10-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the City of Delray Beach (City) Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) is to identify and plan for the water supply sources and facilities needed to serve existing and new development within the local government's jurisdiction. Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statues (F.S.), requires local governments to prepare and adopt Work Plans into their comprehensive plans within 18 months after the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD-District) approves a regional water supply plan or its update. The *Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update* was approved by the District's Governing Board on September 12, 2013. Therefore, the deadline for local governments within the Lower East Cost Planning Region to amend their comprehensive plans to update the Work Plan is March 2015.

Residents of the City obtain their water from the City of Delray Beach Public Utilities Division, which is a division within the Environmental Services Department. The City of Delray Beach Public Utilities Division service area also includes the Town of Gulf Stream and some sections of unincorporated Palm Beach County.

The Work Plan will reference the initiatives already identified to ensure adequate water supply for the City. According to state guidelines, the Work Plan and the comprehensive plan must address the development of traditional and alternative water supplies, service delivery and conservation and reuse programs necessary to serve existing and new development for at least a 10-year planning period. The Work Plan will have a planning time schedule consistent with the comprehensive plan and the *Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update*.

The Work Plan is divided into five sections:
Section 1 – Introduction
Section 2 – Background Information
Section 3 – Data and Analysis
Section 4 – Work Plan Projects/Capital Improvement Element/Schedule
Section 5 – Goals, Objectives, and Policies

1.1 Statutory History

The Florida Legislature enacted bills in the 2002, 2004, 2005 and 2011 sessions to address the state's water supply needs. These bills, in particular Senate Bills 360 and 444 (2005 legislative session), significantly changed Chapters 163 and 373, F.S. by strengthening the statutory links between the regional water supply plans prepared by the water management districts and the comprehensive plans prepared by local governments. In addition, these bills established the basis for improving coordination between local land use planning and water supply planning.

1.2 Statutory Requirements

The City has considered the following statutory provisions when updating the Work Plan:

1. Coordinate appropriate aspects of its comprehensive plan with the Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan [163.3177(4) (a), F.S.].
2. Ensure the future land use plan is based upon availability of adequate water supplies and public facilities and services [s.163.3177 (6) (a), (F.S.)]. Data and analysis demonstrating that adequate water supplies and associated public facilities will be available to meet projected growth demands must accompany all proposed Future Land Use Map amendments submitted for review.
3. Ensure that adequate water supplies and potable water facilities are available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent and consult with the applicable water supplier to determine whether adequate water supplies will be available to serve the development by the anticipated issuance date of the certificate of occupancy [s.163.3180 (2), F.S.].
4. For local governments subject to a regional water supply plan, review the applicable elements in the comprehensive plan within 18 months after the water management district approves an updated regional water supply plan, to:
    a. Identify and incorporate the alternative water supply project(s) selected by the local government from projects identified in the Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan, or alternative projects(s) proposed by the local government under s.373.709(8)(b), F.S. [s.163.3177(6)(c), F.S.];
    b. Identify the traditional and alternative water supply projects and the conservation and reuse programs necessary to meet water needs identified in the Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan [s.1693.3177(6)(c)3, F.S.]; and
    c. Update the Work Plan for at least a 10-year planning period for constructing the public, private, and regional water supply facilities identified in the element as necessary to serve existing and new development [s. 163.3177(6)(c)3, F.S.].
5. Revise the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to include water supply, reuse, and conservation projects and programs to be implemented during the five-year period [s. 163.3177(3)(a)4, F.S.].
6. To the extent necessary to maintain internal consistency after making changes described in Paragraph 1 through 5 above, revise the Conservation Element to assess projected water needs and sources for at least a 10-year planning period considering the Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan, as well as applicable consumptive use permit(s) [s.163.3177(6)(d), F.S.]. The plan must address the water supply sources necessary to achieve the existing and projected water use demand for the established planning period, considering the applicable regional water supply plan [s.163.3167(9), F.S.].
7. To the extent necessary to maintain internal consistency after making changes described in Paragraphs 1 through 5 above, revise the Intergovernmental Coordination Element to ensure coordination of the comprehensive plan with the Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan [s.163.3177(6)(h)1., F.S.].

