop sponsored by the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Steady pumping by farmers trying to protect crops had aquifer levels plunging, Swiftmud said. Wells failed, roads collapsed and sinkholes began opening all across eastern Hillsborough County.

Lora and Lee Lisenby live in the Trapnell area off Murray Farm Loop. She made an emotional plea to the officials at Swiftmud to do something.

"My house is being consumed by a sinkhole," Lora Lisenby said. "I called the Swiftmud offices. I called the county. I didn't get a single response. No one will even come out and evaluate the damage or give us advice on how to proceed. My husband and I have four kids. But we can no longer live in our home. We no longer have a home."

Lisenby said she paid off the mortgage on her home, counting on the equity to give the family a financial cushion in hard times. With the recession, she was unable to pay for full coverage on her homeowners insurance.

"The farmers receive help when their crops fail. The well owners get help when pumping damages their wells. But we have lost our home, and no one will help us. Someone needs to do something to help us."

Resident Richard Clark said it was time to restrict pumping.

"You can talk about the weather, the aquifer, the farmers, wells and peoples' homes, but it all comes down to a need to restrict water usage," he said.

An estimated 20 homes were left uninhabitable by some of the 80 sinkholes reported in the area during the first three weeks in January.

Florida is prone to sinkholes, Swiftmud Executive Director David Moore said.

Residents whose homes are damaged or destroyed by sinkholes can turn to their insurance companies for help, he said.

"Private property owners are responsible for private property through homeowners and other insurance coverage," Moore said. "We are open to discussion on it. I am just saying what our policy is on these particular issues."

Moore said governments with sinkhole-damaged roads are considered responsible for those repairs. The water management district will hold growers responsible for wells left unusable or damaged due to pumping in most instances, he said.

Swiftmud is looking at a number of options, including more regulations on pumping and encouraging growers to use alternative ways to protect crops, such as with covers, Moore has said.

Hillsborough County Commissioner Al Higginbotham called on the state and federal governments to help Plant City and the county pay for sinkhole repairs to roads.

Swiftmud plans two more public hearings on the topic. Dates haven't been set.

Tampa Tribune
Feb. 25, 2010

Tampa council to discuss sewer-to-drinking-water proposal today

By CHRISTIAN M. WADE | The Tampa Tribune

Charlie Miranda believes that Tampa needs to explore every possible option to boost its drinking water supplies, in order to provide for the city's growing population.

That includes converting wastewater into drinking water -- a controversial practice, to say the least, but one that's proven successful in communities across the nation and around the world.

To that aim, Miranda has proposed that the city consider building a new treatment plant to purify Tampa's effluent to drinkable quality, then inject it into the ground, where it can eventually flow into the Hillsborough River, the city's primary source of drinking water.

The move would require environmental studies and state and federal permits. Miranda estimates the plan would cost $200 million. The city hasn't conducted a cost analysis.

His proposal will be discussed today at a workshop in city council chambers.

Miranda wants his fellow council members, most of whom are skeptical of the proposal, to support a move asking the city's voters to decide in the 2011 municipal elections.

Miranda said utilities in Virginia, Texas and California return treated wastewater to drinking water supplies that well exceed state and federal water-quality standards.

In some cases, wastewater is filtered by reverse osmosis, which pressurizes the water and pushes it through a sheet of plastic. In others, it is exposed to ultraviolet radiation and mixed with hydrogen peroxide to destroy micropollutants and organic matter.

Mayor Pam Iorio has cautioned against rushing the question to the ballot, saying that building a treatment plant likely would mean higher rates for the city's customers.

Beyond the stigma attached to drinking something that flowed through a sewer system, scientists recently have begun raising concerns about the potential for health risks.

Tampa's reclaimed water is treated enough for agricultural purposes but not for drinking.

In 2005, the U.S. Geological Survey conducted a study of treated wastewater from the city's Howard F. Curren Wastewater Treatment Plant and found 27 different micropollutants, though the water had undergone a filtration process.

The micropollutants included estrogens, steroids and antibiotics.

The idea has been floated by the city before.

In the mid-1980s, Tampa spent more than $6 million on research for a similar proposal but backed away from it because of cost concerns and a lack of support from the public.

Reclaimed water from the city's wastewater treatment plant was fed to rodents in the 1990s to test for bacteria levels, toxicity, virus counts and chemicals. A panel of experts hired by the city to study health risks determined it was safe for consumption.

The workshop begins at 9 a.m. in city hall at 315 E. Kennedy Blvd. downtown.

Hernando Today
Feb. 24, 2010

S. Brooksville facelift starts underground

By MICHAEL D. BATES | Hernando Today

Water and sewer lines aren't pretty. Once installed, you can't even see them.

Commissioner Rose Rocco knows that. And, at first blush, improving underground sewer and water lines may not fit the word "revitalization" in the strictest sense because the effects cannot be seen, she said.

However, to improve the looks of an area and make those visible improvements, the infrastructure must be fixed first, she said.
"It's like a woman who puts on makeup," Rocco said. "You start with the foundation and work your way up. Without water and sewer, you can't do a whole lot else."

And that's why county commissioners on Tuesday unanimously approved a resolution they hope will lead to the formation of a partnership with the city of Brooksville to explore funding alternatives for water and sewer line upgrades, as well as stormwater drainage improvements.

Almost 30 years ago, the city of Brooksville was poised to act on a revitalization plan for the neglected area to its south. That plan included new sidewalks, better lighting, better parks and, yes, upgraded water and sewer lines.

