How Water Supply Planning and MFLs Affect Us

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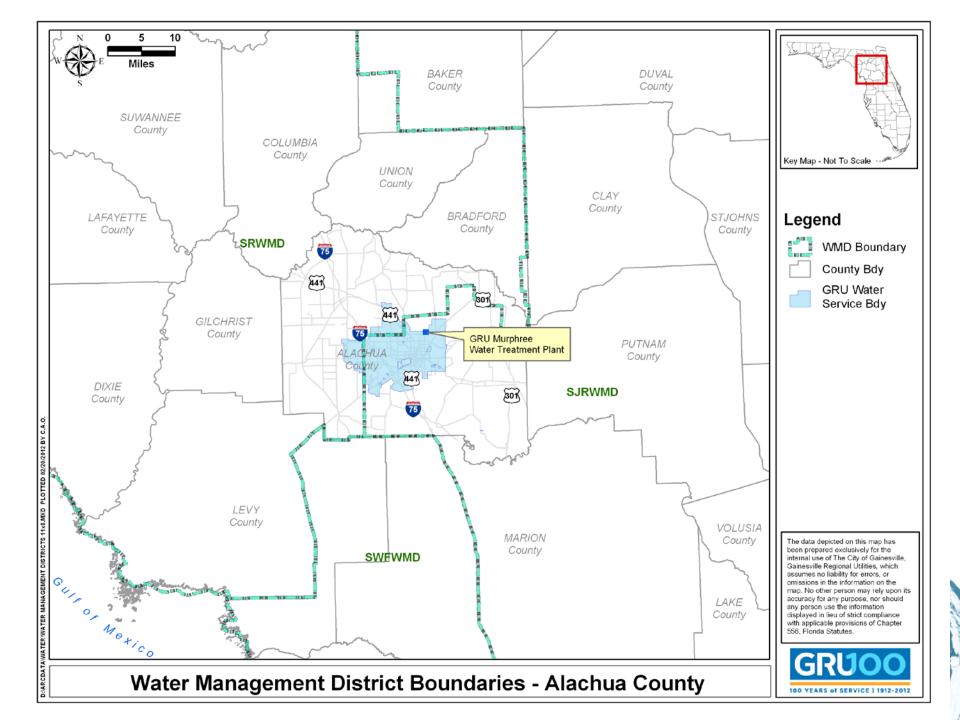
How Does GRU & Our Community Fit In?

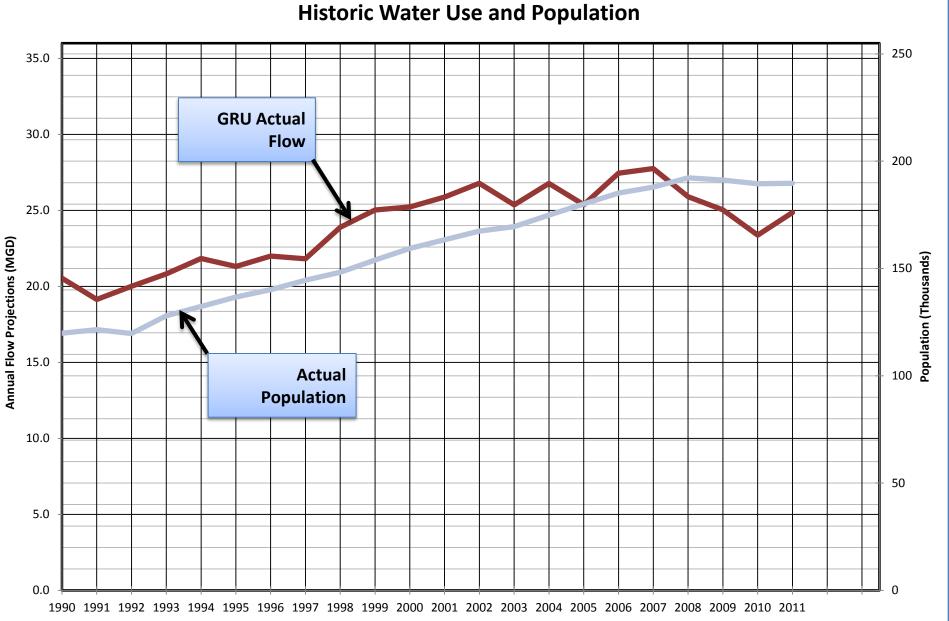
- GRU currently serves approximately 189,000 people as well as UF, area hospitals and business
 - ~3/4 of the population of Alachua County
- GRU within both SJRWMD and SRWMD boundaries
- Anticipate population growth of 43,000 people over next 20 years