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Included in this section is a brief overview of the City of Delray Beach, including information on land use and population.

2.1 Overview

The City of Delray Beach is a coastal community in southeast Palm Beach County that encompasses nearly 16 square miles along the Atlantic Ocean. The city is bounded by Boca Raton and Highland Beach to the south, Boynton Beach and Gulfstream to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the east and unincorporated Palm Beach County to the west.

The City of Delray Beach was originally settled in 1895 as an agricultural community, and was incorporated in 1927. The City has experienced substantial growth from 1,000 people in 1920 to close to 62,200 in 2010 within the City's service area. Approximately 90 percent of the City of Delray Beach's land area has already been developed and much of the new construction is redevelopment of present infrastructure.

2.2 Relevant Regional Issues

This section is a brief description discussing the overarching regional issues impacting water supply planning at the local level, such as the Regional Availability of Water Rule or the Central Florida Water Initiative (CFWI) planning effort. The issue(s) are listed below.

The regional issues identified for 2030 in the Lower East Coast Planning Region are:

1. Increased withdrawals from both the Surficial Aquifer System and surface water from Lake Okeechobee are limited
2. Conservation continues to be relied upon to reduce per capita use and a means to potentially delay or perhaps avoid adding capacity
3. Use of reclaimed water continues to be an important alternative source in the region and helps to meet requirements of the 2008 Leah G. Schad Ocean Outfall Program

The City of Delray Beach has local policies in place to address these regional issues. The City is actively pushing conservation efforts within its service area and is replacing portions of their Surficial Aquifer System (SAS) demands with reclaimed water. Through these efforts, the City has been able to limit their surficial aquifer system withdrawals, reduce per capita usage, and expand the use of reclaimed water in their service area.

In accordance with the 2008 Leah G. Schad Ocean Outfall Program, the City of Delray Beach and Boynton Beach have a goal to reuse 60% of the annual average daily effluent from the South Central Regional Wastewater Plant and to eliminate ocean outfalls by 2025. The City of Delray Beach's recently completed and proposed reclaimed infrastructure projects help the City

to comply with the 60% effluent goal by expanding the reclaimed service area and customer base.

A deep injection well has also been constructed at the South Central Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. The well is intended to be used for the disposal of wastewater beyond the 60% effluent that is converted to reuse. The combination of expanding the reclaimed system and construction of the onsite injection well, has enabled the South Central Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant to eliminate non-emergency ocean discharges and meet this requirement of the 2008 Leah G. Schad Ocean Outfall Program ahead of schedule.

3.0 DATA AND ANALYSIS

The data and analysis section of the Work Plan is intended to describe information the City of Delray Beach needs to provide to state planning and regulatory agencies as part of their proposed comprehensive plan amendments, particularly those changing the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) to increase density and intensity.