For whatever reason, the revitalization plan never got off the ground.

County Administrator David Hamilton made the revitalization plan of South Brooksville a top priority when he was hired two years ago and formed a community initiatives team (CIT), consisting of residents and government staffers.

Chaired by Rocco, the CIT meets monthly to discuss ways to make South Brooksville more of an economic draw and a better place to live.
One of those concerns will be acted on in March with the installation of 105 street lights in five subdivisions of South Brooksville. The idea is to deter nighttime crime.

County commissioners last year unanimously approved the lighting and the affected 394 homeowners will pay an initial $95 on their 2010 tax assessment bill and $40 annually thereafter. To help defray residents' costs, the sheriff's office kicked in $20,000 from its drug forfeiture fund. Now, it's time to look under the surface.

Utilities Director Joe Staph said a look at the underground maps shows that some of the water supply lines in South Brooksville are undersized and lead to low pressure for residents. In addition, open stormwater drains are inadequate and can lead to flooding during rainy seasons.

Some of the sanitary sewer lines are inaccessible for routine maintenance, he said.
Stapf estimates the repairs will cost $15 million to $19 million and hopes much of that money will come from a combination of federal stimulus dollars, community block grants and a grant from the

U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Stapf said money may also be available through the Southwest Florida Water Management District. City officials will meet Monday to consider firming up that partnership, which would be formally spelled out through an interlocal agreement.

If mutually agreeable, city and county planners would then have to vote to adopt planned improvements in their respective capital improvement plans and draw up requests for proposals to determine the costs to do the job.
The next step would be to create a time line to get it all done.

Hamilton said both governmental entities are involved in this project because South Brooksville is within the county's jurisdiction and the city's service district.
CIT attendee Paul Douglas thanked commissioners for passing the resolution, which he calls a "blueprint" for moving forward to improve living conditions in South Brooksville and stimulate economic development.

"As all of you know, South Brooksville is not the most pleasant place to live as far as the infrastructure," he said. "This resolution finally says that both entities are going to do something and that's what the community is looking for."

The CIT has identified other areas of concerns in South Brooksville, including the attracting of commercial businesses to the area, housing maintenance and parks/playground improvements.
Rocco called Tuesday's resolution a vital step forward and by having both county and city involvement, the chances of attracting funding for the improvements are better, Rocco said.

"The community itself is really pulling it together to put a good vision plan in place," Rocco said. "When you improve South Brooksville, you help the overall city and enhance the county as a whole."

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: **Fw: SJRWMD looks to strengthen water reuse programs**
Date: February 26, 2010 9:18:18 AM EST
To: Jack Sullivan <jesull@comcast.net>

--- On **Fri, 2/26/10, Diane Salz <*disalz@yahoo.com*>** wrote:

From: Diane Salz <disalz@yahoo.com>
Subject: SJRWMD looks to strengthen water reuse programs
To: "Diane Salz" <disalz@yahoo.com>
Date: Friday, February 26, 2010, 9:17 AM

St. Johns district looks to strengthen water reuse programs

By Fred Hiers
Staff writer

Published: Thursday, February 25, 2010 at 5:41 p.m.
Last Modified: Thursday, February 25, 2010 at 5:52 p.m.
The St. Johns River Water Management District board is looking to squeeze the most out of water conservation and will meet next month to develop rules that could require its 16-county members to strengthen water reuse programs.

IF YOU GO
WHAT: St. Johns River Water Management District, public meeting

WHEN: 2 p.m., Monday, March 8

WHERE: District headquarters, 4049 Reid St., Palatka

The district is considering new rules that would overhaul stormwater requirements, such as using retention pond water for irrigation, and limiting how lawn irrigation is used on residential property.

A public meeting on Monday, March 8, will begin at 2 p.m. at the water district's headquarters, 4049 Reid St., Palatka.

The water district is reviewing its counties' tiered rate structures to determine if the prices they are charging for water are stringent enough to discourage too much water use.

The district, which oversees water use in 16 counties – including Marion -- also is reviewing how counties calculate water needs to determine if they could make do with less.

For now, it's uncertain how the potential rules will affect Ocala Utility Services and Marion County's water providers. But Ocala's water and sewer director Jeff Halcomb warned that some of the requirements could easily require too much of the city's 25,000 water customers.

One rule the water district is considering would require new retention ponds in subdivisions that collect rainwater to include pumps to move the water to areas that need the irrigation, such as golf courses or community common grounds.

The potential problem is utilities are already required to meet reuse goals and Halcomb questions how he's going to do that if water from retention ponds is used instead.

Todd Petri, assistant director of engineering and construction for Marion County's Silver Springs Regional Utilities, said the retention pond issue becomes more complicated when some ponds stay partially filled because their depths are close to the water table.

Halcomb said he also fears the water district will force counties to charge its heaviest water users more than they already do. Ocala charges top tier users $7.24 per 100 cubic yards of water, 10 times what it charges low-end users.

Unless people using the greatest amounts of water flagrantly waste water, "we don't believe in having a maximum rate just

to get people to conserve," he said. "For the most part, (the utility's customers) are already doing a good job at water conservation."

Ocala daily per capita water use, including residential and commercial, is 182 gallons. Marion County's is 229 gallons. Florida's average per capita use is 158 gallons per day (residential and commercial), according to 2005 University of Florida study.

The water district also is considering landscape irrigation design constraints, setting a maximum amount of lawn watered with in-ground systems.

