

ORDINANCE NO. 18 - 2008

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWN COMMISSION OF THE TOWN OF LAKE PARK, FLORIDA, PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF A 20-YEAR WATER SUPPLY WORK PLAN PURSUANT TO SUB-SECTION 163.3177(6)(c), FLORIDA STATUTES; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE TOWN'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO IMPLEMENT THE WATER SUPPLY PLAN; PROVIDING FOR ADOPTION OF POLICIES WITHIN THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CONCERNING INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION OF THE WATER SUPPLY PLAN WITH ADJACENT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS; PROVIDING FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE STATE LAND PLANNING AGENCY; PROVIDING THE REPEAL OF LAWS IN CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the State Legislature of the State of Florida has mandated that all municipalities adopt comprehensive plans to regulate development and planning with regard to land within their corporate limits; and

WHEREAS, all amendments to the comprehensive development plan must be adopted in accordance with detailed procedures which must be strictly followed; and

WHEREAS, Sub-section 163.3167(13), *Florida Statutes*, requires each local government to address in its Comprehensive Plan, the water supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and projected water use demand for an established planning period; and

WHEREAS, Sub-section 163.3177(4)(a), *Florida Statutes*, requires the Town to coordinate its local Comprehensive Plan with the South Florida Water Management District's regional water supply plan; and

WHEREAS, Sub-section 163.3177(6)(c), *Florida Statutes*, requires local governments to prepare and adopt a 20-Year Water Supply Work Plan and to amend their comprehensive plans within 18 months after the water management district approves a regional water supply plan or its update; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Lake Park has developed and proposes to adopt a 20-Year Water Supply Work Plan (“the Work Plan”) along with related amendments within various elements of its comprehensive development plan in order to implement the Work Plan in conformance with Florida law; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Lake Park, Florida, has carefully prepared amendments to its comprehensive plan pursuant to Sub-section 163.3177(6)(c), *Florida Statutes*, in order to adopt amendments or revisions in conformance with the adopted Work Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Town of Lake Park has held all duly required public hearings; both prior to submission of the proposed amendment of the plan to the State Department of Community Affairs and after the proposed amendment of the plan was returned to the Town of Lake Park, in accordance with Chapter 163.3184, *Florida Statutes*; and

WHEREAS, the Town Commission desires to adopt the Work Plan along with amendment to the current comprehensive plan to guide and control the future development of the Village, and to preserve, promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN OF LAKE PARK, FLORIDA, THAT:

Section 1: The whereas clauses are hereby incorporated as true and correct findings of fact of the Town commission.

Section 2: The Town of Lake Park hereby adopts a 20-Year Water Supply Work Plan attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit “A”. Additionally, the Town of Lake Park’s Comprehensive Plan is hereby amended by adopting water supply related amendments to its current Comprehensive Plan; which amendments are set forth in Exhibit “A” and made a part

hereof. These amendments specifically amend by adding Objectives and Policies to its Future Land Use, Infrastructure, Conservation, Intergovernmental Coordination and Capital Improvements Elements of the Comprehensive Plan in conformance with the adopted Work Plan described therein as specifically set forth in Exhibit "A". The text as amended and adopted in Exhibit "A" shall be substituted for and replace the previously adopted text in the amended elements.

Section 3: A copy of the Comprehensive Plan, as amended, shall be kept on file in the office of the Town Clerk, Town of Lake Park, Florida.

Section 4: The Town Manager is hereby directed to transmit three copies of the amendment to the current Comprehensive Plan to the State Land Planning Agency, along with a copy to the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council, and to any other unit of local government who has filed a written request for a copy, within 10 working days after adoption, in accordance with Section 163.3184(7), *Florida Statutes*.

Section 5: **Repeal of Laws in Conflict.** All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 6: **Severability.** Should any section or provision of this Ordinance or any portion thereof, any paragraph, sentence or word be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Ordinance.

Section 7: **Effective Date.** The effective date of this plan amendment shall be the date a final order is issued by the Department of Community Affairs or Administration Commission finding the amendment in compliance in accordance with Section 163.3184(1)(b), *Florida Statutes*, whichever occurs earlier. No development orders, development permits, or land uses dependent on this amendment may be issued or commence before it has become

effective. If a final order of noncompliance is issued by the Administration Commission, this amendment may nevertheless be made effective by adoption of a resolution affirming its effective status, a copy of which resolution shall be sent to the Department of Community Affairs, Division of Community Planning, Plan Processing Team.

Upon First Reading this 15 day of October, 2008, the foregoing Ordinance, was offered by Commissioner Osterman who moved its approval. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Balius, and being put to a vote, the result was as follows:

	AYE	NAY
MAYOR DESCA DUBOIS	<u>/</u>	_____
VICE MAYOR ED DALY	<u>/</u>	_____
COMMISSIONER CHUCK BALIUS	<u>/</u>	_____
COMMISSIONER JEFF CAREY	<u>/</u>	_____
COMMISSIONER PATRICIA OSTERMAN	<u>/</u>	_____

PUBLISHED IN THE PALM BEACH POST THIS 8 DAY OF March, 2009

Upon Second Reading this 18 day of March, 2009, the foregoing Ordinance, was offered by Commissioner Balius who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Carey, and being put to a vote, the result was as follows:

	AYE	NAY
MAYOR DESCA DUBOIS	<u>/</u>	_____
VICE MAYOR ED DALY	<u>/</u>	_____
COMMISSIONER CHUCK BALIUS	<u>/</u>	_____
COMMISSIONER JEFF CAREY	<u>/</u>	_____
COMMISSIONER PATRICIA OSTERMAN	<u>/</u>	_____

The Mayor thereupon declared **Ordinance No. 18-2008** duly passed and adopted this 18 day of March, 2009.

TOWN OF LAKE PARK, FLORIDA

BY: Desca DuBois
Mayor, Desca DuBois

ATTEST:

Vivian Mendez Lemley
Town Clerk, Vivian Mendez Lemley
(Town Seal)
TOWN OF LAKE PARK
SEAL
FLORIDA

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:

Thomas J. Baird
Town Attorney, Thomas J. Baird

Town of Lake Park
Adopted Water Supply Facilities Work Plan
March 18, 2009

TOWN OF LAKE PARK 20-YEAR WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES WORK PLAN

Adoption March 18, 2009



Acknowledgements

Town Commission

Mayor	Desca DuBois
Vice-Mayor	Edward Daly
Commissioner	G. Chuck Balius
Commissioner	Jeff Carey
Commissioner	Patricia Plasket-Osterman

**Planning and Zoning Board/
Local Planning Agency**

Chair	Jeff Blakely
Vice-Chair	Todd Dry
Member	Tim Stevens
Member	Judith Thomas
Member	Mary Gambino
1 st Alternate	Robin Maibach
2 nd Alternate	Mason Brown

Maria V. Davis, Town Manager
Patrick Sullivan, AICP Planning Director

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Town of Lake Park
Adopted Water Supply Facilities Work Plan
March 18, 2009



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Town of Lake Park 20-Year 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, F.S., requires local governments to prepare and adopt Water Supply Work Plans into their comprehensive plans within 18 months after the water management district approves a regional water supply plan or its update. The Town is located in the South Florida Water Management District region in southeast Florida (Figure 1.). The *Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update* (LEC) was approved by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) on February 15, 2007.