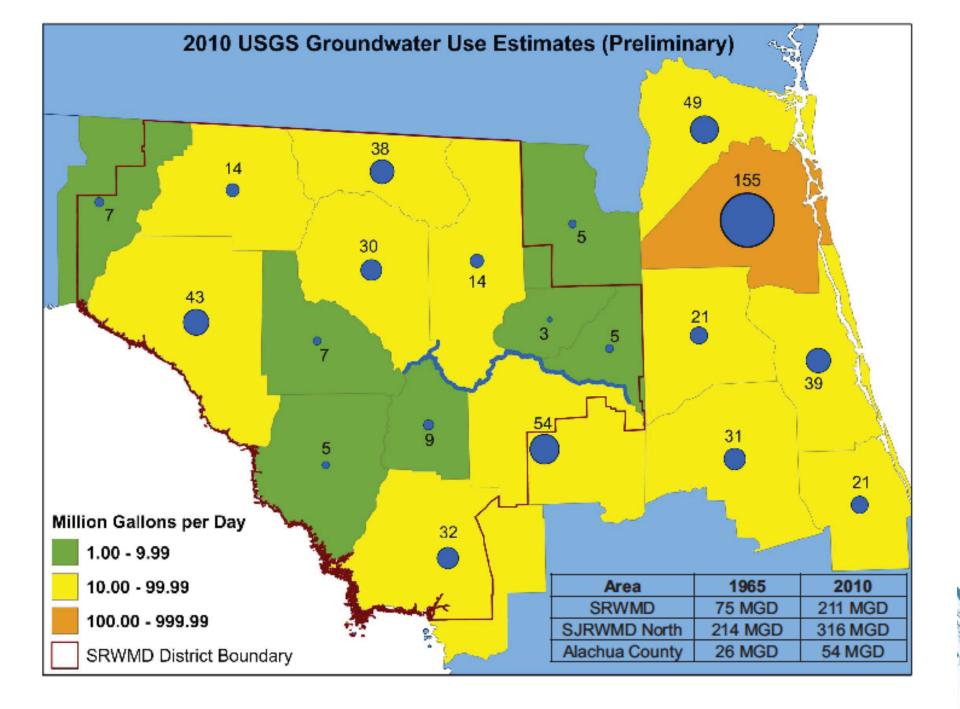


GRU Murphree Water Treatment Plant



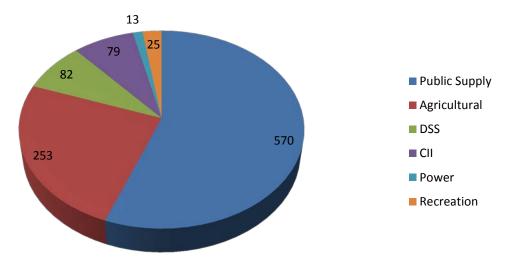




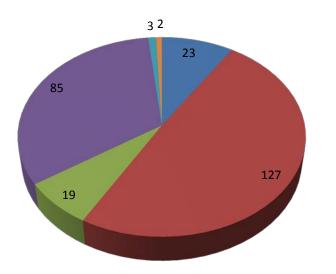


SJRWMD 2010 WSP actual groundwater use 2005

SJRWMD (mgd by use)



SRWMD (mgd by use)



SRWMD 2010 WSA water use in 2010

- Public Supply
- Agricultural
- DSS
- CII
- Power
- Recreation

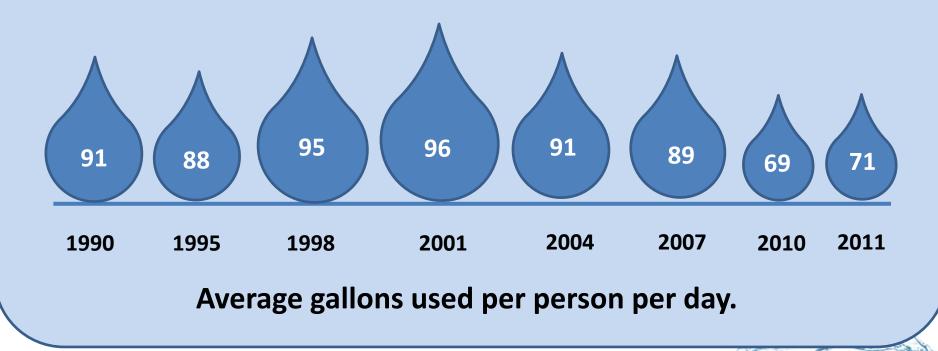
GRU Approach to Water Supply

- Conservation
 - Tiered rates, rebates, retrofit programs, education & other programs
 - Innovative Conservation Programs
 - SJRWMD Cost share Program
 - Alachua County & water management district efforts
 - Residential per capita water use decrease of >25% since 2001