3.1 Population Information

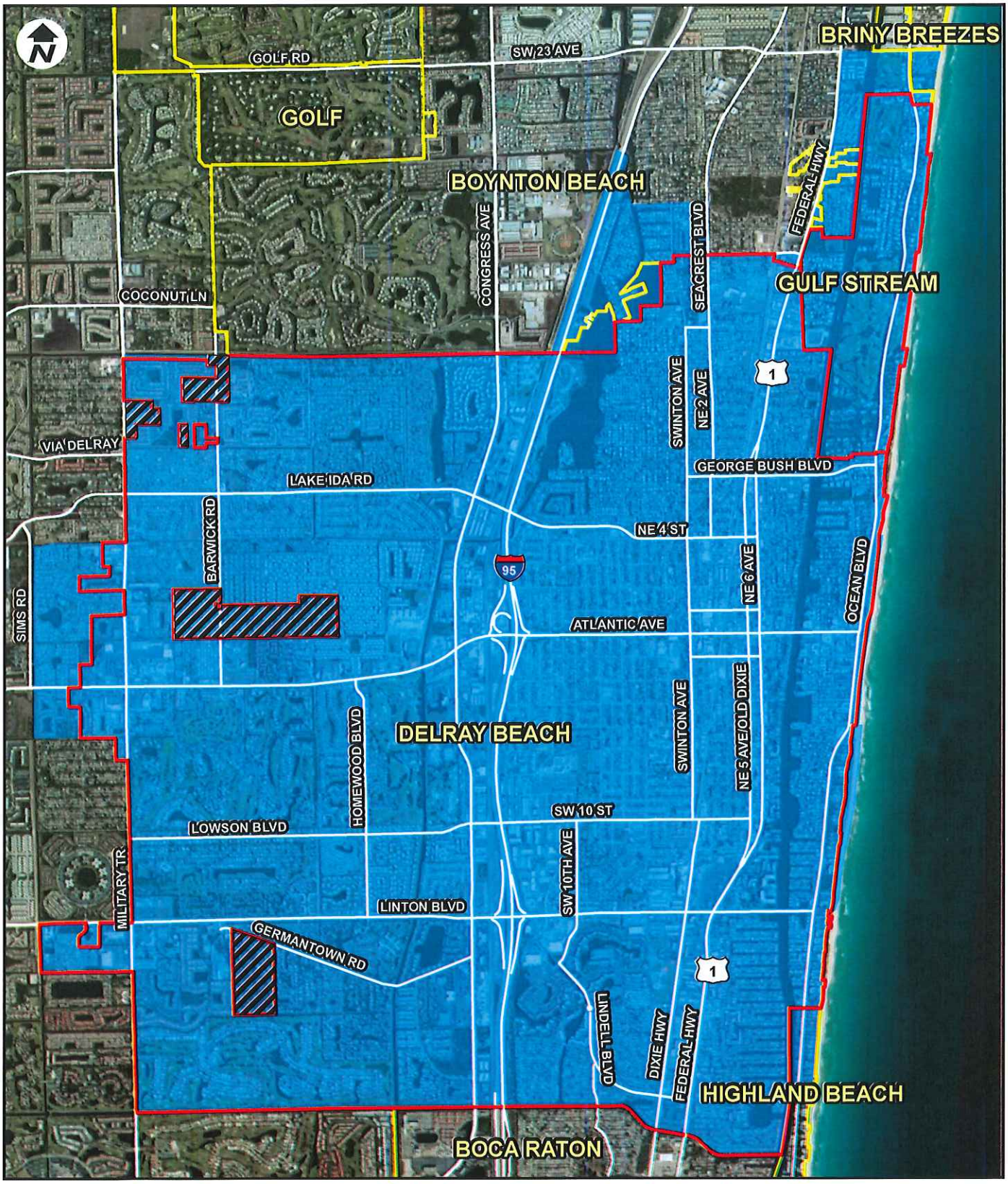
The total population served by the City's system was approximately 62,170 in 2010, according to the 2010 census, which includes residents from the City of Delray Beach, unincorporated areas of Palm Beach County and the Town of Gulf Stream. This population is expected to increase to 78,200 by 2030, with a corresponding increase in water demand.

The population projections for the Delray Beach Water Service Area (WSA) were developed using Palm Beach County (County) provided Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) data from 2012, recently approved development and permit data and the updated Delray Beach Water Service Area Map. Using the provided data, projections were made for the WSA in 5-year increments from 2010 to 2030. The areas outside of city limits were calculated by comparing the unincorporated TAZ data with the Comprehensive Plan Annexation Areas Map, and then removing those areas that do not receive water service from the City's system. Lastly, the population projections within incorporated areas were adjusted to account for the significant increases in population in certain TAZ's due to recently approved residential developments (2010-2014). There were five TAZ areas that showed significant increase in population (3,310 people) over the TAZ projections for 2015. This additional population has been added to the 2015 projections as all of these projects most likely will be completed by that year. As such, the rate of growth for the 2015 to 2030 time period was adjusted to ultimately equal the 2030 population projection from the TAZ data.