The Seacoast Utility Authority (SUA) is the designated regional supplier of potable water for portions of Palm Beach County, including the Town of Lake Park (Figure 2.). In that capacity, SUA supplies Town of Lake Park with potable water on an annual volume basis.

The Town recognizes that in order to maintain a water supply system and conservation program there must be effective coordination with SUA. The Town sits on SUA's governing board and enjoys an excellent working relationship with SUA in ensuring compliance with all regulations and guidelines. In accordance with the service agreement, Town staff coordinates with SUA to ensure enough capacity is available for existing and future customers and supporting infrastructure is adequately maintained.

As part of established intergovernmental coordination efforts, the Work Plan was developed in coordination with the Palm Beach County 20-Year Water Supply Work Plan (PBCWSWP), which was adopted on August 26, 2008. According to state guidelines, the Work Plan and the comprehensive plan amendment must address the development of traditional and alternative water supplies, bulk sales agreements and conservation and reuse programs that are necessary to serve existing and new development for at least a 10-year planning period. In order to ensure consistency with adopted regional and county planning efforts, the Work Plan will have the same planning time schedule as the Palm Beach County and SFWMD 20-Year Work Plans.

The Town's Work Plan is divided into six sections:

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Background Information
- Section 3 – Data and Analysis
- Section 4 – Intergovernmental Coordination
- Section 5 -- Capital Improvement Elements
- Section 6 – Goals, Objectives, Policies

1.1 Statutory History

The Florida Legislature has enacted bills in the 2002, 2004, and 2005 sessions to address the state's water supply needs. These bills, especially Senate Bills 360 and 444 (2005 legislative session), significantly changed Chapter 163 and 373 Florida Statutes (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 the local land use planning and water supply planning.

1.2 Statutory Requirements

Each local government must comply with the following requirements:

1. Coordinate appropriate aspects of its comprehensive plan with the appropriate water management district's regional water supply plan, [163.3177(4)(a), F.S.]
2. Ensure that its future land use plan is based upon availability of adequate water supplies and public facilities and services [s.163.3177(6)(a), F.S., effective July 1, 2005]. 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 to the Department for review. The submitted package must also include an amendment to the Capital Improvements Element, if necessary, to demonstrate that adequate public facilities will be available to serve the proposed Future Land Use Map modification.
3. Ensure that adequate water supplies and facilities are available to serve new development no later than the date on which the local government anticipates issuing a certificate of occupancy and consult with the applicable water supplier prior to approving building permit, 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)(a), F.S., effective July 1, 2005]. This "water supply concurrency" is now in effect, and local governments should be complying with the requirement for all new development proposals. In addition, local governments should update their comprehensive plans and land development regulations as soon as possible to address these statutory requirements. The latest point at which the comprehensive plan must be revised to reflect the concurrency requirements is at the time the local government adopts plan amendments to implement the recommendations of the Evaluation and Appraisal Report (EAR).
4. For local governments subject to a regional water supply plan, revise the General Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water, and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element (the "Infrastructure Element"), 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 updated regional water supply plan, or the alternative project proposed by the local government under s. 373.0361(7), F.S. [s. 163.3177(6)(c), F.S.];
 - b. Identify the traditional and alternative water supply projects, bulk sales agreements, and the conservation and reuse programs necessary to meet current and future water use demands within the local government's jurisdiction [s. 163.3177(6)(c), F.S.]; and
 - c. Include a water supply facilities 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), F.S.] Amendments to incorporate the water supply facilities work plan into the comprehensive plan are exempt from the twice-a-year amendment limitation. [s. 163.3177(6)(c), F.S.]
5. Revise the Five-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements to include any water supply, reuse, and conservation projects and programs to be implemented during the five-year period.
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 appropriate regional water supply plan, the applicable District Water Management Plan, as well as applicable consumptive use permit(s). [s.163.3177 (6)(d), F.S.]

If the established planning period of a comprehensive plan is greater than ten years, the plan must address the water supply sources necessary to meet and achieve the existing and projected water use demand for established planning period, considering the appropriate regional water supply plan. [s.163.3167 (13), 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 applicable regional water supply plans and regional water supply authorities' plans. [s.163.3177(6)(h)1., F.S.]
8. Address in the EAR, the extent to which the local government has implemented the 10-year water supply facilities work plan, including the development of alternative water supplies, and determine whether the identified alternative water supply projects, traditional water supply projects, bulk sales agreements, and conservation and reuse programs are meeting local water use demands. [s.163.3191 (2)(1), F.S.]

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 Overview

The Town of Lake Park is a municipality of 9,113 permanent residents based on the 2006 population Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) estimate¹. The Town was chartered as Kelsey City in 1923, and officially renamed as the Town of Lake Park in 1939. Adjacent municipalities include North Palm Beach to the north, Palm Beach Gardens to the northwest, West Palm Beach to the west, and Riviera Beach to the south.

Referred to as the "Gateway to the Palm Beaches" and the "Jewel of the Palm Beaches" since the 1920s, the Town was designed and planned by Dr. John Nolen of Boston, Massachusetts, and the Olmsted Brothers, sons of Frederick Law Olmsted who has long been acknowledged as the founder of American landscape architecture and who, along with his partner Calvert Vaux, designed New York City's Central Park. Kelsey City was the first zoned municipality in the State of Florida. Since then, the boundaries of Lake Park have expanded to 2.35 square miles of residential, business, industrial, and mixed-use land.

The expansion of land has allowed for moderate, but steady, increase in population. Its current population of 9,113 has grown from 8,721 in 2000, an increase of 4.4%. In the future, the population is projected to reach over 9,186 by 2020.²

While Lake Park has a small town character and population, it is home to several industries including construction, manufacturing, and retail and wholesale trade. Its business-friendly regulatory climate and atmosphere are supportive to business development and entrepreneurship. The importance of economic development to the Town is the reason this issue was identified through the Town's Evaluation and Appraisal Report, which was adopted earlier this year. Additionally it has prompted the Town Manager to establish a Staff committee to address economic expansion and needs of the Town—particularly to the Downtown area along Park Avenue.

As the Town is near build-out, particularly from a residential land use perspective, increases in population will come from the redevelopment of existing residential areas and conversion of non-residential land uses to residential. Even with existing vacant land in the western portion of the Town, most of this is being prepared for commercial development. Most of the remaining vacant land is commercial or industrial in nature. As a result, the Town is now investigating redevelopment efforts both within and without the Community Redevelopment Area (CRA).

¹ Note: This Work Plan references a number of population figures as identified by BEBR, SFWMD, Palm Beach County, and SUA in their planning efforts. In order to remain consistent with the City's other planning efforts, the numbers to be used as the basis for all final decisions are those determined by SFWMD as part of the LEC.

² 2008 Evaluation and Appraisal Report

The Town's Water Supply Plan was written in coordination with the water supply plans adopted by SFWMD and Palm Beach County. Specifically, the plan coordinated issues pertaining to population and water supply demand projections and the components of the Work Plan.

