PROGRAM COMPONENTS	SWFWMD PROGRAM COMPONENT SUMMARY	SWFWMD CITATIONS
Water Supply <u>Mission</u> <u>Components</u>	The Central Florida Coordination Area (CFCA) is the predecessor to the Central Florida Water Initiative. In 2006, the three Water Management Districts (WMDs) concluded that the availability of sustainable quantities of groundwater in central Florida are insufficient to meet future public water supply demands, and that alternative water supply sources must be developed to meet increased demands in central Florida beyond 2013. These rules specifically applicable to CFCA expired on 12/31/2012.	
Goals Resource (e.g. salt intrusion, potentiometric surface, MFLs, Domestic wells, Freeze protection use and resource impacts, MALs, etc.) Existing legal user protection Future water resource development project water availability	Regulatory: Avoid competition and prevent harm to the water resources in the CFCA. Permitting of Public Water Supply (PWS) should result in a consistent and equitable outcome and create incentives for the expedited development of required alternative water supplies (AWSs). Planning: Identify AWS development projects and implement strategies that will ensure the availability of sustainable water supplies to meet public supply needs in a timely manner through 2025 in the CFCA. Computer Modeling and Tools: Ensure that the best available hydrologic modeling, statistical, and analytical tools are available for use to quantify sustainable groundwater and surface water availability in the CFCA in support of regulatory actions, regional water supply planning, and implementation of alternative water source projects; and assist in developing a datasharing strategy to ensure these tools will be	Recommended Action Plan for the CFCA
Linkage to regional water supply plan Limited water availability demonstrated Causal relationships documented Analysis of alternatives and comparative performance of options	 Field investigations to assess the status of environmental systems in the area were conducted and analyzed to determine whether existing levels of pumping are causing adverse impacts. The WMDs also prepared groundwater modeling assessments to determine whether projected levels of future pumping are sustainable. Results of these analyses were to be used to provide the technical basis for development of a long-term water resources management plan for the CFCA. Recommended AWS development projects are to be included in WMDs' regional water supply plans. Such projects will then be eligible for potential funding from appropriate districts. Water supply development in the SWFWMD portion of the CFCA will rely on 	CFCA Planning Work Group Final Report Recommended Action Plan for the CFCA 2010 Regional Water Supply Plan, Heartland Region

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 Strategy (long-term) developed considering scientific and socio-economic issues Water supply development and water resource development projects linkage Funding Others 	continued enhancement of conservation efforts, land use transitions, and implementation of reclaimed water and other alternative water source projects. SWFWMD's Regional Water Supply Plan includes a list of identified AWS projects. SWFWMD offers funding assistance to local governments through its Cooperative Funding Initiative. The program typically funds up to 50 percent of project capital costs from planning through construction.	
Related to minimum flow / level recovery strategy	Although the entirety of Polk County is included in the CFCA for water supply planning purposes, the CFCA rules only applies to the portion of the county not included within the SWUCA, in recognition that the SWUCA rules are as protective of water resources as those established for the CFCA and to avoid confusion as to which rules apply.	Rule 40D-2.801, F.A.C. Subsection (3)(c)2
Geographic area	Located within three WMDs, and includes Polk, Orange and Seminole Counties, and southern Lake County.	Rule 40D-2.801, F.A.C. Subsection (3)(c)
Monitoring Program	A long-term objective of the CFCA action plan was to inventory and develop data, models and tools to improve decision-making.	Recommended Action Plan for the CFCA
Regulatory Program Components	Interim rules were adopted by all three WMDs in 2008 and expired at the end of 2012.	Rule 40D-2.801, F.A.C. Subsection (3)(c)
Source restricted ("capped") • Surface water • Ground water • Method to cap	All additional fresh groundwater withdrawals for all uses are limited to what is necessary to meet 2013 demands. This limitation does not apply to groundwater withdrawals from: - aquifer storage and recovery wells that receive only surface water, stormwater or	WUP Information Manual, Part B, Basis of Review Section 3.6

¹ SWFWMD's Water Use Permit Information Manual, Part B, Basis of Review, dated January 2013, has been replaced by the Water Use Permit, Applicant's Handbook Part B, dated May 19, 2014.