"But how are you going to enforce that, and how are you going to do it equally?" Halcomb asked.

The likely problem is that not all of Florida's five water districts will come up with the same standards for conservation, he said, which would put an unfair conservation burden on some counties.

Meanwhile, the clock is ticking for Marion County. The district said last month the county likely has less groundwater available to it, before it hurts the environment, than originally thought.

As a result, the county, and most others in the district's 16-county area, will be limited during coming years as to how much they can take from the aquifer.

Part of the solution is conservation, and water district officials warned last month during a water conservation meeting in Gainesville that they will press utilities hard to conserve more.

But Halcomb said he didn't want the water district riding rough shod over utilities that are already doing their best to conserve.

"We don't want them ramrodding these (rules) down our throats," he said, citing the importance of utilities and the public attending the meeting. "The district has the gavel, so that's why we have to stick together."

Contact Fred Hiers at 352-867-4157 or fred.hiers@starbanner.com.

Tampa Tribune
Feb. 26, 2010

A new type of water war: Hernando County named best tasting H20

By LAURA KINSLER | The Tampa Tribune

They sniff the aroma and hold their glasses up to the light to judge the color and clarity. They swish and swallow and eat crackers between samples to cleanse their palates.

Make no mistake, it's not easy to judge a taste test when the ideal sample is completely absent of taste.

But that's what judges were looking for today when they gathered in Zephyrhills to name the area's best tasting tap water.

"To some people, all water tastes the same," judge Gwen Shofner said. She's a regulator for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. "But there are some parts of the state where you go, and it has a definite metallic taste, or a sulfur taste."

The Florida Section of the American Water Works Association holds the annual competition. This year a dozen city and county water departments from the Tampa Bay region brought their best stuff. They take this seriously â the winner gets a trophy and bragging rights for a year.

Tampa Tribune food writer Jeff Houck said it got a little dicey at the judging table. Without going into detail, there was an accident involving a water sample and some saltines. Fortunately, no one got hurt.

The judging panel praised all of the competitors. Paul Senft, a member of the governing board for the Southwest Florida Water Management District, said there wasn't a bad drink in the bunch. "It's amazing how close they were," Senft said. But he wasn't overly generous, noting that no sample earned a perfect score.

Competitors are not above a little trash talking. The Hillsborough County contingent took a few shots at city of Tampa water, which wasn't a participant for several years. "They use surface water," operations manager Mark Lehigh said, turning up his nose. "It has a distinct taste. Maybe that's why they avoid this event."

Hillsborough County's sample came from the Lithia water plant. "We blend ours with Tampa Bay Water," Lehigh said. "It's quite a cocktail."

Refreshing, perhaps, but not a winner.

Zephyrhills entered the contest last year and won in its first attempt. But there would be no repeat for the "City of Pure Water." Zephyrhills had to settle for the general consensus of being the water department whose employees make the best barbecue ribs.

No, this year Hernando County took the title after losing in a taste-off last year. Plant operator Jim Howard was confident going in. "We think we have the best water," he said before the judging.

Hernando County plant operator Jim Shive said the sample came from a well in the Brooksville area. "It's a great area for water," he said. "Oh, man - my boss is going to freak out."

Hernando Today
Feb. 26, 2010

More cold days than warm this winter

By TONY HOLT | Hernando Today

Hernando Countians have endured more days of sub-freezing weather this year than sunny, 70-degree weather.

The low temperatures since the Dec. 21 winter solstice have plummeted to 40 degrees or below more often than not, according to the National Weather Service.
After all is said and done, this winter could make history.

"This is definitely an anomaly," said forecaster Todd Barron. "This is probably going to rank in the top 10 or top five among the worst winters we've had on record."

El Nino is the most-famous culprit of the ongoing chill, but at least one more major factor has come into play, said Barron, who works for the National Weather Service in Ruskin.

A climatic phenomenon, known as Arctic oscillation, has caused havoc on the weather patterns across the Southeast and elsewhere, he said.
The atmospheric pressure in the polar region clashes with weather patterns to the south, which causes abnormal temperatures and conditions.

"Storms have dumped cold fronts on us," Barron said. "When a storm front passes through, a cold front drops down â ¦ That's how we're getting the cold, rainy weather."

Compared to the last few years, Brooksville has seen an abundance of rain this winter.
January had a total of 3.87 inches of rain in the northern region of the 16-county water district, nearly 40 percent higher than the average.
As of Wednesday, the amount of rainfall for February already had surpassed the historical average â 4.21 inches compared to 3.08 inches.

"It looks like El Nino will continue into the summer and we'll continue to have above-average rainfall maybe into the fall," said Robyn Felix, a spokeswoman with the Southwest Florida Water Management District (Swiftmud).

El Nino is characterized as the warming of surface waters in the Pacific Ocean, which can cause an array of weather disturbances across the country. In the Southeast, that mostly includes cold, rainy weather.

"Normally, the winter season is our dry season, but we see a lot more rain during periods of El Nino," Felix said. "There have been other years when we've had wet winters like this."
In terms of rain, the current winter has been wetter than normal, but far from unusual, based on Swiftmud data.

The last two significant El Ninos â in 1997 and 2002 â drew more than twice as much rain for the month of December.

As for the cold weather, Brooksville has consistently seen daily highs that are 20 degrees below normal.

The normal jet stream patterns that flow west to east have been affected by a wall of low pressure along Northeast Canada, which has deflected the cold air toward the Southeast, said Andy Mussoline, a meteorologist with AccuWeather.com.
"With the block there in the Canadian Maritimes, the cold air has only one way to go and that's south," he said.