3.2 Maps of Current and Future Areas Served

The map depicting current and future City of Delray Beach service areas is provided in Figure 3.2.1. The current service area consists of the City of Delray Beach, portions of unincorporated Palm Beach County to the west, and the entire Town of Gulf Stream to the north through an Interlocal agreement (Attachment 1). The total service area encompasses close to 18 square miles. As illustrated on the map, there are pockets being served that are not currently within the City limits, but there are plans to annex those areas into the City's service area in the future. There are also areas with self-supply systems outside the City's existing service area that are expected to be annexed into the City's service area in the future. There are no areas with significant domestic self-supply systems within the City's existing service area.

Figure 3.2.1: Current and Future Service Area



Legend

- Service Area
- Limited Water Service (Future Annexed Areas)
- Surrounding Jurisdictions
- City of Delray Beach & Gulf Stream (Existing Limits)

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

3.3 Potable Water Level of Service Standard

The City's current allocation of 19.1 MGD as permitted in their South Florida Water Management District Water Use Permit (December 2010) was based on a per capita use rate for the City of Delray Beach service area of 234.8 GPD (finished water). This value is consistent with the level of service calculated for the past six years (2008-2013) using historical population data and water plant production data. The per capita use rate is less than the 2008 Water Use Plan reported value of 240 GPD generally due to potable water conservation methods employed by the City and water distribution system operating protocols that have been employed since the last plan was developed.

3.4 Population and Potable Water Demand Projections

The future population estimates and potable water demand projections are presented in Table 3.4.1. The projections are through year 2030. The water demands are for finished water. The population projections developed as part of this Work Plan update will be adopted as part of a Comprehensive Plan update.

3.5 Water Supply Provided by Local Government

The City of Delray Beach has a lime softening water treatment plant that is rated at 26 MGD by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The City currently withdraws groundwater from the Surficial Aquifer System (SAS) and Floridan Aquifer System (FAS) for subsequent treatment and distribution to its service area. The City's current SFWMD Water Use Permit No. 50-00177-W was issued on December 20, 2010 and expires on December 20, 2030. Under this permit, the annual groundwater allocation shall not exceed 6,972 MG (19.10 MGD) and the maximum monthly allocation shall not exceed 654 MG (21.8 MGD).

The City can withdraw all 19.10 MGD from the SAS or it can withdraw less from the SAS and supplement with their one FAS well. The Floridan well is a converted Aquifer, Storage, and Recovery (ASR) well and withdrawals from it are limited to 1.5 MGD in order to keep the chloride level in the blended water within the water quality requirements.

The water use permit provides for operation of over 30 wells in four wellfields: the Eastern (12 wells), Morikami (3 wells), 20-series (6 wells), and Golf Course (9 wells) wellfields. Eight additional wells were proposed for the Morikami wellfield as a part of the June 9, 1994 water use permit, and remain as proposed wells in the current permit. As shown on the Figure 3.5.1- Well Map, the lime softening plant is located near the Eastern wellfield.

The City has emergency interconnect agreements with three neighboring municipal water systems: Boynton Beach, Palm Beach County Utilities, and City of Boca Raton. Additionally, the City has an agreement with the Town of Gulf Stream to provide up to 0.80 MGD for daily water service.

Table 3.4.1 - Population & Demands: City Of Delray Beach Water Supply Facilities Work Plan

Water Supply Utility Service Within City Of Delray Beach's Jurisdiction										
Utility Service Area	Population Projection[1]					Water Supply Demand (MGD)[2]				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
City of Delray Beach	59,695	66,989	69,283	71,576	73,870	14.02	15.73	16.27	16.81	17.34
Town of Gulf Stream	828	858	963	982	1007	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.24
Unincorporated Palm Beach County/Future Annexed Areas **(with water service)**	1642	1,822	2,002	2,234	3,359	0.39	0.43	0.47	0.52	0.79
Total Population Being Served within Existing Delray Beach Service Area[3]	62,165	69,669	72,248	74,792	78,236	14.60	16.36	16.96	17.56	18.37
Unincorporated Palm Beach County/Future Annexed Areas **(with little/no water service)[4]**	642	796	950	1036	0					
Total Population within Existing Delray Beach Service Area[4]	62,807	70,465	73,198	75,828	78,236					