As required by the statute, the Town has based the population projections on the mid-range population projections prepared by the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR). A challenge with this amendment was addressing the dual requirements of the statute to demonstrate consistency with the LEC Plan Update, while utilizing the 'best available' data with regards to population projections. The LEC Plan Update utilized the population projections issued by BEBR in 2003, whereas the Town, SUA, and County's latest population allocation model is based on the projections issued by BEBR in February 2007. However, the District indicated that the Town's and County's allocation methodology and projections would be acceptable to the District, and that the District would facilitate a coordinated planning approach with other local governments within the County. As a result, while this plan includes tables from the SUA and County, the plan will be based upon the numbers established by SFWMD in the LEC. The Town's population projections will be clarified by the 2010 Census.

As stated in the Palm Beach County 20-Year Water Supply Work Plan, the SUA total population projections in which the Town of Lake Park's population is included, are as follows: 88,035 in 2006; 92,037 by 2010; 99,672 by 2015; 105,945 by 2020; 56 by 2025; and, 107,592 by 2030³. The LEC, however, states that the SUA's population was 83,743 in 2005 and projects that it will be 106,616 in 2015 and 122,817 in 2025.

As shown in Figure 3, the water distribution service area for the Town includes only those areas within its municipal boundaries (Current and Future Service Areas).

Lake Park's municipal form of government as set forth in its charter is "Commission-Manager". The elective officers are the Mayor and members of the Town Commission, each of whom are elected to three-year terms. The Manager is the chief administrative officer of the Town and is responsible for the day-to-day functions. Each department reports directly to the Manager. The Manager is responsible for presenting the annual budget to the Town Commission for approval.

In 2005, an evaluation of existing gross acreage by land uses revealed that out of a total of 1262.31 acres (2.35 square miles) in the Town 431.38 acres or 34.2% of the total gross acreage is dedicated to residential use. The remaining gross acreages are allocated to non-residential uses such as Commercial (308.92 or 24.5%), Vacant (307.65 or 24.4%); Industrial (95.81 or 7.6%), Recreational/Open Space (49.83 acres or 3.9%); Institutional (33.97 or 2.7%), Right of Way (7.34 acres or 0.6%); Utility/Transportation (2.22 acres or 0.2%); and Water (25.19 acres or 2.0%).

³ Palm Beach County 20-Year Water Supply Work Plan, Adopted August 26, 2008

2.2 Relevant Regional Issues

As the state agency responsible for water supply in the Lower East Coast planning area, the SFWMD plays a pivotal role in resource protection, through criteria used for Consumptive Use Permitting. As pressure increased on the Everglades ecosystem resource, the Governing Board initiated rule making to limit increased allocations dependent on the Everglades system. As a result, the Regional Water Availability Rule was adopted by the Governing Board on February 15, 2007 as part of the SFWMD's water use permit program. This reduced reliance on the regional system for future water supply needs, mandates the development of alternative water supplies, and increasing conservation and reuse.

3.0 DATA AND ANALYSIS

The intent of the data and analysis section of the Work Plan is to describe the information that local governments need to provide to state planning and regulatory agencies as part of their proposed comprehensive plan amendments, particularly those that would change the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) to increase density and/or intensity. Additionally, population projections should be reviewed for consistency between the County and the South Florida Water Management District's Water Supply Plan.

3.1 Population Information

The Town's existing and future population figures were derived from BEBR. Below is a comparison in tabular format. As stated previously, for the purpose of water supply planning the LEC projections will be utilized. As shown on Table 3, the LEC states that the SUA has a population of 83,743.

Table 1.
 Town of Lake Park Resident Population Estimates – 1960 to 2004

Year	Palm Beach County (% Change)	Town of Lake Park (% Change)	Lake Park % Of County
1960	238,106	3,589	1.5
1970	348,993 (46.6)	6,993 (94.8)	2.0
1980	576,758 (65.3)	6,909 (-1.2)	1.2
1990	863,518 (49.7)	6,704 (-3.0)	.78
2000	1,131,184 (31.0)	8,721 (30.0)	.77
2003*	1,211,448 (7.1)	8,749 (0.3)	.72
2004**	1,242,270 (2.5)	9,105 (4.0)	.73

Source: U.S. Census Figures

* 2003 totals, Source: Palm Beach County Population Allocation Model, 2003

** 2004 totals, Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida

Table 2.
 Palm Beach County Population Projections – 2004 to 2025

Year	Palm Beach County (% Change)	Town of Lake Park (% Change)	Lake Park % Of County
2004	1,232,074	8,753	.71
2005	1,252,700 (1.7)	8,757 (.04)	.70
2010	1,378,300 (10.0)	8,791 (.4)	.64
2015	1,498,300 (8.7)	8,960 (1.9)	.60
2020	1,619,900 (8.1)	9,186 (2.5)	.57
2025	1,737,600 (7.3)	9,383 (2.1)	.54

Source: Palm Beach County Population Allocation Model, 2003

3.2 Maps of Current and Future Areas Served

As previously stated, Figure 3 depicts current and future water service areas of the Town. SUA serves only customers within its municipal boundaries. There are no areas anticipated to be annexed.

3.3 Potable Water Level of Service Standard

Policy 1.1 of the Town's Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element references the following Table containing the Town's LOS Standards.

Table 6.6.1
"Public Facility, Potable Water, Level of Service Standard

<u>Average Day Water Consumption Rate</u>
Residential: 97 gallons/capita/day
Non-residential: 1,777 gallons/capita/day
<u>Maximum Day Water Consumption Rate</u>
Residential: 146 gallons/capita/day
Non-residential: 2,666 gallons/capita/day

The above rates are to be used only as a planning guide for the Town of Lake Park. Actual determination of flow rates used as a basis for plant capacity, main extension, and tax charges shall be negotiated by individual property owners and Seacoast Utility Authority through the "Developer's Agreement process."

The Town will continue to encourage the reduction of annual average per person demand pursuant to policies in the comprehensive plan as coordinated by SUA.

3.4 Population and Potable Water Demand Projections for the Town

The *Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update* (LEC) determined the projected potable water demand for the SUA, which includes the Town of Lake Park. Since SUA provides water to all municipalities served by this authority and permits the use of such water with individual property owners through the use of development agreements, the analysis of the Town's water needs is listed as part of the SUA (Table 3).

Table 3.
Seacoast Utility Authority – Including Lake Park
Current and Projected Water Supply
 (South Florida Water Management District Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan)

	ACTUAL		PROJECTED	
	2005	2015	2025	
Population	83,743	106,616	122,817	
Per Capita (gallons per day finished water)		211	211	
	MGD	MGD	MGD	
Potable Water Demands (daily average annual)	18.53	22.46	25.87	
Water Source:				
Volume from Biscayne/Surficial	18.53	18.53	18.53	
Volume from Floridan	0.00	3.90	7.30	
Volume from Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Volume from Reclaimed	0.00	TBD (a)	TBD (a)	
Additional Potable Water Needed (after assessing historic use or proposed projects)	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Notes

All potable volumes are finished water unless noted

- a. Potential for reclaimed water projects to reduce per capita demands or offset some limitations on resource availability for this utility will be examined during the permitting process

Table 4.
Seacoast Utility Authority
2008 Projection of Potable Water Demand
by Traffic Analysis Zone

	TAZ	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025
SUA (From WUD)	122	3,150	3,173	3,194	3,183	3,172	3,301	3,398	3,398
SUA	121	4,427	4,449	4,587	4,561	4,535	4,640	4,733	4,733
SUA	125	1,528	1,541	1,546	1,537	1,529	1,585	1,633	1,633
SUA	130	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
SUA	131	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
TOTAL, LAKE PARK POPULATION		9,913	9,970	10,134	10,089	10,044	10,334	10,574	10,574
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		496	498	507	504	502	517	529	529
TOTAL, LAKE PARK POTABLE WATER (MGD)		1.99	2.00	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.07	2.12	2.12

Note: Potable water meets the established Level of Service of 191 Gallon per Capita per Day.