As of Friday, there were 58 days of winter. Thirty-eight of those days included low temperatures that dropped to 40 degrees or below in Brooksville, according to the National Weather Service.
Since Jan. 1, there have been 20 days of sub-freezing temperatures. Conversely, there have been 19 days of temperatures 70 or above, forecasters said.

Saturday's weather probably won't be an improvement. The low is expected to be a chilly 32, while the high, 48, won't surpass the probability of rain â 50 percent.

Earth Times
Feb. 26, 2010

Close Window

Tampa Bay Desalination Plant Achieves Performance Milestones

Posted on : 2010-02-26 | Author : American Water and Tampa Bay Water and Acciona Agua
News Category : PressRelease

CLEARWATER, Fla. - (Business Wire) Tampa Bay Water, American Water (NYSE:AWK), and Acciona Agua announced today that the Tampa Bay Seawater Desalination Facility, the largest seawater desalination plant in the U.S., has passed the final two performance milestone tests. The tests required the plant to produce 25 million gallons of water per day (MGD) for 120 consecutive days and also average 20 MGD for 12 consecutive months. Both milestones were successfully completed this February.

"The completion of the last of a series of operational milestones at the Tampa Bay Seawater Desalination facility is an achievement for all of the region's water customers," said Gerald Seeber, General Manager of Tampa Bay Water. "The Facility provides an important, drought-proof component to the region's water supply system and is a true example of a successful public-private partnership."

At 25 MGD, the plant provides about 10 percent of the Tampa Bay region's drinking water supply and is operated by American Water and Acciona Agua through the joint venture American Water – Acciona Agua LLC. The desalination plant serves as a model that other coastal communities may consider as a practical and sustainable solution to ease their water challenges.

"American Water is pleased to be a partner with Tampa Bay Water and Acciona Agua in delivering such a significant water solution," said Don Correll, president and CEO of American Water. "This innovative plant meets the growing water needs of the Tampa Bay area and has produced more than 18 billion gallons of water for 2.5 million customers in the last two years."

Luis Castilla, President for ACCIONA Agua SA, stated, "The public-private partnership with Tampa Bay Water highlights our commitment to the Tampa Bay region that the facility can deliver."

As a result of passing the test, Tampa Bay Water will receive $31.25 million dollars from the Southwest Florida Water Management District, commonly known as SWFWMD. SWFWMD had pledged funds to help build the plant, but had required the plant to achieve four performance benchmarks prior to releasing all the funds.

Seawater desalination is a sustainable, drought-proof, environmentally sound source of drinking water. Groundwater from aquifers and surface water from rivers is already part of Tampa Bay Water's regional system, but seawater desalination was selected to add another element of diversity and drought-resistance to the region's water supply network.

Tampa Bay Water provides wholesale water to the public utility systems of Hillsborough, Pasco and Pinellas counties, as well as the cities of New Port Richey, St. Petersburg and Tampa, who in turn serve 2.5 million people in the Tampa Bay region. To learn more about Tampa Bay Water, please visit www.tampabaywater.org.

Founded in 1886, American Water is the largest investor-owned U.S. water and wastewater utility company. With headquarters in Voorhees, N.J., the company employs approximately 7,000 dedicated professionals who provide drinking water, wastewater and other related services to approximately 16 million people in 35 states and Ontario and Manitoba, Canada.

Based in Madrid, Spain, ACCIONA is one of Spain's leading business corporations with more than 35,000 employees around the world. The company operates in infrastructure, energy, water and services in more than thirty countries. As part of this group ACCIONA Agua is one of the largest water treatment companies in the world, with over 75 desalination facilities in design, construction, or operation on 5 continents and water services to more than 2.5 million people, including the largest reverse osmosis facilities in Spain, Australia, the UK, and the U.S. and recently has been awarded with the largest wastewater treatment plant in the world, located in Atotonilco, Mexico.

Tampa Bay Water
Michelle Rapp, 727-796-2355
or
American Water
Maureen Duffy, 609-707-0373
or
Acciona Agua
Elena Reyna, +34 (91) 790 7819

8. Legislative Update

Update on Legislative Issues
Withlacoochee Regional Water Supply Authority
March 3, 2010

Bottled Water: Senator Evelyn Lynn (R-Daytona Beach) and Rep. Michelle Rehwinkel-Vasilinda (D-Tallahassee) have filed SB 152 and HB 1167 intended to remove the current sales tax exemption on bottled-water, a concept that has stalled in the past.

Budget: The Governor's recommended budget includes $57 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and $10 million for alternative water supply development, as well as $15 million for the Florida Forever program often utilized to support water resource development.

Changes to Chapter 373: Rep. Trudi Williams (R-Ft. Myers), House Agriculture & Natural Resources Committee Chair has filed HB 1109 intended to reorganize Chapter 373, F.S., creating a new Part VII for laws regulating the use of water. This proposal has stalled in the past when concern has been raised that substantive changes can inadvertently occur by moving provisions from one section of law to another. Senate President-designate Mike Haridopolos (R-Melbourne) has filed a similar Senate companion, SB 2202.

Government Reform: a variety of bills have been filed in the House and Senate intended to require the election of special district board members having authority to raise ad valorem taxes; revise laws governing financial reporting and budget requirements for local governments, school boards, and special districts; and revise laws governing public notices.