1. Population projections based on Palm Beach County TAZ data from 2012 and 2013 for service area and corresponding linear regressions.
2. Finished Water Demand calculated using a Level of Service of 234.8 GPD/capita
3. Population used for water supply planning
4. Assumes that all future annexed areas will be connected to City's water by 2030

As shown in Table 3.5.1, the City has sufficient raw water capacity to meet the projected water demands until 2030 with their existing SAS/FAS allocation. As described in Section 3.8 below, the projections include a reduction in potable water demand for areas that have not been connected to the City's reclaimed system but will be between now and 2030. The projections also include an estimated three percent average treatment loss between finished water and raw water as reported in previous studies.

TABLE 3.5.1 - Potable Water Demand and Supply for City of Delray Beach

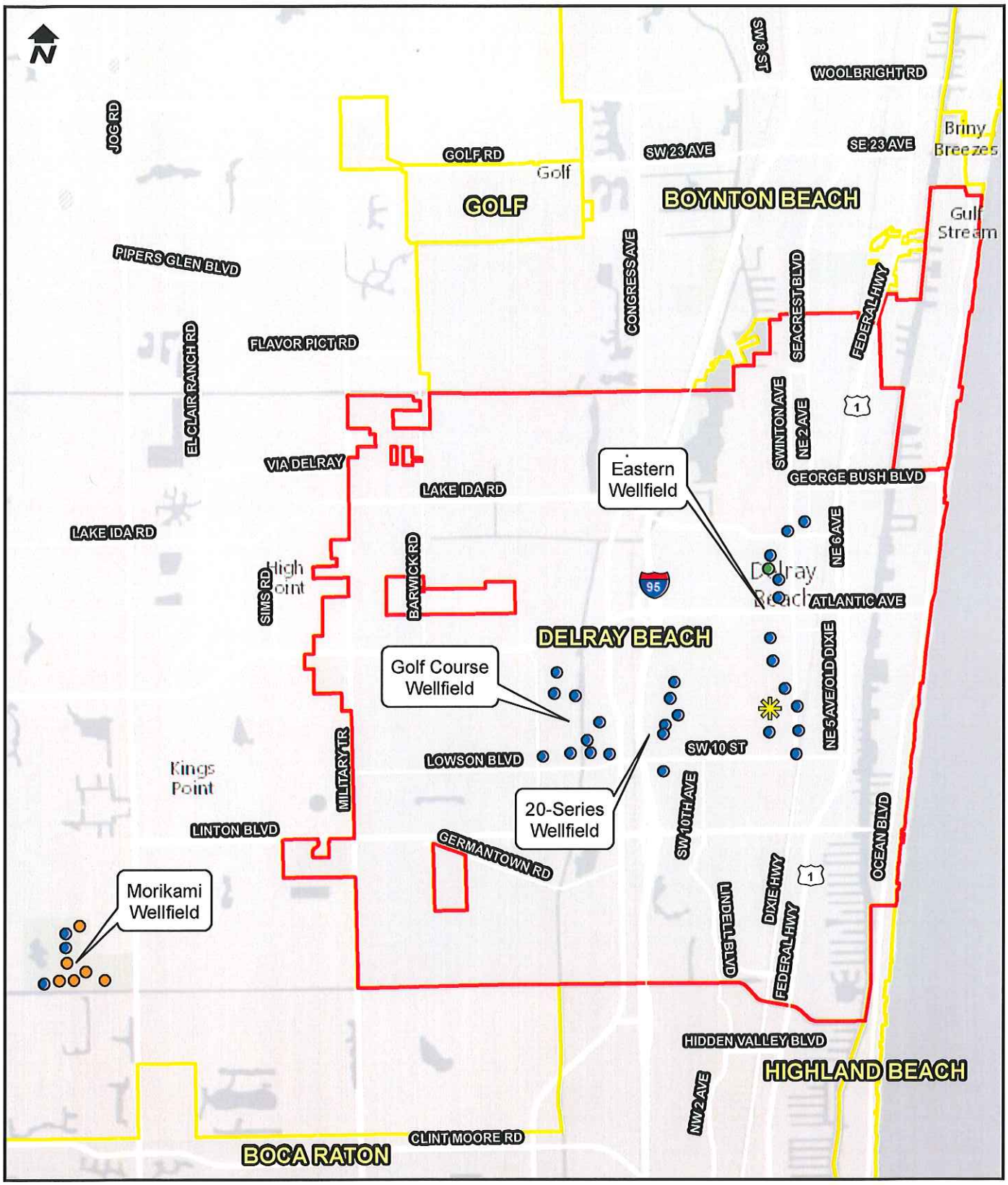
Potable Water Demand Projections with 3% Plant Losses					
	2010	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**	**2030**
Service Area Population[1]	62,165	69,669	72,248	74,792	78,236
Per Capita Use (GPD)[2]	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8
Avg. Daily Demand (MG)	14.60	16.36	16.96	17.56	18.37
(Projected Reclaimed Credit)		(0.07)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)
Net Potable Water Demand	14.60	16.29	16.79	17.39	18.20
Raw Water Demand (3% Plant Losses)	15.03	16.78	17.29	17.91	18.74
Permitted Raw Water Allocation(MGD)	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10
Excess/(Deficit) (MGD)	**4.07**	**2.32**	**1.81**	**1.19**	**0.36**