3.5 Water Supply Distribution Provided by Seacoast Utility Authority

SUA is a regional water and wastewater utility that furnishes potable water service to approximately 43,000 households and 2,300 commercial establishments. The Authority's service area, which covers approximately 65 square miles, consists of certain unincorporated areas of Palm Beach County, and the incorporated areas of the City of Palm Beach Gardens, the Village of North Palm Beach, the Towns of Lake Park and Juno Beach, all of which are in northern Palm Beach County, Florida. SUA has approximately 35 surficial aquifers from which the water is transmitted to 2 treatment plants. SUA treats, on an average, 16.5 million gallons of water a day and approximately 7.8 million gallons of wastewater a day.

SUA owns, operates, and maintains two separate, but interconnected, systems to meet regional potable water supply needs. Each area is comprised of wellfields, treatment plants, and storage facilities necessary to meet the needs of the local area. It should be noted that SUA does not own or operate potable water supply wells within the Town limits.

While each individual system consists of separate wellfields, treatment plant, storage facilities, and distribution network, they are linked via a series of interconnections and distribution line loops. In this manner, SUA has the capability to channel potable water to any point within its service area, depending upon the specific needs and conditions of the local area.

3.5.1 Public Distribution System

The portion of SUA's water distribution system that serves the Town of Lake Park consists of water mains ranging in size from 6-inches to 24-inches.

Table 5.
Seacoast Utility Authority Water Utility System
Servicing the Town of Lake Park

LINE SIZE	APPROXIMATE LINEAR FEET
6 to 8 inches	2,340
10 to 12 inches	1,992
16 to 24 inches	5,265
TOTAL	9,597

The age of the distribution system ranges from 10 to 50-years old. System components on an as needed basis to maintain system integrity and ensure ability to provided needed capacity.

3.5.2 Design Capacity

Other SUA system components are located on Figure 4. Four wellfields provide the raw potable water supply source for the two SUA treatment plants. Wellfields located at the treatment plant sites, currently provide the potable water supply source for both Hood and Richard Road Plants, while two wellfields, one located at the treatment plan site and the other located south of Northlake Boulevard and west of A-1-A, serve the Richard Road treatment facility. Current information regarding each wellfield is presented on Table 6:

Table 6.
 Seacoast Utility Authority Wellfield Capacity

	Hood Road	Palm Beach Gardens	North Palm Beach	Burma Road
Number of Wells	14	10	8	6
Permitted Withdrawal	5037	1577	919	1051
Average Day	13.8	4.3	2.5	2.9
Maximum Day	19.2	6.0	3.5	4.0

The relationship between plant design capacity and actual potable water treatment activities at each of the Hood Road and Richard Road plants is illustrated on Table 7:

Table 7.
 Seacoast Utility Authority Plant Capacity

	Hood Road	Richard Road
Plant Capacity	23.0 MGD	7.5 MGD
Average Day	14.5 MGD	5.0 MGD
Maximum Day	20.0 MGD	6.5 MGD

SUA water storage facilities have combined capacity of 7.8 MGD, which together for the three SUA systems. The distribution among the three treatment facilities is illustrated in Table 8.

Table 8.
 Seacoast Utility Authority Storage Facility Capacity

Type	Hood Road	Lilac Street	Richard Road
Elevated Storage	0.8 MG	None	none
Ground Level Storage	7.0 MG	1.0 MG	2.0 MG

All storage facilities are located at either the water treatment plant or at the Lilac Street repump sites.

3.5.3 Current Demand and Level of Service

PROJECTED POTABLE WATER DEMAND

SUA provides potable water service within the Town of Lake Park's corporate limits. The enclosed spreadsheet identifies the Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) served by SUA, Palm Beach County's most recent population projections for each, and SUA's projection of the Town's government's potable water demand through the year 2025. Table 9 provides a detailed analysis of the projected potable water demand as determined by the SUA.

Table 9.
 Seacoast Utility Authority
 2008 Projection of Potable Water Demand
 by Traffic Analysis Zone

	TAZ	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025
SUA (From WUD)	122	3,150	3,173	3,194	3,183	3,172	3,301	3,398	3,398
SUA	121	4,427	4,449	4,587	4,561	4,535	4,640	4,733	4,733
SUA	125	1,528	1,541	1,546	1,537	1,529	1,585	1,633	1,633
SUA	130	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
SUA	131	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
TOTAL, LAKE PARK POPULATION		9,913	9,970	10,134	10,089	10,044	10,334	10,574	10,574
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		496	498	507	504	502	517	529	529
TOTAL, LAKE PARK POTABLE WATER (MGD)		1.99	2.00	2.03	2.02	2.01	2.07	2.12	2.12

Note: Potable water meets the established Level of Service of 191 Gallon per Capita per Day.

SUA's water supply planning is more conservative than these figures, supplied in accordance with state and local government mandates, would seem to require. To be certain that customer demand can be met at all times, SUA has assumed a significantly earlier build out date and slightly higher water demand.

WATER TREATMENT CAPACITY

SUA currently operates two fully interconnected lime softening water treatment facilities with a total treatment capacity of 30.5 million gallons per day (MGD). SUA's Board has approved an \$88 million, five year capital improvements program to replace that lime softening capacity with a single centralized 30.5 MGD membrane treatment plant. The proposed facility will include 26.0 MGD of nanofiltration capacity to treat surficial aquifer water sources and 4.5 MGD of low pressure reverse osmosis capacity to treat more brackish Floridan aquifer water. Table 10 provides a detailed analysis of the projected wastewater flow as determined by the SUA.

Table 10.
 Seacoast Utility Authority
 2008 Projection of Wastewater Flow B
 by Traffic Analysis Zone

	TAZ	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025
SUA (From WUD)	122	3,150	3,173	3,194	3,183	3,172	3,301	3,398	3,398
SUA	121	4,427	4,449	4,587	4,561	4,535	4,640	4,733	4,733
SUA	125	1,528	1,541	1,546	1,537	1,529	1,585	1,633	1,633
SUA	130	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
SUA	131	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
TOTAL, LAKE PARK POPULATION		9,913	9,970	10,134	10,089	10,044	10,334	10,574	10,574
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		496	498	507	504	502	517	529	529
TOTAL, LAKE PARK WASTEWATER (MGD)		0.95	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.97	1.00	1.02	1.02

Notes: Potable water meets the established Level of Service of 107 Gallon per Capita per Day.
 85.7% of the population receives wastewater services.