Springs Protection: Senator Lee Constantine (R-Altamonte Springs) has filed SB 568 intended as a place-holder for proposed water quality legislation specific to springs protection. There is no House companion bill at this time.

Water Conservation: Senator Dave Aronberg (D-Greenacres) has filed SB 2080 intended to among other things require a public water supply utility that develops a goal-based water conservation plan to submit the plan to the appropriate water management district (WMD) for approval and would encourage public water supply utilities to use the

Conserve Florida Clearinghouse Guide for developing a goal-based water conservation plan. A House companion bill has not yet been filed.

Water Management Districts: Senator Mike Bennett (R-Bradenton) has filed SB 2604 intended to establish a nominating committee for selecting water management district governing board members and HB 1407 is the House companion bill filed by Rep. Alan Hays (R-Umatilla); HB 1367 filed by Rep. Doug Holder (R-Sarasota) is intended to revise provisions related to membership and voting for basin boards and SB 1952 is a similar Senate bill filed by Senator Carey Baker (R-Eustis).

Water Quality: Senator Steve Oelrich (R-Gainesville) has filed SB 2056 intended to direct the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to contract with the National Academy of Science for an evaluation of issues related to the establishment of numeric nutrient criteria, and would require DEP and the Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services to evaluate the sources and quantities of nutrients in surface waters. Senator Carey Baker (R-Eustis) has filed a related bill SB 2474, and Rep. Zapata has filed a similar companion bill, HB 1365.

Water Resource Protection: Senator Thad Altman (R-Melbourne) has filed SB 2662 intended to direct cities and counties, in cooperation with WMDs, to conduct an evaluation of primary water resources; would authorize cities and counties to use funds collected for water and sewage utility usage to help finance the protection of such resources; and would authorize WMDs to expend funds received from cities and counties to protect water resources. There is no House companion bill filed at this time.

YAHOO! MAIL Classic

2/25 WRWSA Bill Tracking Report Thursday, February 25, 2010 1:37 PM

From: "Diane Salz" <info@lobbytools.com>

To: disalz@yahoo.com

2010 Bills (36)

Num	Title	Sponsor	
SB 0138	**Relating to Public Meetings**	Rich	12/09/09
(S: 0405)	Public Meetings [EPSC]; Adds the risk manager and certain division heads of a governmental entity to the persons who may attend a private meeting discussing pending litigation. Authorizes the required public announcement of an attorney-client session to be made immediately before the session. Prohibits an adverse party from attending the attorney-client session, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon becoming law. 10/05/09 SENATE Filed 12/09/09 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Judiciary; Governmental Oversight and Accountability		
SB 0142	**Relating to Water Management Districts**	Baker	12/09/09
(I: 0659)	Water Management Districts [EPSC]; Deletes the requirement that the district governing board delegate its authority to take final actions. Deletes the restriction against reviewing delegations by the board under the Administrative Procedure Act. Requires the board to provide a process for referring certain delegated actions to the governing board for final action. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010. 10/05/09 SENATE Filed 12/09/09 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; General Government Appropriations		
SB 0152	**Relating to Sales Tax Exemption/Drinking Water in Containers**	Lynn	12/09/09
(C: 0216) (I: 0167)	Sales Tax Exemption/Drinking Water in Containers [WPSC]; Deletes an exemption for sales of drinking water in containers. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010. 10/05/09 SENATE Filed 12/09/09 SENATE Referred to Commerce; Finance and Tax; Policy & Steering Committee on Ways and Means		
HB 0273	**Relating to Water and Wastewater Utilities**	Hudson	01/15/10
(I: 0614)	Water and Wastewater Utilities: Provides for recovery through surcharge of costs for water & wastewater system improvement projects; requires PSC approval of surcharge; limits surcharge amount; provides requirements for surcharge billing, reconciliation, & adjustment; provides project eligibility criteria; provides requirements for notice, maintenance, & availability of certain records. Effective Date: July 1, 2010 10/27/09 HOUSE Filed 11/16/09 HOUSE Referred to Energy & Utilities Policy Committee; Government Operations Appropriations Committee; General Government Policy Council 11/16/09 HOUSE Now in Energy & Utilities Policy Committee 01/13/10 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Energy & Utilities Policy Committee, 01/20/10, 1:45 pm, 17 H 01/15/10 HOUSE Energy & Utilities Policy Committee Meeting Cancelled, 01/20/10, 1:45 pm, 17 H		
HB 0307	**Relating to Water Protection and Sustainability Program**	Boyd	02/22/10
(C: 0604)	Water Protection and Sustainability Program: Revises requirements for expenditure of funds provided pursuant to program; specifies authority for Northwest Florida & Suwannee River Water Management Districts to use such funds for additional purposes. Effective Date: July 1, 2010 11/04/09 HOUSE Filed 11/20/09 HOUSE Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee; Natural Resources Appropriations Committee; General Government Policy Council 11/20/09 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee 02/10/10 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee, 02/17/10, 2:45 pm, 102 H 02/17/10 HOUSE Favorable with CS by Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee; 13 Yes, 0 Nays 02/22/10 HOUSE Committee Substitute Text (C1) Filed		
SB 0372	**Relating to Municipal Water & Sewer Utilities**	Wilson	12/09/09
(I: 0455)	Municipal Water & Sewer Utilities [EPSC]; Exempts municipalities in certain counties from the applicability of provisions limiting the rates that a municipality may charge consumers located outside their boundaries for water or sewer utility services. EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon becoming law. 10/08/09 SENATE Filed 12/09/09 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; Finance and Tax; General Government Appropriations		

SB 0376	**Relating to Required Advertisements and Public Notices**	Dean	12/09/09

Required Advertisements and Public Notices [EPSC]; Authorizes a governmental entity to use its publicly accessible website for legally required advertisements and public notices. Provides that a notice, advertisement, or publication on a publicly accessible website in accordance with specified provision constitutes legal notice. Provides for notice of special election or referendum on a publicly accessible website, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: 10/01/2010.