1. Population projections based on Palm Beach County TAZ data from 2012 and 2013 and corresponding linear regressions.
2. Per Capita Use from SFWMD Water Use Permit (December 2010) for finished water.

3.6 Water Supply Provided by Other Entities

This section is not applicable as the City of Delray Beach supplies all finished water for its service area.

Figure 3.5.1: Wellfield Map



Legend

- Water Treatment Plant
- Existing Floridan Public Supply Well
- Existing Surficial Public Supply Well
- Proposed Surficial Public Supply Well
- Surrounding Jurisdictions
- City of Delray Beach & Gulf Stream (Existing Limits)

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

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3.7 Conservation

3.7.1 Local Government Specific Actions, Programs and Regulations

The City has implemented a number of water conservation elements including restrictions on permitted water usage, use of Florida-friendly planting principles, requirement of ultra-low volume plumbing in new construction, a water conservation based rate structure, an automated meter reading program and replacement program, rain sensor over-rides for new lawn sprinkler systems, and public educational programs. Summary information on each of these elements is provided below.

Restrictions on Permitted Water Use

- The City's Code of Ordinances adopts 40E-24 Florida Administrative Code which includes the Mandatory Year-Round Irrigation Conservation Measures.
- The City's Code of Ordinances includes requirements for restrictions on water use when a "water shortage emergency" is declared by SFWMD or when the City Manager determines a reduction in water consumption is necessary to alleviate a local water shortage within the City's water system. During a "water shortage emergency" the City Manager may invoke the water restrictions contained within Chapter 40E-21 of the Florida Administrative Code and/or restrictions otherwise issued by the South Florida Water Management District and the Department of Environmental Protection.

Use of Florida-Friendly Landscape Principles

- The City's Land Development Code requires that Florida-friendly landscape principles shall be utilized in landscape designs and installations. Principles of Florida-friendly landscaping include planting the right tree in the right place, efficient watering, appropriate fertilization, mulching, attraction of wildlife, responsible management of yard pests, recycling yard waste, reduction of stormwater runoff, and waterfront protection.

Requirement of Ultra-Low Volume Plumbing in New Construction

- The City has adopted the Florida Building Code (FBC) which contains plumbing flow restriction requirements.

Water Conservation Based Rate Structure

- The City has a conservation-based water rate structure, which includes an increasing rate with increasing use, as a means of reducing demand and a water shortage surcharge to promote water conservation.

Water Meter Program

- The City is continuing to install an Automated Meter Reading water meter system throughout the City. The system is capable of identifying areas of water loss and should reduce leaking in the City's distribution system.

Rain Sensor Overrides for New Lawn Sprinkler System

- The City's Land Development Regulations requires the installation of rain sensors on new irrigation systems.