RAW WATER RESOURCES

Presently, raw water is taken from four surficial aquifer wellfields pursuant to SFWMD water use permit number 50-00365-W, SUA is authorized an annual allocation of 19.3 million gallons per day, 26.8 MGD peak day. SUA's pending SFWMD permit renewal seeks a surficial aquifer allocation of 22.2 MGD annual average day, 752 million gallons peak month demand. Issued in April 2000, water drawn from 35 surficial aquifer wells in four separate wellfields (none in Lake Park), wells 100 – 200 ft. deep. SFWMD water use permit would have expired in April 2005, but Seacoast filed a renewal application prior to expiration, and that application remains under SFWMD review as of this date. SUA staff anticipates that SFWMD will renew SUA's permit during 2009, which means that it would expire in 2014.

3.6 Water Supply Provided by Palm Beach County

In September 2005, the County entered into a Service Area Agreement (R2005-1769) with SUA defining the service area boundary between SUA and the County. The boundaries agreed to were intended to eliminate or minimize duplication of facilities; provide for orderly growth, expansion and extension of respective water, wastewater, and reclaimed water utility systems. The Agreement benefited existing and future SUA and County utility customers by ensuring the most efficient delivery of public utility services. In June 2006, the County entered into a Utility Bulk Service Agreement (R2006-0687) to provide SUA with up to five (5) million gallons per day (mgd) of bulk potable water and bulk wastewater service during an initial term of five (5) years. SUA has the option to extend the Bulk Agreement for a long-term period of twenty-five (25) years at the same capacity levels. The Bulk Agreement requires that the County install

the necessary potable water pipeline improvements. By entering into the Agreement, the SUA customers will benefit from the competitively priced bulk water, and existing County utility customers will benefit from the increased revenue.

3.7 Conservation

Water conservation is the key to maintaining the health and productivity of the Surficial and Floridan Aquifers. Promoting water conservation equipment, techniques, and practices will benefit customers economically and maintain a realistic water demand picture for utilities. Protection of the aquifer system and wellfields through conservation and reuse, recharge enhancement, limitations on withdrawal, regulation of land use, and maintenance of minimum flows and levels will ensure the availability of an adequate water supply for all competing demands, maintain and enhance the functions of natural systems and preserve water quality.

The Town of Lake Park works in coordination with county, regional, and state efforts aimed at promoting conservation through a variety of means including

- A low per capita water use rates.
- Mandatory reclaimed water service areas.
- Blending source waters.
- Inverted rate structure.
- Conservation policies and regulatory tools.
- Public education.
- Offering low-cost kits to its customers to reduce water use in their homes.

3.7.1 County-wide Efforts

The Palm Beach County 20 Year Water Supply Work Plan (PBCWSWP), which was adopted August 26, 2008, identified several projects in South Florida related to potable water conservation include regional water supply studies, surface water management studies, and ecosystem restoration projects. Many of these projects will have a significant impact in Palm Beach County. According to the PBCWSWP, the most significant of these projects include the following efforts:

1. "The US Army Corp of Engineers Central and South Florida (C&SF) Project Comprehensive Review Study (Restudy), authorized by the US Congress in 1992 and delivered to the Congress July 1, 1999. This study will examine structural and operational modifications to the regional water management system to protect the Everglades and the Florida Bay ecosystems and to improve other functions including urban and agricultural water supply and flood control. In the year 2000, the US Congress gave authorization to implement the study recommendations through the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, which authorized the implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). CERP is to be implemented in the next decades and the Congress authorized the first \$1.4 billion for the construction of the first group of priority projects.

2. The SFWMD Governing Board adopted the updated 2005-2006 Lower East Coast (LEC) Water Supply Plan. In addition, the SFWMD Governing Board adopted the Regional Water Availability Rule as part of SFWMD's consumptive use permit program in February 2007. Therefore, given the Governing Board direction to reduce reliance on the regional system for future water supply needs, the focus of the 2005-2006 LEC Water Supply Plan Update was on alternative water sources and projects. An Interim Plan for Lower East Coast Water Supply in March of 1998. The Interim Updated Plan included recommendations for water supply and water resource development projects to help meet the needs of the region through 2025. The Interim Updated Plan also lays out a map to develop a 20-year water supply plan for the region. This plan, known as the LEC 2020 Plan, and the CERP were carefully coordinated by the SFWMD and the Army Corps of Engineers to ensure integration of water resource planning for the region.
3. Other related programs are: the Water Preserve Areas (WPA's) Feasibility Study, which is exploring concepts to capture and store excess surface waters that are normally released to tide via the C&SF Project canal system by back pumping these surface waters to the WPA's; the Comprehensive Water Management Plan for Northern Palm Beach County, which would capture water from the southern L-8 Basin, provide water quality treatment, and route water to the West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area, the Loxahatchee Slough and the NW Fork of the Loxahatchee River, when needed; and the Integrated Water Resources Strategy for Southeastern Palm Beach County, which includes improving existing flood control and water supply services for the urban and agricultural areas, water supply augmentation through the use of alternative water technologies, and coordination with regional ecosystem enhancement and land use planning efforts.
4. In 1994 the Federal and State governments entered into an agreement to settle a Federal lawsuit and the Everglades Forever Act was enacted. The implementation of this act includes the development of Stormwater Treatment Areas (STA's) and the establishment of Best Management Practices (BMP's) in the Everglades Agricultural Area, with the purpose of filtering phosphorus and other detrimental nutrients currently going to the Everglades."

In addition to these programs, the PBCWSWP explained how several other Federal and State legislative initiatives and regulatory programs could impact the area's surface and groundwater management practices. Most significantly, the 1995 Florida Water Plan (FWP) which includes directives mandating water management districts and other agencies to achieve "Minimum Flows and Levels" (MFL's) for Florida water courses, lakes and aquifers, and also calls for new legislation to strengthen the link between land use planning and water management.

Town of Lake Park
Adopted Water Supply Facilities Work Plan
March 18, 2009

Additionally, the PBCWSWP explained how Lake Okeechobee water management actions are aimed at ensuring the water supply needs of agriculture and public use are met during dry periods when Lake Okeechobee water levels are low. These actions include improvements to the Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule Study (LORSS) which water resource managers have begun to implement. The improvements include a two-part approach for developing improved water management guidelines for Lake Okeechobee.

As detailed in the PBCWSWP, this two part approach includes short-term and long-term actions:

- The Short-Term actions involve operational changes only without the benefit of new construction to stabilize the potential for levee failure due to wave run-up and breach during hurricanes or failure due to piping related erosion and levee destabilization.
- The Long-Term actions will develop a new regulation schedule that will take into account the construction of early Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) projects, including Acceler8 project components and related Lake Okeechobee levee improvements. Early coordination with the SFWMD and the Army Corps of Engineers determined serious deficiencies with respect to water supply, documenting a reduction in available storage and inconsistency with state MFL requirements.

The PBCWSWP also discussed the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program, or Senate Bill 0392/House Bill 7157, which was passed by the Florida Legislature on May 2, 2007. The program expands the existing Lake Okeechobee Protection Program to include the Caloosahatchee River and St. Lucie River watersheds, including the estuaries. This legislation became effective July 1, 2007. The legislation requires the development of restoration plans and schedules, and provides dedicated funding to improve and protect the northern Everglades, including Lake Okeechobee and the two estuaries by setting aside land, constructing treatment wetlands and identifying water storage areas needed to improve the quality, timing and distribution of water in the natural system. This new legislation has the potential to detain water that otherwise would go to Lake Okeechobee in the more northern regions of the South Florida Water Management District making it more difficult to manage water supplies in South Florida, particularly during times of need.