10/09/09 SENATE Filed

12/09/09 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Judiciary; Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations

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HB 0441	**Relating to Public Works Projects**	Soto	12/18/09

(C: 1098)

Public Works Projects: Creates "Florida Reemployment Investment Act"; requires certain state agencies & private sector contractors utilizing state funds or federal funds administered by state for certain purposes to employ specified number of Florida residents as onsite employees; provides application; provides retroactive effect & period for compliance for projects begun before enactment of act; provides fine for noncompliance or bad faith circumvention; defines term "Florida resident." Effective Date: July 1, 2010

12/04/09 HOUSE Filed

12/18/09 HOUSE Referred to Governmental Affairs Policy Committee; Insurance, Business & Financial Affairs Policy Committee; Full Appropriations Council on Education & Economic Development; Economic Development & Community Affairs Policy Council

12/18/09 HOUSE Now in Governmental Affairs Policy Committee

HB 0455	**Relating to Municipal Water and Sewer Utilities**	Braynon	12/10/09

(I: 0372)

Municipal Water and Sewer Utilities: Exempts municipalities in certain counties from applicability of provisions limiting rates they may charge consumers outside their boundaries for provision of water or sewer utility services. Effective Date: upon becoming a law

12/08/09 HOUSE Filed

12/10/09 HOUSE Withdrawn prior to introduction

HB 0493	**Relating to Election of Members of Governing Boards Possessing Authority to Adopt Millage Rates**	Domino	02/17/10

(I: 1180)

Election of Members of Governing Boards Possessing Authority to Adopt Millage Rates: Proposes creation of s. 28, Art. X of State Constitution to require election of members of governing boards that have authority to adopt millage rates; provides for implementing legislation that may include phase-in schedule; provides that transition to elected governing boards must be completed by January 1, 2013. Effective Date: Not Specified

12/15/09 HOUSE Filed

01/15/10 HOUSE Referred to Governmental Affairs Policy Committee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee; Finance & Tax Council; Economic Development & Community Affairs Policy Council

01/15/10 HOUSE Now in Governmental Affairs Policy Committee

02/10/10 HOUSE On Committee agenda - Governmental Affairs Policy Committee, 02/17/10, 8:30 am, 212 K - Workshop

02/17/10 HOUSE Workshopped by Governmental Affairs Policy Committee

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SB 0540	**Relating to Water Resources**	Constantine	12/09/09

Water Resources [EPSC]; Deletes an obsolete date relating to a water supply assessment conducted by the water management districts. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

10/27/09 SENATE Filed

12/09/09 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; General Government Appropriations; Rules

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SB 0568	**Relating to Florida Springs Protection Act**	Constantine	12/09/09

Florida Springs Protection Act [EPSC]; Provides a short title. Provides legislative findings and intent with respect to the need to protect and restore springs and ground water. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

10/27/09 SENATE Filed

12/09/09 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; Community Affairs; Health Regulation; General Government Appropriations

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SB 0576	**Relating to Environmental Control**	Constantine	12/09/09

Environmental Control [EPSC]; Deletes an obsolete deadline for the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt rules regarding water quality credit trading among the pollutant sources to a water body or water body segment. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

10/27/09 SENATE Filed

12/09/09 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; General Government Appropriations; Rules

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SB 0604	**Relating to Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund**	Dean	12/17/09

(C: 0307)

Water Protection and Sustainability Trust Fund [EPSC]; Authorizes water management districts to use certain moneys in the fund for water resource development projects. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

11/04/09 SENATE Filed

12/17/09 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; General Government Appropriations

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HB 0605	**Relating to Water Resources**	Schultz	01/20/10

Water Resources: Requires water management districts to assist independent special districts in determining certain adverse effects on Outstanding Florida Waters under specified conditions; authorizes independent special districts to use funds for

mitigation of such adverse effects. Effective Date: July 1, 2010
01/07/10 HOUSE Filed
01/20/10 HOUSE Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee; Natural Resources Appropriations Committee; General Government Policy Council
01/20/10 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee

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SB 0614 **Relating to Water and Wastewater Utilities** Bennett 12/17/09

(I: 0273) Water and Wastewater Utilities [EPSC]; Provides for recovery through a surcharge of certain costs relating to water and wastewater system improvement projects. Requires utilities to submit tariffs reflecting the surcharge for recovery of such costs to the Florida Public Service Commission for approval and to provide specified notice of such tariff filings. Specifies a limitation for the surcharge amount, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.
11/04/09 SENATE Filed
12/17/09 SENATE Referred to Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; Community Affairs; Finance and Tax; General Government Appropriations

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HB 0659 **Relating to Water Management Districts** Van Zant 01/28/10

(I: 0142) Water Management Districts: Deletes requirement that district governing board delegate its authority to take final actions; deletes restriction against reviewing delegations by board under Administrative Procedure Act; requires board to provide process for referring certain delegated actions to governing board for final action. Effective Date: July 1, 2010
01/14/10 HOUSE Filed
01/28/10 HOUSE Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee; Policy Council; General Government Policy Council
01/28/10 HOUSE Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee