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defined	water that is reused when drawdown does not exceed injection; - the surficial aquifer immediately below or adjacent to a stormwater management system or surface water reservoir where any drawdown is offset by recharge; - an injection/recovery wellfield that injects surface water, stormwater or reused water through wells for storage within an aquifer zone and subsequently recovered through wells in the same zone and same wellfield; - a recharge/recovery project that receives only surface water, stormwater or reused water when the volume recovered does not exceed the volume recharged and the drawdown due to recovery of water from the Floridan aquifer will be offset in the surficial aquifer and the Floridan aquifer by the project.	
Existing legal user (ELU) rights Renewal and modification programs New program(s) and ELU Offset projects for ELU	If a permittee lacks sufficient "supplemental water supply" to offset demand that exceeds the 2013 demand, permittee is allocated a temporary amount of groundwater to meet increased demand, if it has exercised due diligence to meet all schedule requirements in its permit for developing and using "supplemental water supply." Temporary allocations cease when water from the "supplemental water supply" are available. • Permit conditions require a plan to monitor hydrology, ecology and water quality with annual data reporting and analysis. • Permit conditions require measures to mitigate or avoid harm that would otherwise occur as a result of permitted allocation. • Permit conditions require mitigation or avoidance actions to address unanticipated harm. • 5-year compliance reports	WUP Information Manual, Part B, Basis of Review Sections 3.6 and 6.2
New allocations of water Including reallocation strategy (aka resource redistribution or terminated base condition water) Threshold limit Modeling criteria	Same as ELUs – groundwater quantities are capped at the 2013 demand level. "Supplemental water supply" projects are required to offset demand that exceeds the 2013 levels.	
Conservation • Relationship to	All applicants must demonstrate that environmentally, technically and economically feasible water conservation measures	WUP Information Manual, Part B, Basis of Review Section 3.1

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 ELU Drought credit system Plan required, with progress reporting Use class specific Detailed requirements 	applicable to the proposed use have been or will be employed. Conservation measures and requirements appropriate for each Use Type are described within the section 3.3 (Agriculture), section 3.4 (Industrial or Commercial), section 3.5 (Mining or Dewatering), section 3.6 (Public Supply-Applicant Consideration), section 3.7 (Recreation or Aesthetic). Water conserving credits within SWUCA.	
Supplemental irrigation allocation	Supplemental crop requirement is the amount of water needed for a particular crop beyond the amount of water provided by effective rainfall. Determined either by: (1) Using the agricultural water use calculation (described in Part C of Manual); or (2) Basing the requirement on information from sources, such as UF IFAS reports, USGS Benchmark Farms data, District Agricultural Irrigation Monitoring Data, AFSIRS method. Irrigation for agricultural crops during periods of rainfall that is less than that which the permitted allocation is derived shall be allowed, subject to any water shortage orders in effect and provided that the quantity used is demonstrated to be no greater than the supplemental quantity needed based on the rainfall amount received and all other rule criteria are met.	WUP Information Manual, Part B, Basis of Review Section 3.3
Competition	Crop reporting requirements within SWUCA.	
Redistribution of existing allocations		
Alternative water supply program	"Supplemental Water Supply" can be used to meet project water demand that exceeds 2013 level. Special permit condition requires development and use of "Supplemental Water Supply" to meet water demands.	WUP Information Manual, Part B, Basis of Review Sections 3.6 and 4.11
	All applicants for permits with 100,000 gpd or greater quantities on a standard annual average basis are required to evaluate the technical, economic and environmental feasibility of using AWS.	WUP Information Manual, Part B, Basis of Review Sections 3.1
Permit duration	Permit durations may be limited to 2013, or a longer duration permit will be limited to those fresh groundwater withdrawals documented as the applicant's demonstrated 2013 demand, unless there is a commitment to	Rule 40D-2.321, F.A.C. Rule 40D-2.801, F.A.C. Subsection (3)

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	develop alternative water supplies.	
Prohibited use class(es) identified • E.g. Aesthetic	Irrigation for unimproved pasture will not be approved.	WUP Information Manual, Part B, Basis of Review Sections 3.6
Program adopted as a "package" • "Self-destruct" clause	This first set of rules were considered to be temporary in nature and expired on 12/31/2012.	Rule 40D-2.801, F.A.C. Subsection (3)(c)