Public Information Program

- The City provides water conservation information and practices to the City's residents and customers through the City's webpage, pamphlets and brochures, and through the City's Sustainability Officer who is tasked with promoting awareness of water conservation issues. The City speaks to community groups on water issues at neighborhood meetings, Town Hall meetings, and other appropriate venues. The City is participating in SFWMD's Conservation Hotel and Motel Program (CHAMP) to promote water conservation for many of the City's hotels.
- The City will coordinate future water conservation efforts with the SFWMD. In addition, the City will continue to support and expand existing goals, objectives and policies in the comprehensive plan promoting water conservation in a cost-effective and environmentally sensitive manner. The City will continue to actively support the SFWMD in the implementation of new regulations or programs designed to conserve water during the dry season.

3.7.2 Water Conservation Funding

The ongoing development, maintenance, and over sight for the water conservation operations and education programs are funded through the City's Water/Sewer Fund and Stormwater Fund.

3.8 Reuse

State law supports reuse efforts. Florida's utilities, local governments, and water management districts have led the nation in the quantity of reclaimed water reused and public acceptance of reuse programs. Section 373.250(1) F.S. provides "the encouragement and promotion of water conservation and reuse of reclaimed water, as defined by the department, are state objectives and considered to be in the public interest." In addition, Section 403.064(1), F.S., states "reuse is a critical component of meeting the state's existing and future water supply needs while sustaining natural systems."

3.8.1 Local Government Specific Actions, Programs and Opportunities

The City supports water reuse initiatives under consideration by the SFWMD and the implementation of new regulations or programs designed to increase the volume of reclaimed water used and public acceptance of reclaimed water.

The City's water conservation program encourages both conservation of water and use of alternative water supplies, such as reclaimed water for irrigation. The City's reuse program is described below:

The City's reuse program provides and promotes the use of reclaimed water as a viable water supply alternative for irrigation purposes within the City's service area. Since landscape irrigation can make up a significant portion of the potable water demand, using reclaimed water for irrigation effectively reduces the demand for potable water and helps to reduce potential for salt water intrusion.

Wastewater from the City is treated at the South County Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (SCRWWTP), which is managed by the South Central Regional Wastewater Regional Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Board, established in 1974 through an agreement between the cities of Delray Beach and Boynton Beach. The SCRWWTP has the capacity to provide up to 24 MGD of reclaimed water. Reclaimed water from the SCRWWTP is available to both municipalities.

In 2003, the City identified 16 areas for reclaimed water application in their *Reclaimed Water Master Plan*. These potential areas could be generally classified as one of two types:

- Existing potable water customers who had their own SFWMD permits for SAS irrigation withdrawals
- Existing potable water customers who were using potable water for irrigation.

Based on the recommendations of the *Reclaimed Water Master Plan*, the City has been actively developing and expanding their reclaimed distribution system to serve both types of customers. Customers with existing SFMWD permits have been relinquishing their permits once they receive irrigation water from the City.

Customers previously using potable water for irrigation have reduced their potable water usage. Residents of the barrier island between Linton Road to the south and George Bush Blvd to the north comprise the most significant portion of this type of user. As shown on Figure 3.8.1 (Attachment 2), the City has completed projects to provide reclaimed water to a significant portion of the island and has capital improvements plans to expand the system to most of the other potential residents identified in the *Reclaimed Water Master Plan* within the next five years. Using the current reclaimed water usage for neighborhoods that are already connected, estimates were developed for the potential potable water reduction that will be seen when future neighborhoods are connected to the reclaimed system. Table 3.8.1 presents the projected reclaimed credit that is expected when new neighborhoods are connected to the City's reclaim system in the future.