3.7.2 Town Specific Actions, Programs, Regulations, or Opportunities

The Town will coordinate future water conservation and reuse efforts with SUA, Palm Beach County, and the SFWMD to ensure that proper techniques are applied. In addition, the Town will continue to support and expand existing goals, objectives and policies in the comprehensive plan that promotes water conservation and reuse in a cost-effective and environmentally sensitive manner. The Town will continue to actively support the SFWMD and Palm Beach County in the implementation of new regulations or programs that are design to conserve water during the dry season. Finally, Lake Park will administer its own water conservation practices.

The City's water conservation practices are aimed at xeriscaping and effective implementation of water use permits. Ordinance No. 3, 1992 supports the restrictions on irrigation of landscape areas and design of low impact watering landscaping. Ordinance 10-02-04 is designed to preserve the authority of the Town to determine and implement water conservation measures required by a water use permit. Together these ordinances provide the Town effective water conservation practices.

4.0 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

The provision of water supply needs in Town of Lake Park is achieved in coordination with local, county, and regional partners including the Seacoast Utility Authority, Palm Beach County, and South Florida Water Management District. SUA is Lake Park's primary water partner as they provide the Town its water service utilities. Palm Beach County works in coordination with the Town and SUA to ensure that water supply services are provided to all residents of Palm Beach County in the most efficient and effective manner. SFRPC act to protect the region's water supply resources and coordinates the implementation of state water regulations and policies through local water planning efforts and water supply services.

The PBCWSWP outlines the interlocal agreements established between the County and SUA regarding the delivery of potable water utility services. The plan explains how in Service Area Agreement (R2005-1769) which was executed in September 2005, ensures the sustainable delivery of potable water services for current and future utility customers. R2005-1769 defines the service area boundary between SUA and the County. The boundaries agreed to were intended to eliminate or minimize duplication of facilities; provide for orderly growth, expansion and extension of respective water, wastewater, and reclaimed water utility systems. The plan also describes the benefits of Utility Bulk Service Agreement (R2006-0687) which was executed in June 2006. Through R2006-0687 the County agreed to provide Seacoast with up to five (5) million gallons per day (mgd) of bulk potable water and bulk wastewater service during an initial term of five (5) years. After the initial agreement period, SUA has the option to extend the Bulk Agreement for a long-term period of twenty-five (25) years at the same capacity levels. Finally, the Bulk Agreement requires that the County install the necessary potable water pipeline improvements. The plan explains that the agreement benefits both SUA and County water customers as SUA customers benefit from competitively priced bulk water and County customers benefit from the additional revenues.

5.0 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

5.1 Work Plan Projects

The SFWMD LEC has identified several SUA projects that are to be implemented over the next several years to improve existing facilities and to replace aging or failed System components. Table 11 reflects a list of these projects, project costs and the fiscal year in which the cost is anticipated to be incurred.

It should be noted that none of the proposed projects are required as the result of new capacity now or in the future due to growth of the customer base.

Table 11.
 Seacoast Utility Authority
 Water Supply Development Projects Summary

Projects	Alternative Water Source	Total Capital Costs	Total Design Yield (MGD)				Project Code
			2010	2015	2020	2025	
Hood Road WTP RO System - Four Floridan Wells and Two RO Reject Wells	Brackish	\$59,000,000	1.60	3.90	5.80	7.30	U/D
Seacoast 4.00 MGD Reclaimed Water Treatment Expansion - 2006 Funded Project	Reclaimed	\$10,250,600	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	P

Source: SFRPC LEC

U/D = Utility Proposed/District Modified

P = Previously Funded Project

5.2 Capital Improvements Schedule

Currently, no capital improvements related to the maintenance or expansion of infrastructure systems related to potable water use are included as part of the Town's Capital Improvement Schedule. More general or area wide projects may be found in the 2007/2008 Palm Beach County Schedule of Capital Improvements and with the 20-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan.

5.3 Funding

The costs of operating, maintaining, and improving the System are offset by water sales. The volume of water sold to customers is measured by water meters that are installed at each customer's address. The System is an enterprise fund of the SUA, separate from all other funds of the SUA.

6.0 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Add the following new or amended Objective and policies as follows:

Future Land Use Element

Policy 3.5.: The Town, through the Land Development Regulations will coordinate the land uses and future land use changes with the availability of water supplies and water supply facilities.

Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste, Drainage, Potable Water and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Element

Objective 3.: The Town shall comply with its 20-year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan (Work Plan) adopted March 18, 2009, as required by section 163.3177(6)(c), F.S. within 18 months after the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District approved its Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update on February 15, 2007. The Work Plan will be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years. The Town's Work Plan is designed to: assess current and projected potable water demands; evaluate the sources and capacities of available water supplies; and, identify those water supply projects, using all available technologies, necessary to meet the Town's water demands for a 20-year period.

Policy 3.1.: Comply with the Town's 20-Year Work Plan and incorporate such Work Plan by reference into the Town of Lake Park Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 3.2.: Coordinate appropriate aspects of its Comprehensive Plan with the South Florida Water Management District's regional Water Supply Plan adopted February 15, 2007 and with the Palm Beach County 20-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan adopted April 24, 2008 (Notice of Intent published July 18, 2008). The Town shall amend its Comprehensive Plan and Work Plan as required to provide consistency with the District and County plans.

Monitoring Measure: The Work Plan shall remain consistent with the Palm Beach County 20-Year Water Supply Facilities Work Plan, which is compatible with the Palm Beach County Water Use Permit renewals and with the projects listed in the South Florida Water Management District's Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan. The Work Plan will be updated, at a minimum, every 5 years and within 18 months after the South Florida

Water Management District's approval of an updated Lower East Coast Regional Water Supply Plan.

Conservation Element

- Policy 6.6.: Implementation of the 20-year Work Plan shall ensure that adequate water supplies and public facilities are available to serve the water supply demands of any population growth that the Town may experience.
- Policy 6.7.: The Town shall coordinate the planning of potable water and sanitary sewer facilities, water supply sources, demands, other services and level-of-service standards with the Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management, South Florida Water Management District, and through the Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update, as necessary.
- Policy 6.8.: As a result of the potable water network's ability to interconnect to the County-wide system, the Town will cooperate with Palm Beach County and Seacoast Utility Authority to jointly develop methodologies and procedures for biannually updating estimates of system demand and capacity, and ensure that sufficient capacity to serve development exists.
- Policy 6.9.: If in the future there are issues associated with water supply, conservation or reuse the Town will immediately contact Palm Beach County and Seacoast Utility Authority to address the corresponding issue(s). In addition, the Town will follow adopted communication protocols with Palm Beach County and Seacoast Utility Authority to communicate and/or prepare an appropriate action plan to address any relevant issue(s) associated with water supply, conservation or reuse.
- Policy 6.10.: The Town will encourage the use of high efficiency toilets, showerheads, faucets, clothes washers and dishwashers that are Energy Star rated and WaterSense certified in all retrofitted residential and commercial projects.
- Policy 6.11.: The Town will require the use of high efficiency toilets, showerheads, faucets, clothes washers and dishwashers that are Energy Star rated and WaterSense certified in all new residential and commercial projects, as required by the Palm Beach County Water Use Efficiency Standards Ordinance and Manual (Effective Date January 1, 2009).