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HB 0745 **Relating to Public Records and Public Meetings** Ray 02/05/10

(C: 1142) Public Records and Public Meetings: Clarifies temporary exemption from public records requirements for sealed bids or proposals received by agency pursuant to invitations to bid or requests for proposals to specify applicability of exemption to invitations to bid or requests for proposals relating to public-private transportation facilities; revises duration of exemption; redefines "notice of a decision or intended decision"; provides exemption from public meeting requirements for meeting of any governmental entity at which vendors are asked to make oral presentations or answer questions regarding their sealed bids, proposals, or replies in response to competitive solicitation & for meeting of any governmental entity at which vendors make oral alternate technical concept presentations; requires recording to be made of any portion of such meetings; provides exemption from public records requirements for recordings of such meetings & for all documents & written materials generated as result thereof; provides for limited duration of such exemptions; provides for future review & repeal of such exemptions; defines "notice of a decision or intended decision" for purposes of such exemptions; provides statement of public necessity. Effective Date: July 1, 2010
01/19/10 HOUSE Filed
02/05/10 HOUSE Referred to Governmental Affairs Policy Committee; Policy Council; Economic Development & Community Affairs Policy Council
02/05/10 HOUSE Now in Governmental Affairs Policy Committee

SB 0770 **Relating to Permits/Consumptive Use of Water/Commercial Profit** Lynn 12/17/09

Permits/Consumptive Use of Water/Commercial Profit [EPSC]; Prohibits until July 1, 2020, the governing board of a water management district or the Department of Environmental Protection from approving an application for a required permit if the applicant intends to resell the water for a commercial profit. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.
11/18/09 SENATE Filed
12/17/09 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; Commerce; General Government Appropriations

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HB 0789 **Relating to Rulemaking** Adkins 02/05/10

(S: 2306) Rulemaking: Requires state agencies to provide written notification to small-business owners of any proposed agency action or implementation of any agency action affecting small businesses; provides for small-business owners to petition state agency for hearing under certain conditions; requires administrative hearing officers to consider certain information when making determinations; provides dispute remedies & relief. Effective Date: July 1, 2010
01/22/10 HOUSE Filed
02/05/10 HOUSE Referred to Governmental Affairs Policy Committee; Government Operations Appropriations Committee; Economic Development & Community Affairs Policy Council
02/05/10 HOUSE Now in Governmental Affairs Policy Committee

SB 1008 **Relating to Water and Wastewater** Diaz de la Portilla 01/14/10

Water and Wastewater [EPSC]; Expresses the legislative intent to revise laws relating to water and wastewater. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.
12/23/09 SENATE Filed
01/14/10 SENATE Referred to Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; Environmental Preservation and Conservation; General Government Appropriations; Rules

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SB 1030 **Relating to Water Facilities** Diaz de la Portilla 01/14/10

Water Facilities [EPSC]; Expresses the legislative intent to revise laws relating to water facilities. EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon becoming law.
12/23/09 SENATE Filed
01/14/10 SENATE Referred to Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; Environmental Preservation and Conservation; General Government Appropriations; Rules

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HB 1095	**Relating to Special Districts**	Pafford	02/17/10

Special Districts: Requires merger & dissolution procedures for special districts to include referenda; provides that such provisions preempt prior special acts; provides for local governments to assume special district indebtedness & receive title to special district property under certain circumstances; provides charter requirements for assumption of such indebtedness & transfer of such title to property. Effective Date: July 1, 2010

02/17/10 HOUSE Filed

SB 1098	**Relating to Public Works Projects**	Justice	01/21/10

(C: 0441)

Public Works Projects [CPSC]; Creates the "Florida Reemployment Investment Act." Requires each state agency and private sector contractor performing services for a state or local government public works project being funded by state or federal funds and administered by a state agency to verify that 100 percent of the onsite employees and independent contractors are state residents. Requires the Agency for Workforce Innovation to adopt rules, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

01/07/10 SENATE Filed

01/21/10 SENATE Referred to Commerce; Community Affairs; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Transportation and Economic Development Appropriations; Policy & Steering Committee on Ways and Means

HB 1109	**Relating to Water Supply**	Williams (T)	02/17/10

(S: 2202)

Water Supply: Creates part VII of ch. 373, F.S., relating to water supply policy, planning, production, & funding; repeals & conforms other provisions of law. Effective Date: July 1, 2010

02/17/10 HOUSE Filed

SB 1126	**Relating to Permitting**	Altman	01/21/10

(S: 0773)

Permitting [EPSC]; Removes the authority of the OTTED to approve expedited permitting and comprehensive plan amendments. Revises criteria for businesses submitting permit applications or local comprehensive plan amendments. Provides that permit applications and local comprehensive plan amendments for specified biofuel and renewable energy projects are eligible for the expedited permitting process, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon becoming law.