TABLE 3.8.1 - City of Delray Beach Barrier Island Reclaimed Projects

Service Area		Estimated meter connection date	Irrigable Area (acres)	Projected Reclaimed Credit (MGD)			
				2010	2015	2020	2025
11A and 11B	Atlantic to George Bush / Intracoastal to A1A *	Sep-12	66.8				
12A – Phase 1 & 2	Casuarina to Atlantic / MacFarlane to A1A **	Oct-14	28.4	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07
12B	Poinsettia to Casuarina / Intracoastal to A1A ***	Sep-15	25.6	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06
12C	Del Haven to Lewis Cove / Intracoastal to A1A ***	Sep-16	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04
12C - Future Phase	Linton to Casuarina / East of A1A	Future	16.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Potable Demand Reduction				**0.00**	**0.07**	**0.17**	**0.17**

Note: Current Barrier Island irrigation rate of 0.646 in/week used in calculation of projected credit. Rate is based on reclaimed water use for service area 11A and 11B from 11/2012 to 10/2013 assuming 98% of the area is being served.

* For areas connected before 2014 the reduction in potable water use is captured in calculated level of service

**Assumes 98% connections at build out

*** Assumes 100% connections at build out

3.8.2 Reuse Funding

The design and construction for the extension of the reclaimed distribution system on the barrier island will be funded by the City's Water/Sewer Fund which is comprised of Revenue from the Water System Operations, Connection Fees, and year-to-year surpluses when available.

4.0 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

This section provides a brief description of the City's Capital Improvements Program and Policies for Water Supply.

4.1 Work Plan Projects

Table 4.1 provides a list of the projects that are required in the next 10-years to meet the future demands in the City of Delray Beach service area. The Table includes the following information: the source of water, amount of finished water produced, and if it was identified in the SFWMD regional water supply plan.

Currently, there are no projects identified that will be needed to provide water supply outside the City boundaries.

TABLE 4.1 – City of Delray Beach Water Supply Facilities Work Plan

All Public, Private & Regional Utility Projects & Programs Serving Entity					
Project	**Water Source For Project or Program**	**Finished Water (MGD)**	**Date Project Online**	**Capital Cost**	**Identified in the SFWMD LEC Water Supply Plan**
Reclaimed Water Area 12B	Reclaimed water from the SCRWWTP	0.06	Sep-15	$1,290,000	Yes
Reclaimed Water Area 12C	Reclaimed water from the SCRWWTP	0.04	Sep-16	$1,055,000	Yes

4.2 Capital Improvements Element/Schedule

The City's Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements Projects (CIP) includes the public and private projects and programs necessary during the next five years to achieve and maintain adopted level of service standards, and reflect the identified projects and programs in the Work Plan. Each project's CIP sheet includes the cost of the improvements, the funding source, and the construction timeline. The CIP sheet for the Reclaimed Water Area 12B was included in the City's CIP for Fiscal Year 2014 to 2018 and the CIP sheet for Reclaimed Water Area 12C will be included in the City's CIP for Fiscal Year 2015 to 2019. The existing CIP sheet for Reclaimed Water Area 12Band the proposed CIP sheet for the Reclaimed Water Area 12C are included as Attachment 3.

5.0 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following comprehensive plan goals, objectives, and policies (GOPs) have been reviewed for consistency with the Work Plan. New GOPs to be adopted and existing GOPS to be revised are identified below.

The following GOPs have been adopted in the original Work Plan and have been reviewed to see if updates or revisions are needed:

a. Coordination of land uses and future land use changes with the availability of water supplies and water supply facilities;
b. Revision of potable water level of service standards for residential and non-residential users;
c. Provision for the protection of water quality in the traditional and new alternative water supply sources;
d. Revision of priorities for the replacement of facilities, correction of existing water supply and facility deficiencies, and provision for future water supply and facility needs;
e. Provision for conserving potable water resources, including the implementation of reuse programs and potable water conservation strategies and techniques;
f. Provisions for improved or additional coordination between a water supply provider and the recipient local government concerning the sharing and updating of information to meet ongoing water supply needs;
g. Coordination between local governments and the water supply provider in the implementation of alternative water supply projects, establishment of level of service standards and resource allocations, changes in service areas, and potential for annexation;
h. Coordination of land uses with available and projected fiscal resources and a financially feasible schedule of capital improvements for water supply and facility projects;
i. Additional revenue sources to fund water supply and facility projects;
j. Coordination with the respective regional water supply plan;
k. Update the Work Plan within 18 months following the approval of a regional water supply plan; and
l. Concurrency requiring water supplies at the building permit stage.