- Policy 6.12.: The Town shall encourage the use of sub-metering for all major water-using functions such as landscaping.
- Policy 6.13.: The Town will encourage the use of Florida Friendly Landscape guidelines and principals; gutter downspouts, roof runoff, and rain harvesting through the use of rain barrels and directing runoff to landscaped areas; drip irrigation or micro-sprinklers; and the use of porous surface materials (bricks, gravel, turf block, mulch, pervious concrete, etc.) on walkways, driveways and patios or other water and energy conserving devices which achieve similar results.
- Policy 6.14.: The Town will participate, when warranted, in the SFWMD's Water Savings Incentive Program (WaterSIP) for large-scale retrofits as recommended by the Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan.

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

- Policy 5.3 The Town shall coordinate the adopted Comprehensive Plan with the plans of the school board, regional water supply authorities, and other units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land, and with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, with the state comprehensive plan and with the South Florida Water Management District's regional water supply plan.
- Policy 5.4: The Town shall coordinate the planning of potable water and sanitary sewer facilities, water supply sources, demands, other services and level-of-service standards with the Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management, South Florida Water Management District, and through the Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update, as necessary.
- Policy 5.5: Identify and ensure the consistency of local level of service standards by coordinating with all service providers to obtain current information, including: populations, level of services, service areas, and water supply facilities, and evaluate if future modification to either the service agreement or level of service standards should be include in subsequent Comprehensive Plan Amendments.
- Policy 5.6: Negotiate or renew interlocal agreements with water supply providers, ensuring contractual agreement of the adopted level of

service standards, service area, populations and time periods for services provided.

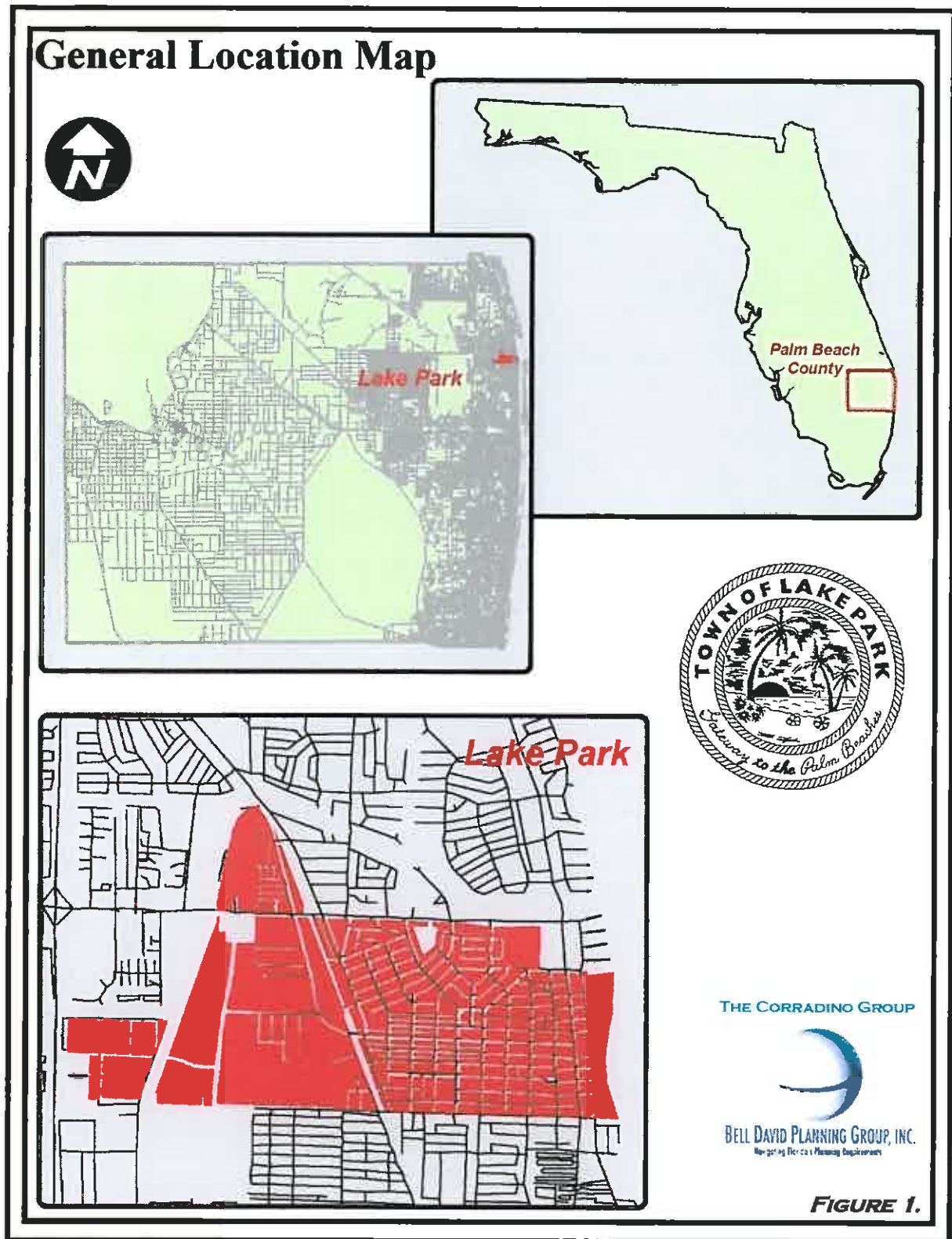
Policy 5.7: Review the level of service standards adopted or amended by all adjacent local governments that are service providers to the County or receive water from the County.