Reduce - Water Conservation

Gainesville and Vicinity Public Water Supply – Residential Use

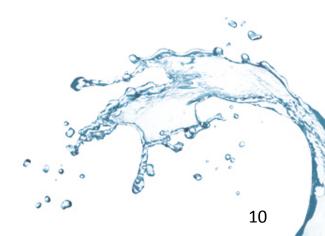




GRU Approach to Water Supply

- Water Reuse
 - 70% of water withdrawn at Murphree is returned to aquifer
 - Reclaimed water used to offset potable water demands
 - Irrigation
 - Cooling









Sweetwater Branch/Paynes Prairie Sheet Flow Restoration Image # 130607 2011 Acco Date : 06.07.2013 Photo 888.542.0231

KWRF Groundwater Recharge Wetland



GRU Approach to Water Supply

- GRU CUP Permit Renewal Application
 - Asking for current 30 mgd allocation for 20 yrs
 - Additional conservation
 - Ability to expand allocation if more growth than projected, if we do additional projects to offset additional allocation
 - Commitment to participate in prevention/ recovery plans along with other users once MFLs set.



What is an MFL?

- Defines the extent to which flows and/or water levels can differ from un-impacted conditions without causing harm
- Calculated individually for each spring, river, or lake
- Calculation Highly Complex
 - Must separate out effects of pumping versus:
 - Rainfall
 - Changes in drainage patterns
 - Changes in land uses





What is an MFL?

- If a water body is not meeting its MFL, or is expected to not meet its MFL the water management district or FDEP must develop a "Prevention/Recovery Strategy"
 - Requires actions of Consumptive Use Permit Holders





Potential Prevention/Recovery

Strategies

- Requirements for water conservation & using reclaimed water
 - Water Utilities
 Golf Courses
 - Agriculture Industrial
- Aquifer recharge projects
- Reduction of water allocations
- Alternative water supplies
 - Desalination &/or surface water





Why are MFLs Important?

- If MFLs are technically sound & well vetted:
 - Help to ensure natural resources are protected
 - Sets a regulatory benchmark to allow us to plan ahead to ensure we can sustainably meet future water supply needs of community
- MFLs & Prevention/Recovery strategies
 - Technical review
 - Vetting & buy-in from all stakeholders



Why are MFLs Important?

- Both MFL and Prevention/Recovery Strategy are adopted together as rules
 - Prevention /Recovery Strategy must provide plan & schedule of how MFL will be met
 - Existing & New water users must meet MFL
- Costs & Economic Impacts can be substantial

 MFLs need to be technically sound & recovery actions need to be understood by all stakeholders



Concerns with Lower Santa Fe & Ichetucknee MFLs

- Technical Concerns with MFL Criteria
 - Unprecedented drought in 2000-2010
 - Over-estimates impact of pumping
 - Under-estimates impact of weather
 - UF Peer review team & we identified critical flaws
- Recent change in technical method
 - New method not peer reviewed
- Accelerated timeline





Concerns with Lower Santa Fe & Ichetucknee MFLs

- Draft Recovery Plan
 - We generally support most of actions in plan
 - Conservation (agriculture, public supply, self supply)
 - Aquifer recharge projects
 - We & our community already doing much of this
 - We are already working w/ SRWMD & SJRWMD on additional recharge & conservation projects



Concerns with Lower Santa Fe & Ichetucknee MFLs

- Concern is that actions & costs required to meet MFL may potentially be well beyond what is anticipated in recovery plan
 - Large scale surface water transfer
 - Desalination & long distance pumping
 - Large scale buy-out of farms to close their Consumptive Use Permits
- Costs regionally potentially in \$100s of millions or \$billions
- FDEP & WMDs legally required to enforce MFLs

Current Approach/Status

- Providing technical comment to FDEP, SRWMD
 & SJRWMD
- Working with FDEP, SRWMD & SJRWMD to understand actions that will be required to meet MFL, how much they will cost and how much of this cost will be borne by GRU & our customers





Summary

- GRU continues to be committed to providing clean, safe, affordable, sustainable water supply to community & to protection of natural resources
- GRU supports appropriate regulatory efforts to ensure protection of springs, rivers, and other natural resources
- GRU committed to doing our fair share in meeting MFLs once they are set



Summary

- MFLs & other regulations need to be
 - technically sound
 - Reasonable
 - Fair & equitable
 - Produce desired result
- GRU continuing to provide technical comment to FDEP, SRWMD & SJRWMD to resolve our concerns