01/11/10 SENATE Filed

01/21/10 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; Community Affairs; Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; Policy & Steering Committee on Ways and Means

HB 1211	**Relating to Public Records and Public Meetings**	Ford	02/23/10

(S: 1598)

Public Records and Public Meetings: Designates title of ch. 119, F.S., as "Open Government Act"; includes Open Government Bill of Rights within general state policy on public records & delineates rights of persons & requirements of agencies thereunder; revises, clarifies, transfers, & reorganizes various provisions of law governing public records; revises fees for duplication of specified documents; transfers s. 286.011, F.S., the public meetings exemption statute, to ch. 119, F.S.; revises & clarifies provisions governing public meetings & meeting records & access to public meetings; prohibits agency from holding public meeting at any facility or location that discriminates on basis of sex, age, race, creed, color, origin, or economic status or that operates in such manner as to unreasonably restrict public access to facility or location; provides for repeal of exemptions from public meeting & public records requirements under Open Government Sunset Review Act in 10th year after reenactment & every 10 years thereafter, unless Legislature acts to reenact exemption; provides criminal & noncriminal penalties for violations of public records & public meetings laws. Effective Date: July 1, 2010

02/23/10 HOUSE Filed

HB 1225	**Relating to Sewage Disposal Facilities**	Gibbons	02/23/10

(S: 2354)

Sewage Disposal Facilities: Requires facilities contributing domestic wastewater to facilities discharging through ocean outfalls to meet specified reuse requirements if they divert such flows from those facilities discharging through ocean outfalls; provides that such reuse is credited to those facilities discharging through ocean outfalls. Effective Date: July 1, 2010

02/23/10 HOUSE Filed

SB 1712	**Relating to County Water System and Sanitary Sewer Financing**	Bennett	02/10/10

County Water System and Sanitary Sewer Financing [EPSC]; Provides that if a contributor is charged a system capacity charge, the charge must be based on the actual hydraulic share applied to the contributor during the preceding 12-month period. Requires that the county commission refund to the contributor the difference between the charge imposed during the 12-month period and the hydraulic share if the system capacity charge is an amount greater than the hydraulic share, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

02/04/10 SENATE Filed

02/10/10 SENATE Referred to Community Affairs; Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities; Finance and Tax; General Government Appropriations

SB 1844	**Relating to Rulemaking**	Bennett	02/17/10

Rulemaking [CPSC]; Requires each agency to determine whether an agency's rule would adversely affect small businesses or increases the regulatory costs of small businesses. Requires the agency to demonstrate whether a rule will create new private-sector jobs and reduce the unemployment rate for the state. Requires a rule to be ratified by the Legislature if the state agency cannot prove that the rule creates new jobs and lowers the unemployment rate, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

02/10/10 SENATE Filed

02/17/10 SENATE Referred to Commerce; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Policy & Steering Committee on Ways and Means; Rules

SB 1952	**Relating to Water Resources**	Detert	02/17/10

Water Resources [EPSC]; Revises the requirements for membership on a basin board and the Manasota Basin Board. Deletes obsolete provisions. Specifies that cooperative funding programs are not subject to rulemaking. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

02/12/10 SENATE Filed

02/17/10 SENATE Referred to Environmental Preservation and Conservation; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; General Government Appropriations

SB 2080	**Relating to Water Conservation**	Aronberg	02/16/10

Water Conservation; Revises the components for a comprehensive statewide water conservation program. Specifies that the program includes the creation of a Conserve Florida Clearinghouse and a Conserve Florida Clearinghouse Guide by the DEP. Requires a public water supply utility that develops a goal-based water conservation plan to submit the plan to the appropriate WMD for approval. Provides standards for approval, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

02/16/10 SENATE Filed

SB 2202	**Relating to Water Supply**	Haridopolos	02/18/10

(S: 1109)

Water Supply; Creates specified provisions relating to water supply policy, planning, production, and funding. Provides for the powers and duties of water management district governing boards. Requires the DEP to develop the Florida water supply plan. Requires water management district governing boards to develop water supply plans for their respective regions. Provides for alternative water supply development, etc. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

02/18/10 SENATE Filed

SB 2354	**Relating to Sewage Disposal Facilities**	Sobel	02/24/10

(S: 1225)

Sewage Disposal Facilities; Requires facilities discharging domestic wastewater through ocean outfalls that divert flows for reuse purposes to meet specified reuse requirements. Provides that such reuse contributes to the reuse requirement of the facilities originally accepting the flows. EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2010.

02/24/10 SENATE Filed

HB 7013	**Relating to Interagency Agreements for the Management of State Water Resources**	Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee	02/22/10

(C: 1412)

Interagency Agreements for the Management of State Water Resources: Removes obsolete language requiring Secretary of Environmental Protection to submit report relating to certain interagency agreements & environmental protection measures to Legislature by specified date. Effective Date: July 1, 2010

02/04/10 HOUSE Filed (Formerly PCB ANR6)

02/09/10 HOUSE Referred to General Government Policy Council

02/09/10 HOUSE Now in General Government Policy Council

02/10/10 HOUSE On Council agenda - General Government Policy Council, 02/17/10, 1:00 pm, 17 H

02/17/10 HOUSE Favorable by General Government Policy Council; 15 Yeas, 0 Nays

02/22/10 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on second reading

HB 7015	**Relating to Water Protection and Sustainability Program**	Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee	02/22/10

Water Protection and Sustainability Program: Removes obsolete language requiring Legislature to review distribution of funds under Water Protection & Sustainability Program; deletes provisions for interim project relating to program & its funding formula. Effective Date: July 1, 2010

02/04/10 HOUSE Filed (Formerly PCB ANR7)

02/09/10 HOUSE Referred to General Government Policy Council

02/09/10 HOUSE Now in General Government Policy Council

02/10/10 HOUSE On Council agenda - General Government Policy Council, 02/17/10, 1:00 pm, 17 H

02/17/10 HOUSE Favorable by General Government Policy Council; 15 Yeas, 0 Nays

02/22/10 HOUSE Placed on Calendar, on second reading

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