Capital Improvement Element

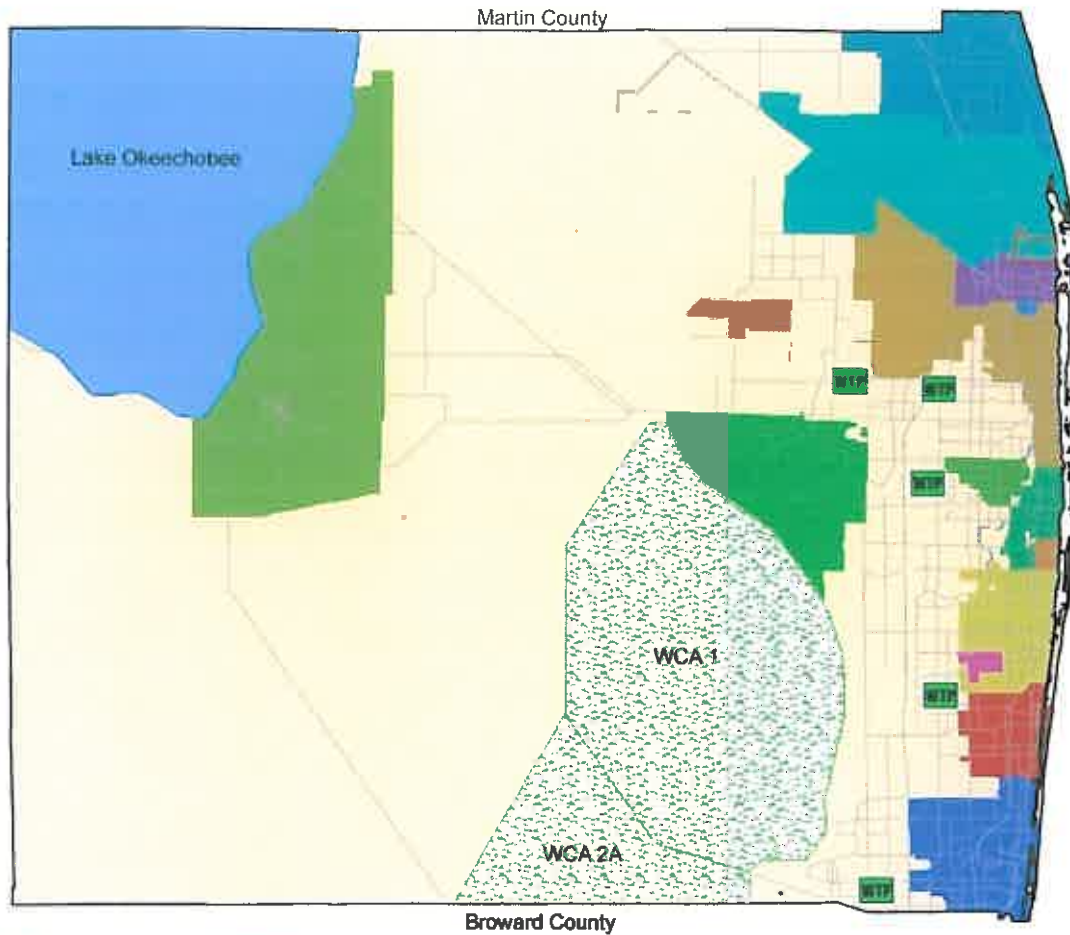
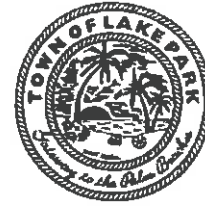
Policy 5.4: Appropriate mechanisms will be developed and adopted with the South Florida Water Management District in order to assure that adequate water supplies are available to all water uses. Prior to approval of a building permit or its functional equivalent, the Towns' building permitting agencies shall consult with the Seacoast Utility Authority to determine whether adequate water supplies to serve the new development will be available no later than the anticipated date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent. Furthermore, the Town will be responsible for monitoring the availability of water supplies for all water users and for implementing a system that links water supplies to the permitting of new development.

Policy 5.5: The Town shall incorporate capital improvements affecting Town levels of service by referencing the Capital Improvements Schedules of Palm Beach County, state agencies, regional water supply authorities and other units of government providing services but not having regulatory authority over the use of land into its 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements. The Town Capital Improvement Element Schedule shall be maintained and updated annually and shall demonstrate that level of service standards will be maintained during the next five-year (2008/2009 through 2012/2013) planning period.

FIGURES



Palm Beach County
 Utility Service Providers
 and Water Treatment Facilities



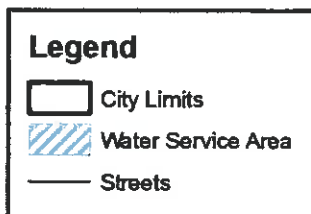
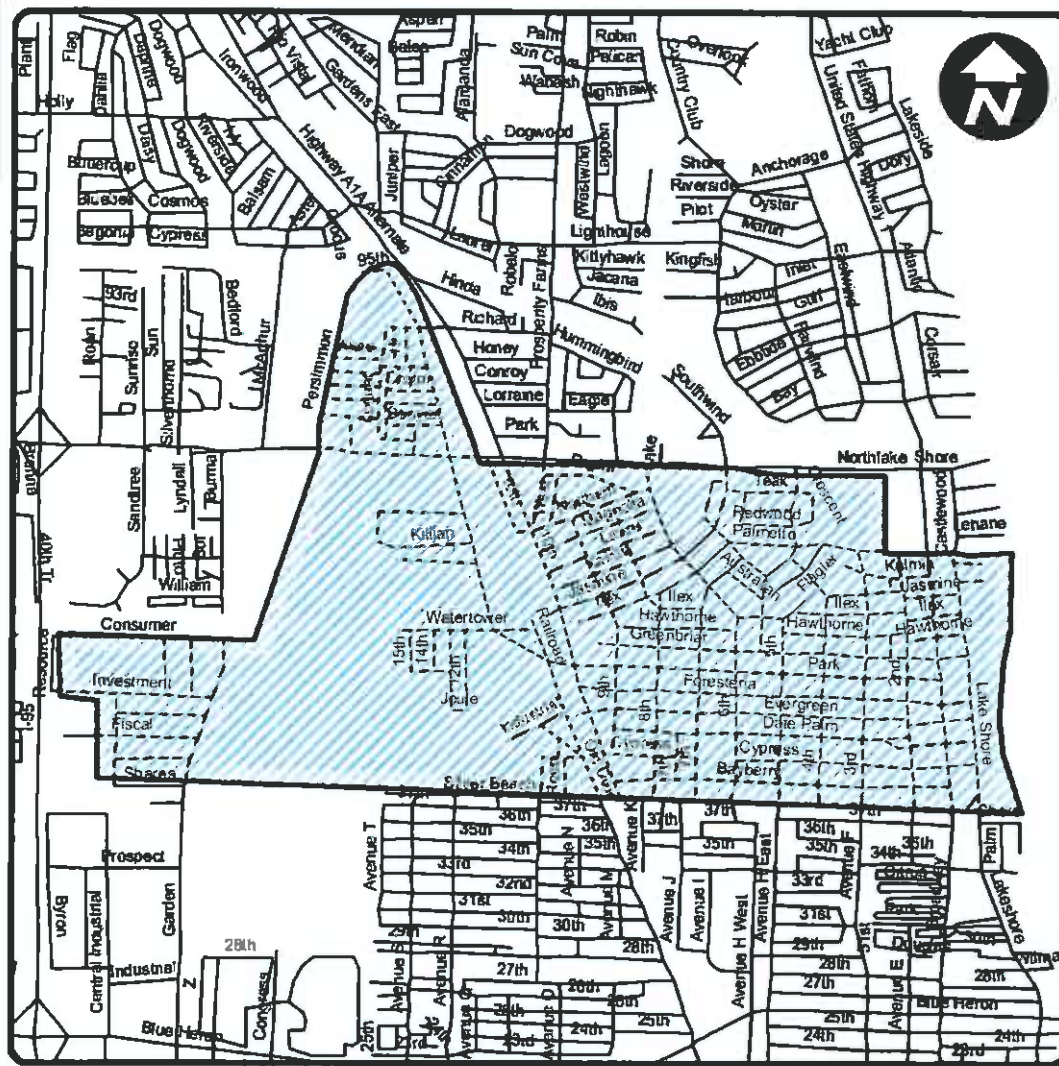
Water_TP	LAKE WORTH	SEACOAST
BOCA RATON	LANTANA	SEMINOLE
BOYNTON BEACH	MANALAPAN	WELLINGTON
DELRAY BEACH	MANGONIA PARK	WEST PALM BEACH
ENCON	PALM SPRINGS	LAKE REGION
GOLF	RIVIERA BEACH	PBC WATER UTILITIES

THE CORRADINO GROUP



FIGURE 2.

City of Lake Park Water Service Area



THE CORRADINO GROUP



BELL DAVID PLANNING GROUP, INC.
 Managing Florida's Planning Requirements

FIGURE 3.

